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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

MAY SESSION, 1873.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:

1873.

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MISSISSIPPI

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

GOVERNOR

CHARLES R. INGERSON

GOVERNMENT OF MISSISSIPPI

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE

MAY SESSION, 1879

HARTFORD

PRINTED BY THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRINTING OFFICE

1879

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

MAY SESSION, 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1873.

MESSAGE.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT:

I am deeply grateful to the people of Connecticut for the manifestation of their confidence, which has placed me in this position of trust and honor. I have taken the oath to discharge its duties to the best of my abilities. In my endeavor to keep this obligation, I shall hope for your support in whatever may concern the honor of our State, or the interests of its people.

You are assembled at a period of political calm. It is propitious for such legislation as the common good may require.

It is especially opportune for your action upon a subject which can only be well acted on at rare periods like this, when the subsidence of party spirit shall enable the State to unite the services of its ablest citizens in a work of such paramount importance. I refer to a revision of the State Constitution.

Constitutional Convention.

More than a half century has elapsed since the present Constitution was written—a half century conspicuous for its human achievements, and remarkably fruitful in the fields of political and social science. Its influences have wrought great changes in our State.

In 1818 the population of Connecticut, numbering by the latest census about two hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants, was distributed among one hundred and twenty towns, differing but little in the number of their inhabitants, or the character of their pursuits. In three-fourths of these towns the population ranged between one thousand and two thou-

sand. In no town had it reached seven thousand, or fallen below seven hundred. The representation, therefore, which the Constitution maintained in the General Assembly was, even in its House of Representatives, essentially a popular representation, and reasonably uniform.

The Constitution left to the General Assembly almost unlimited powers of sovereignty. But its actual sphere of legislation was within narrow bounds. There were few or no special interests to call its large powers into action. The lands had not ceased to be the chief source of the wealth of the State, and the most important concerns of the people were regulated in their town meetings, where the freeholders could readily assemble, and deliberation was practicable. The judiciary had little to do outside the beaten paths of the common law, and the moderate estates of the dead were generally left to the simple distribution of the law through the agency of the local Courts of Probate.

It was an admirable system of government, and we, in our day, have reaped largely of its benefits. But it is folly to close our eyes against the fact, that the state of society to which it was so admirably adapted has passed away.

Every member of the Convention by which the Constitution was framed, it is believed, has deceased, and but few of the freemen who adopted it survive.

The population of the State, having about doubled in the aggregate since 1818, is now distributed among one hundred and sixty-six towns, with populations ranging from over fifty thousand to less than five hundred. And from this it has resulted, that the system of representation provided by the Constitution, though intended to be, and for many years actually being, a reasonably fair representation of the popular will, has now become so anomalous as to be absurd. Upon any theory of representative government, it is, simply, indefensible.

Of this population, nearly one-third have city organizations for their local government—agencies of government not belonging to the Constitution, and which cannot, under the Constitution, be substituted for the town governments, which that instrument alone recognizes as its agents. And therefore, a

dual system of local government is required to be maintained over the same territory, sometimes necessitating, especially in the regulation of the elective franchise, legislation of questionable constitutionality.

Commercial and mechanical industries have become the chief sources of our wealth, and special interests of large resources and corresponding power, which were not within even the conception of the framers of the Constitution, have grown up to be the principal subjects of legislation under the unrestricted powers possessed by the General Assembly. The railroads of Connecticut alone receive a yearly revenue, which is more than half the entire annual revenue of the United States government in 1818.

This great increase of personal property and commercial activity has brought within the cognizance of the judiciary, questions of novel character and large pecuniary consequence, requiring superior intellectual training for their proper adjudication, while the large estates that go into the probate court for settlement (as in the course of every generation, the entire property of the State must go) are becoming every year more complicated, by testamentary dispositions of intricate and difficult construction.

In calling your attention to these structural changes, which have occurred in our social organization, since the present constitution was adopted, it is not my purpose to indicate specially the subjects calling for the action of a Constitutional Convention. But I desire simply to make manifest that if, as is generally assumed, the virtue of a written Constitution consists in its adaptation to the actual condition of those who are subject to its government, then the present Constitution of Connecticut has served its purpose, and the people of Connecticut in 1873 should do as the people of Connecticut did in 1818, replace it with one better suited to their altered circumstances.

I entertain no doubt as to the mode of calling such a Convention; nor do I deem it necessary to discuss it here. In 1818, the Convention was assembled by resolution of the General Assembly. I recommend the same course now. And

I indulge the hope that before the expiration of the present official year, such a Convention will have assembled and completed a work, which the people of Connecticut will approve, and of which the initiative honor will belong to the General Assembly of 1873.

Legislation.

The few months that have elapsed since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, can hardly have given occasion for much new legislation, and no marked change of condition has occurred in any of the departments of the State government.

Financial Condition.

The report of the State Treasurer continues to show a satisfactory condition of the finances of the State. The debt of the State has been reduced during the past year, five hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-two cents (\$565,683.92). Bonds to the amount of six hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred dollars (\$673,400) have been purchased, leaving the amount at present outstanding, five million and ninety-five thousand nine hundred dollars (\$5,095,900) with seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand and seventy-eight dollars and six cents (\$738,078.06) cash in the Treasury.

The entire revenue of the State on account of the Civil List, during the last year, was two million fifty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-four cents (\$2,054,465.24), of which the principal sources were the two-mill tax on the towns, which produced seven hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$785,888.77); the tax on savings banks, which produced four hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents (\$471,222.90); the tax on railroad companies, which produced three hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and forty-four cents (\$339,620.44), and the tax on mutual insurance companies, which produced three hundred and five thousand six hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$305,670.88).

The amount of interest paid on state bonds was three hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and two dollars (\$333,402).

The Grand List of the State shows a gratifying increase of nine million and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$9,072,724) over last year—the total of the present list being three hundred and forty-eight million eight hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars (\$348,855,457).

Two hundred and one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars (\$201,159) have been paid from the State Treasury to the towns, under the law of 1872, appropriating one dollar and fifty cents for each child entitled to draw money from the School Fund, thus making, with the payment from the School Fund, a total of two dollars and fifty cents paid by the State for each child, and an increase of one hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and nine dollars (\$145,609) in the expenditure, on this account, from the Treasury, over that of the preceding year.

The amount paid for the support of children of deceased soldiers was one hundred and eight thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents (\$108,448.85), being a decrease of about fifteen thousand dollars (15,000).

The debt of the State being reduced to nearly one-half what it was six years ago, we are justified in contemplating the day when it will again be our satisfaction and pride that Connecticut is free from debt. And to that end, no endeavor will, I trust, be spared by you to reduce expenditures and promote economy, wherever it may be practicable.

The School Fund.

The School Fund continues to provide its dividend of one dollar per capita for one hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four children (132,924). Its capital now amounts to two million and forty-three thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-one cents (\$2,043,190.61), of which over four-fifths is invested in bonds and mortgages, and its income the last year aggregated one hundred

and fifty-six thousand one hundred and fifty eight dollars and ninety-six cents (\$156,158.96).

Savings and Trust Institutions.

The number of savings banks in operation in the State on the first of January, 1873, was seventy-eight (78), with assets amounting to seventy-one million two hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars and ten cents (\$71,271,395.10). Their deposits amounted to sixty-eight million five hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$68,523,397.88), of which, twenty-one million eight hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars (\$21,864,553) had been received during the year 1872, against sixteen million fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars (\$16,058,992) withdrawn during the same period.

These institutions were chartered by the State for purely trust purposes, and the very large sum of money which by this statement appears to have been entrusted to their safe keeping, justifies the closest supervision of their affairs by the General Assembly. Several of them have, during the last year, raised their usual rate of interest on loans to seven and a half, and eight per cent., and rates even considerably beyond this have, I am inclined to believe, been required in some instances. This deserves your special attention. Savings institutions are not chartered to make large dividends, even for their depositors. The security of the deposit is the main object of their establishment, and, therefore, they are not left even to their own discretion in making investments of the trust funds in their custody, but are restricted by law to such investments as are of approved soundness. The temptation of a high rate of interest is very apt to divert attention from any weakness in a security; and they should not be exposed to it. It is, moreover, desirable, that the practice of these institutions in making loans should be as uniform as possible throughout the State.

I renew the recommendation made by my predecessor to

the last General Assembly, that the tax be taken off such portion of the deposits in our savings banks as is loaned upon real estate. It operates, at present, as a double tax upon the borrower, and seems to me to be unjust.

There are but four (4) state banks of discount, with an aggregate capital of one million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$1,450,000).

There are eight (8) chartered Trust companies, and three (3) organized under the joint stock law, with an aggregate capital of two million two hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars (\$2,263,890). They hold two million eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and six dollars and nineteen cents (\$2,869,406.19) in deposits. The amount loaned by them on mortgage security is seven hundred and sixty-two thousand, one hundred and seventy-five dollars (762,175), and in bills discounted and demand loans, three million three hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-three cents (\$3,361,656.93).

Railroads.

The railroads of the state have transported during the year ten million one hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-three (10,134,633) passengers, being an increase over the preceding year of six hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-four (625,844), and have been operated without fatal injury to any passenger, except in the single instance of a passenger jumping from a train in motion. The whole number of casualties, resulting in death or serious injury, is eighty-five (85), of which fifty-four (54) were fatal. In thirty-eight (38) instances the person injured was walking or lying on the railway track.

There are twenty-two (22) railroad companies having roads wholly or in part in this state, of which ten (10) are dividend-paying. The total miles of road in operation by all the companies is eleven hundred and sixty-three (1163), of which eight hundred and sixty-eight (868) are in Connecticut.

The paid-in capital of the several companies operating railroads in the State amounts to thirty-five million four hundred

and sixty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty-six cents (\$35,460,117.66) of which forty-four (44) per cent. is held by four thousand and five (4,005) stockholders resident in Connecticut.

The gross earnings of all the companies during the past year have been eleven million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-six cents (\$11,368,425.26), of which about fifty (50) per cent. was from passengers. The net income was three million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and two dollars and forty-one cents (\$3,169,902.41), of which two million two hundred and seventy-one thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars (\$2,271,143) have been paid in dividends, being seven and nine-tenths (7 9-10) per cent. on the paid-in capital of the companies paying dividends.

The average cost of road and equipment per mile has been fifty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars and twelve cents (\$58,464.12).

I refer you to the instructive report of the Railroad Commissioners for fuller details concerning this great interest.

Insurance Department.

The report of the Insurance Commissioner will exhibit to you interesting details concerning the important interest entrusted to his supervision by the law of 1871.

The whole number of Fire Insurance companies doing business in the state at the commencement of this year was ninety-eight (98), of which twenty-seven (27) were Connecticut companies, sixty-three (63) incorporated by other states, and eight (8) foreign companies.

The Connecticut companies employ five hundred and sixty-four (564) agents in this State, and the other companies eight hundred and two (802).

The gross premium receipts on risks written in Connecticut in 1872, were one million six hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$1,682,449.68), and the losses incurred during that period in Connecticut amounted to five hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-four

cents (\$535,433.84), making an average ratio in favor of the receipts of over three to one. A like ratio was obtained in the year preceding.

The total of risks written in this State during the year were one hundred and forty-seven million seven hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars (\$147,717,429).

There are thirty-four (34) Life and Casualty Insurance Companies authorized to transact business in the State during the current year, of which the gross assets amount to two hundred and fifty-four million three hundred and ninety-two thousand and seventy dollars and eighty cents (\$254,392,070.80).

The receipts of this Department for the past year have been twenty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-one cents (\$26,231.61), and the expenditures seventeen thousand six hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-three cents (\$17,641.53). Since the organization of the Department, September 1, 1871, a surplus has accrued to the Treasury from its receipts of twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-two cents (\$12,466.22).

Humane Institutions.

It can hardly be necessary for me to commend to your continued favor the various charitable institutions of the State. They appear to me to be faithfully managed. But criticism in this respect is always very easy, and we should be careful not to be diverted by it from the good work these institutions are accomplishing. Beyond the ordinary police duty of government, I know of no obligation devolving upon the State superior to that of providing for those whose misfortunes are so exceptional, that individual charity cannot reach them with efficiency.

General Hospital for the Insane.

There are at present under treatment at the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, two hundred and seventy-one (271) patients, and during the last twelve months there has been under treatment a daily average of two hundred and sixty-

four (264) patients. Seventy-four (74) have been admitted and sixty-five (65) discharged during the year. The applications for admission were one hundred and ninety (190).

Of the four classes for whom provision is made by law, there have been treated during this time two hundred and seventeen (217) pauper patients, ninety-eight (98) indigent patients, twelve (12) private patients, and nine (9) insane convicts. The hospital has been dangerously over-crowded for nearly three years, but the completion of the new north wing enables the institution to receive all female applicants without delay.

The regular hospital revenue, amounting, with cash on hand, to seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$79,793.38), has been sufficient to meet the current wants of the institution during the year, and leave a balance on hand of one thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-two cents (\$1,811.82).

School for Imbeciles.

Sixty-one (61) pupils have been under the zealous care of Dr. Knight, at the School for Imbeciles, at Lakeville, in Salisbury, during the past year. The present number in attendance is fifty (50), of whom twenty (20) are State beneficiaries; seventeen (17) of them being orphans. A commodious building has been erected with the ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) appropriated last year, and the institution will soon be enabled to receive all the pupils of that unfortunate class, for whom the State may have occasion to provide.

American Asylum.

The American Asylum, for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, continues to be in a prosperous condition. The number of pupils now in attendance is two hundred and twenty-five (225), of whom fifty-one (51) are from Connecticut. The last census of the United States, however, reports that there are still a considerable number of deaf mutes in the State, of proper school age, who are not receiving the education afforded by this excellent institution.

Reports will be laid before you, showing the number and condition of the State beneficiaries in the Orphans' Homes, the Hospitals at New Haven and Hartford, and other benevolent institutions out of the State, which objects will undoubtedly receive your continued support.

Industrial School for Girls.

The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, at Middletown, seems to be fulfilling the purposes of its organization, and I invite your favorable attention to the recommendations contained in the report of its Directors.

During the past three years, one hundred and twenty-three (123) girls have been admitted to its care, of whom thirty-four (34) have been discharged. The results have been very satisfactory to those by whose efforts the school was established. The appropriation made by the last Legislature has relieved the institution from debt, and provided its buildings with many conveniences required for its successful operation.

State Prison.

The report of the Directors of the State Prison will give you the details of its management. It has yielded an income during the last year of twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-six cents (\$26,452.96), against an ordinary expenditure of twenty-three thousand and twenty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$23,022.57). The appropriation of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) for repairs made by the last General Assembly will complete the repairs then contemplated.

But the buildings are old and generally in poor condition, and they must soon be superseded by others better adapted to the purposes of the modern prison system. It is worthy of your consideration, whether true economy, as well as a regard for the interests of society, so closely involved in its penitentiary arrangements, do not require immediate provision for a new prison.

In this connection, I would call your special attention to

the valuable report on the Prisons in Connecticut, by Dr. Mayer, who was commissioned by my predecessor, during the last year, to inspect their condition.

State Reform School.

The State Reform School, under the superintendence of Dr. Hatch, is steadily accomplishing its important work, and its affairs are in a very prosperous condition.

It is free from debt, with a balance in its treasury, and no appropriation is asked for. The earnings of the boys the past year, amounting to thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents (\$13,199.55), have exceeded those of any previous year.

There were on the first of March, 1873, three hundred and one (301) boys in the institution; one hundred and forty-seven (147) having been received, and one hundred and sixty (160) discharged, during the preceding year.

Education.

The schools of Connecticut have been the objects of its pride and favor too long for any recommendation of mine to be needed to ensure them your continued support. Their condition in very full detail will be presented to you by the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education.

The total amount expended for the public schools during the last official year was one million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and forty dollars and seventy cents (\$1,528,440.70), of which one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$1,127,717.67) was raised by town and district taxation.

The number of children in the State between four and sixteen years of age in January, 1873, was one hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-three (132,943). There were thirteen thousand five hundred and twelve (13,512) children who did not attend any school during the last year.

Military Affairs.

The Adjutant General's report will exhibit to you in detail the present efficient condition of the National Guard of the State. As a military organization it is not surpassed by that of any other State; and this is due to the earnest efforts of those to whom the care of this important branch of service has been entrusted, and especially to the re-organization of the force by the law of 1871, by which four thoroughly appointed regiments have been so organized as to be ready for the immediate service of the State upon any emergency.

The commutation tax under this system pays all the military expenses.

State Survey.

The report of the Surveyor-General merits your attentive consideration. Our State is so remarkably deficient in any reliable survey, that different authorities, which are regarded as standard, vary in their description of the areas and boundaries of the several counties, and even of the State itself.

The United States Coast Survey is at present engaged in its duties along our coast; and as their operations could undoubtedly be made the basis for a State survey, the opportunity would seem to be very favorable for initiating the work recommended by the Surveyor-General.

New State House.

I am advised by the chairman of the Board of State House Commissioners that a contract for the erection of a new State House in Hartford, was completed by the Board in September last, with Mr. J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, at a cost of eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$875,000), the building to be completed by the 1st day of May, 1875. The work under the contract has been commenced, but has been delayed by the severity of the season.

The legislation of the last General Assembly has, in some of its measures, been called into public question, and the subject merits your most considerate attention.

License Law.

The license law enacted by that body has, I think, operated satisfactorily, in the main; but amendments in some of its details may be expedient.

Usury Laws.

The substantial repeal of the usury laws has not been attended with the same favor. An exceptionally stringent money market has generally prevailed since that legislation, of which the lender has naturally taken advantage, and the necessitous borrower has, doubtless, been subjected to unaccustomed, and, in many instances, extortionate rates of interest. The result has been the development of a public sentiment favorable to a restoration of a legal limit to the rate of interest. I shall co-operate with you in any effort to remedy these abuses, in response to this public sentiment.

Currency.

But I cannot ignore the operation of important causes promoting these abuses, which seem to me to lie deeper than this legislation of our own State, and, I apprehend, beyond the reach of any State legislation whatever. It is significant of their existence, that at the great money center of the country, where the rates of interest with us are generally controlled, the high rates of interest recently prevailing have been made the occasion for complaint of those very laws which our people, with the same object, are so much disposed to regard with favor. Chief among these causes is, in my judgment, that calamitous legacy of our civil war—an irredeemable paper currency—which, without intrinsic value, and possessing a current value baffling human foresight with its fluctuations, carries into all dealings its element of risk, and, by discouraging regular industry, draws into the enormous speculations it fosters, the money which should be in the service of the legitimate business of the country. I know of no evil which mere legislation can produce, so hard for the great body of a

community, as this of an irredeemable paper currency. It has never yet failed to demoralize the people who have yielded to its temptations, or to afford a harvest for the speculator and the extortioner, at the expense of honest industry. We see its influences surrounding us, in the extravagance of expenditure rapidly leading to indebtedness of individuals and communities—in the impatience of any other industry than such as may seem to lead, by some short road, to wealth—in the bold combinations of reckless men to control, for their own gainful uses, the very sources of commercial life—in threatened panics—in uncertain values—in disappointing wages of labor—but above all, in that decadence of moral strength, which, by the frequently occurring defalcations and bankruptcies, is being exposed in places where faith and trust have been the strongest.

Labor.

Out of this condition of things there naturally arise questions closely affecting the widely extending interests of the labor of the country. Impressed with the growing importance of such questions, the State of Massachusetts has provided, by legislation, for thorough information of the condition of this great interest in that State, and I commend this legislation to your favorable attention.

Official Corruption.

In connection with the demoralizing influences I have noticed, the corruptions which have attached to the official service of the country, cannot be overlooked. With a common shame, our people have witnessed the development of this great evil, through municipal governments and State Legislatures, until its recent culmination in the exposure of hidden scandals vitally affecting the purity of congressional legislation. Deplorable enough in itself, the peril of this exposure lies in the shock it has given to public confidence in the civil service of the country, and the popular belief it has excited in the existence of more flagrant abuses of official trust which only await the favorable circumstance to disclose them. And

certainly no graver peril than this can threaten our institutions—resting, as they do, and as in a Republic all institutions of government necessarily must, upon the moral sense of the people for their support. The whole fabric is undermined whenever the public service ceases to be respected and the suspicion becomes fixed that its official positions are prostituted to private profit—its legislation trafficked, or even so much as the hem of the garment of its judiciary soiled with venality.

We have seen this exemplified in the governments of the Southern States since the termination of the war. Given up as a prey to the political adventurer, civil government in most of those States at times, and in some of them until now, has existed simply by the force of its own corruption. And, as a natural sequence, we see to-day the State of Louisiana, with its chief city, the metropolis of the Southwest, subjected to armed intervention by the General Government, in violation of constitutional rights so palpable, that no other justification is seriously pretended for it than that it is necessary to save the people of that State from anarchy.

Conclusion.

The Constitution of the State requires me “to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the government.” I have endeavored to perform the duty. If I have adverted to matters not strictly within the domain of your powers, it was because they have a lesson for us. They bring into bright contrast the excellence of that self-government, which it has ever been the pride of the people of Connecticut to maintain for themselves, and without which for its local support, the fabric of our Republican institutions cannot be upheld.

The duty of legislation now begins with you.

Connecticut owes much to her law-makers. The strong men who laid the foundation-stones of the commonwealth, secured them by-laws to promote the intelligence and the industry of its people. Those who have followed them have never lost sight of this noble object in their work. And therein lies the power, as well as the glory of our State.

Guided by the same high aim, may we, in our respective spheres, labor as successfully in the same honored service; mindful of the Hand that brought over the vine and planted it, and by whose sustaining care it is, that the labor of the husbandman has not been in vain.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

HARTFORD, May 7, 1873.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TREASURER

OF THE
State of Connecticut.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, MAY SESSION, 1873.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1873.

State of Connecticut.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, May Session, 1873. }

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR:—I herewith transmit my Annual Report of the Finances of this Department for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1873, that it may be presented to the General Assembly.

Very respectfully,

DAVID P. NICHOLS,

Treasurer.



REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, April, 1873. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

Another fiscal year having transpired, in compliance with my duty as State Treasurer, I submit to your Honorable body the accompanying Report, being a statement of the Revenue of the State from all sources and the disbursing of the same as the law directs.

CIVIL LIST ACCOUNT.

Balance of cash on hand, April 1, 1872,		\$716,345.40	
Revenue received during the year, - - -		2,054,465.24	
			<hr/>
		\$2,770,810.64	
Deduct payment of Civil List			
Orders, - - -	\$779,283.76		
Deduct payment of Registered			
Orders, - - -	395,264.62		
Deduct payment of Interest to			
School Fund, - - -	4,352.88		
Deduct Interest allowed Towns			
for taxes pre-paid, - - -	3,948.64		
Deduct payment of Interest on			
State Bonds, - - -	333,402.00		
Deduct amount of Bonds pur-			
chased, - - -	673,400.00		
Deduct accrued Interest on			
Bonds purchased, - - -	11,421.60	\$2,201,073.50	
			<hr/>
Balance to credit of Civil List,			
April 1, 1873, - - -		\$569,737.14	

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Balance to the credit of all accounts, April 1, 1872,	-	-	-	-	\$845,794.14
Receipts from all sources during the year,	-	2,470,623.97			
					<hr/>
					\$3,316,418.11
Deduct payments for all purposes,	-	2,578,340.05			
					<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1873,	-	\$738,078.06			

It will be seen by the above statement that the total balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1873, to the credit of the Civil List, School Fund, Sinking Fund, and State Institutions was seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand and seventy-eight dollars and six cents.

STATE DEBT.

The amount of State Bonds unpaid, April 1, 1872, was	-	-	-	-	\$5,769,300.00
Deduct cash on hand at that date,	-	845,794.14			
					<hr/>
Liabilities over assets, April 1, 1872,	-	\$4,923,505.86			
The amount of State Bonds outstanding, April 1, 1873, was		\$5,095,900.00			
Deduct cash on hand, April 1, 1873,	-	738,078.06			
					<hr/>
Liabilities over assets, April 1, 1873,		\$4,357,821.94			
					<hr/>
Reduction of the public debt during the year,		\$565,683.92			

Showing the present indebtedness of the State in excess of its liabilities, to be four millions three hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-four cents, and a reduction of the public debt during the year of five hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-two cents, and a reduction of

the Funded Debt of six hundred and seventy-three thousand and four hundred dollars (\$673,400).

It will be seen by this statement that the public debt has not been lessened quite as much the past year as in each of the two preceding years, but when it is remembered that in 1871 we received from the General Government over two hundred thousand dollars, and the past year only about twenty-two thousand dollars, and that there have been increased expenditures for schools, the General Hospital for the Insane, the State House, &c., amounting to more than three hundred thousand dollars, we feel that the State has done well in paying so much.

The entire reduction of the public debt from April 1, 1869, to March 31, 1873, amounts to two millions six hundred ninety-six thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-one cents (\$2,696,477.51).

STATE BONDS.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, amounting to seven hundred and fifty-six thousand and six hundred dollars (\$756,600), purchased during the year 1871-72, and the Coupon Bonds, amounting to one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$137,000), which were received in exchange for Registered Bonds in 1871-72, were burned by the Finance Committee, Treasurer and Comptroller as directed by law.

Six hundred and seventy-three thousand and four hundred dollars (\$673,400) of bonds have been purchased and canceled during the past year, one hundred and three thousand of which are for the interest of the Sinking Funds.

The Coupon Bonds received during the year in exchange for Registered Bonds amount to one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars (\$117,000).

The Registered Bonds surrendered during the year for which other Registered Certificates have been issued, amount to sixty-one thousand and five hundred dollars.

The State Bonds on hand in the Treasury Office, April 1, 1873, are as follows:

Coupon Bonds purchased during the year,	\$572,900	
Registered Bonds “ “ “	100,500	
		\$673,400
Registered Bonds purchased in 1870-71,		19,500
Coupon Bonds received in exchange for Registered		
Bonds, - - - -		117,000
Registered Bonds transferred in 1869-70,		15,000
“ “ “ “ 1870-71,		149,000
“ “ “ “ 1871-72,		104,000
“ “ “ “ 1872-73,		61,500

STATE TAXES.

The State and Commutation taxes remaining unpaid March 31, 1872, have all been collected excepting five hundred and seventy-one dollars and three cents (\$571.03) standing at that date against the Town of Bethany, and from payment of which the said town was relieved by action of the General Assembly.

The amount remaining unpaid March 31, 1873, was five thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-two cents (\$5,718.82), all of which has since been paid.

On account of the demand that will necessarily be made upon the Treasury for appropriations already made, I recommend a continuance of the present tax of two mills on the dollar on the Grand List of the several towns.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Treasury has received during the past year as interest on Deposits, twenty-two thousand and twenty dollars and seventy-four cents (\$22,020.74), making the whole sum received in four years since 1869, seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty cents (\$77,953.20).

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The New Haven and Northampton Company having abandoned their suit against Hon. Chas. M. Pond, which the State assumed, and having refused to pay the tax on three thousand

shares of their stock, called "Canal Stock," which is the question in dispute, I have brought a suit against the Company for the recovery of the tax due on said shares for the years 1871 and 1872.

The Shepaug Valley Railroad Company have not been able to pay their tax, and the road has already passed into my hands as Trustee of the bondholders, and is being foreclosed in their behalf.

I am sorry to be obliged to put the Connecticut Western Railroad Company among the delinquents. I have had a number of interviews with the officers of the road, in which I have been encouraged to hope that the tax would soon be paid, but as yet they have failed to meet it. I cannot but hope the payment will not be long delayed. Their embarrassments are real and great, and I have not thought best to add to them by bringing suit.

You will recollect that the Legislature of 1872 postponed for one year the collection of all taxes due from the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, therefore nothing has been received from them, and the Company is now in arrears for the taxes for three years.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Legislature at its last session by law included the Premium Notes of these Companies in the assets liable to taxation, and reduced the rate from three-quarters to one-half of one per cent. The amount received from these Companies during the past year for taxes, it will be seen by this report, is three hundred and one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-four cents (\$301,729.94). There is, unfortunately, a disagreement with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company about including certain assets in their returns for taxation, viz: what is termed "Reserve on account of non-participating policies," and having been legally advised that under the present law said reserve is without doubt included in their taxable assets, I have brought a suit to recover the tax.

Upon a review of the past four years, commencing with

1869, when I first had the honor to be elected Treasurer, we find cause to congratulate ourselves on the improved state of our financial affairs. The State debt has been decreased from seven millions to less than four and a half millions of dollars, while at the same time the tax on the Grand List of the towns has been reduced from time to time one-third, viz: from three to two mills on the dollar.

I cheerfully recall to your recollection that in one of those years (1870) the Treasury was under the able and efficient administration of Hon. Charles M. Pond.

Neither has the State during that time been parsimonious in appropriations for charitable and useful purposes. The Hospital for the Insane Poor and the various reformatory Institutions have been liberally provided for and well sustained. Indeed, Connecticut is in no whit behind her sister states, and far in advance of many of them in these respects. The appropriations from the Treasury for schools alone have been large and generous, having in that time increased from nothing to one dollar and fifty cents per scholar, making an amount the present year of more than two hundred thousand dollars. As every payment on the public debt lessens correspondingly the interest to be paid, we may reasonably hope and expect, with our present resources and economical expenditures, that in a comparatively short time the State will be once more free from debt, and as a consequence, every form of taxation will be lessened and every industrial interest will be quickened and strengthened.

For which much wished-for consummation let us hope and labor.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID P. NICHOLS, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20, 1873.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Commuta- tion tax, 2 dollars. No. Tax.	Total.	Taxes re- maining un- paid March 31, 1873.
HARTFORD, - -	\$45,046,622	\$90,093.25	2,283	\$4,566	\$94,659.25
Avon, - - -	540,056	1,080.11	52	104	1,184.11
Berlin, - - -	1,044,722	2,089.45	145	290	2,379.45
Bloomfield, - -	897,159	1,794.32	120	240	2,034.32
Bristol, - - -	1,756,769	3,513.54	256	512	4,025.54
Burlington, - -	406,313	812.63	68	136	948.63
Canton, - - -	1,232,689	2,465.38	137	274	2,739.38
East Granby, - -	509,107	1,018.21	55	110	1,128.21
East Hartford, -	1,728,469	3,456.94	270	540	3,996.94
East Windsor, -	1,264,505	2,529.00	188	376	2,905.00
Enfield, - - -	2,611,464	5,222.93	304	608	5,830.93
Farmington, - -	1,888,608	3,777.21	129	258	4,035.21
Glastonbury, - -	1,237,587	2,475.17	220	440	2,915.17
Granby, - - -	537,708	1,075.42	168	336	1,411.42
Hartland, - - -	269,729	539.45	78	156	695.45
Manchester, - -	2,019,328	4,038.65	287	574	4,612.65
Marlborough, - -	160,639	321.27	22	44	365.27
New Britain, - -	4,448,800	8,897.60	717	1,434	10,331.60
Rocky Hill, - -	396,429	792.85	60	120	912.85
Simsbury, - - -	1,065,078	2,130.15	133	266	2,396.15
Southington, - -	2,085,319	4,170.64	315	630	4,800.64
South Windsor, -	1,348,767	2,697.53	181	362	3,059.53
Suffield, - - -	2,186,291	4,372.58	197	394	4,766.58
West Hartford, -	1,664,529	3,329.05	93	186	3,515.05
Wethersfield, - -	1,081,148	2,162.30	125	250	2,412.30
Windsor, - - -	1,392,540	2,785.08	172	344	3,129.08
Windsor Locks, -	654,894	1,309.78	166	332	1,641.78
Plainville, - - -	800,213	1,600.42	121	242	1,842.42
Newington, - - -	458,836	917.67	55	110	1,027.67
	\$80,734,298	\$161,468.58	7,117	\$14,234	\$175,702.58

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20, 1873.

NEW HAVEN AND NEW LONDON COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Commu- tation tax, 2 dollars. No. Tax.	Total.	Taxes re- maining unpaid March 31, 1873.
NEW HAVEN, -	\$52,411,441	\$104,822.88	3,072	\$6,144	\$110,966.88
Branford, - -	1,222,549	2,445.10	225	450	2,895.10
Bethany, - -	310,755	621.51	45	90	711.51
Cheshire, - -	1,334,028	2,668.05	165	330	2,998.05
Derby, - -	3,624,461	7,248.92	390	780	8,028.92
East Haven, -	2,036,249	4,072.50	201	402	4,474.50
Guilford, - -	1,483,839	2,967.68	171	342	3,309.68
Hamden, - -	1,608,773	3,217.55	173	346	3,563.55
Madison, - -	871,340	1,742.68	114	228	1,970.68
Meriden, - -	7,292,120	14,584.24	1,076	2,152	16,736.24
Middlebury, -	359,908	719.82	58	116	835.82
Milford, - -	1,171,242	2,342.48	165	330	2,672.48
Naugatuck, -	1,385,494	2,770.98	296	592	3,362.98
North Branford, -	512,808	1,025.62	73	146	1,171.62
North Haven, -	739,100	1,478.20	135	270	1,748.20
Orange, - -	1,721,053	3,442.10	230	460	3,902.10
Oxford, - -	494,963	989.93	98	196	1,185.93
Prospect, - -	198,011	396.02	22	44	440.02
Seymour, - -	873,944	1,747.88	137	274	2,021.88
Southbury, -	699,927	1,399.85	99	198	1,597.85
Wallingford, -	2,338,617	4,677.23	315	630	5,307.23
Waterbury, -	7,234,231	14,468.46	803	1,606	16,074.46
Woodbridge, -	491,139	982.28	45	90	1,072.28
Wolcott, - -	243,640	487.28	41	82	569.28
Beacon Falls, -	356,068	712.14	43	86	798.14
	\$91,015,700	\$182,031.38	8,192	\$16,384	\$198,415.38
NEW LONDON, -	\$6,478,525	\$12,957.05	602	\$1,204	\$14,161.05
Norwich, - -	14,799,422	29,598.85	931	1,862	31,460.85
Bozrah, - -	574,801	1,149.60	139	278	1,427.60
Colchester, -	1,478,621	2,957.24	190	380	3,337.24
East Lyme, - -	506,627	1,013.25	123	246	1,259.25
Franklin, - -	396,132	792.27	42	84	876.27
Griswold, - -	1,294,649	2,589.30	176	352	2,941.30
Groton, - -	1,968,648	3,937.30	248	496	4,433.30
Lebanon, - -	1,176,499	2,353.00	141	282	2,635.00
Ledyard, - -	547,432	1,094.86	82	164	1,258.86
Lisbon, - -	291,549	583.10	47	94	677.10
Lyme, - -	206,269	412.54	79	158	570.54
Montville, - -	1,195,416	2,390.83	142	284	2,674.83
North Stonington, -	798,091	1,596.18	104	208	1,804.18
Old Lyme, - -	504,210	1,008.42	91	182	1,190.42
Preston, - -	851,213	1,702.43	99	198	1,900.43
Salem, - -	336,359	672.72	41	82	754.72
Sprague, - -	1,310,804	2,621.60	85	170	2,791.60
Stonington, - -	5,430,754	10,861.50	515	1,030	11,891.50
Waterford, - -	944,900	1,889.80	166	332	2,221.80
	\$41,090,921	\$82,181.84	4,043	\$8,086	\$90,267.84

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED)

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20, 1873.

FAIRFIELD AND WINDHAM COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Comm- utation tax, 2 dollars.		Total.	Taxes re- maining unpaid March 31, 1873.
			No.	Tax.		
BRIDGEPORT, -	\$12,256,463	\$24,512.93	1,789	\$3,578	\$28,090.93	
Danbury, -	5,852,034	11,704.07	646	1,297	12,996.07	
Bethel, -	871,220	1,742.44	173	346	2,088.44	
Brookfield, -	660,160	1,320.32	72	144	1,464.32	
Darien, -	1,626,760	3,253.52	137	274	3,527.52	
Easton, -	518,228	1,036.46	75	150	1,186.46	
Fairfield, -	2,436,577	4,873.15	220	440	5,313.15	
Greenwich, -	3,716,331	7,432.66	313	626	8,058.66	
Huntington, -	827,843	1,655.69	102	204	1,859.69	
Monroe, -	560,999	1,122.00	93	186	1,308.00	
New Canaan, -	1,240,491	2,480.98	211	422	2,902.98	
New Fairfield, -	451,281	902.56	69	138	1,040.56	
Newtown, -	1,845,372	3,690.75	253	506	4,196.75	
Norwalk, -	6,741,401	13,482.80	858	1,716	15,198.80	
Redding, -	979,944	1,959.89	89	178	2,137.89	
Ridgefield, -	1,256,485	2,512.97	148	296	2,808.97	
Stamford, -	7,662,260	15,324.52	531	1,062	16,386.52	
Sherman, -	360,114	720.23	67	134	854.23	
Stratford, -	1,756,445	3,512.89	180	360	3,872.89	
Trumbull, -	633,801	1,267.60	65	130	1,397.60	
Weston, -	502,589	1,005.18	75	150	1,155.18	
Westport, -	2,315,357	4,630.71	222	444	5,074.71	
Wilton, -	730,444	1,460.89	86	172	1,632.89	\$172.00
	\$55,802,599	\$111,605.21	6,474	\$12,948	\$124,553.21	
BROOKLYN, -	\$1,399,386	\$2,798.77	119	\$238	\$3,036.77	
Ashford, -	402,234	804.47	68	136	940.47	
Canterbury, -	644,112	1,288.22	121	242	1,530.22	
Chaplin, -	273,622	547.24	33	66	613.24	
Eastford, -	250,237	500.47	69	138	638.47	
Hampton, -	440,430	880.86	56	112	992.86	
Killingly, -	2,058,923	4,117.85	346	692	4,809.85	
Plainfield, -	2,060,351	4,120.70	183	366	4,486.70	
Pomfret, -	820,712	1,641.42	80	160	1,801.42	
Putnam, -	1,648,981	3,297.96	195	390	3,687.96	
Scotland, -	411,272	822.55	49	98	920.55	
Sterling, -	345,383	690.77	49	98	788.77	
Thompson, -	1,595,729	3,191.46	202	404	3,595.46	
Voluntown, -	233,945	467.89	50	100	567.89	
Windham, -	2,986,781	5,973.56	353	706	6,679.56	
Woodstock, -	1,133,849	2,267.70	175	350	2,617.70	
	\$16,705,947	\$33,411.89	2,148	\$4,296	\$37,707.89	

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20, 1873.

LITCHFIELD AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Commu- tation tax, 2 dollars. No. Tax.		Total.	Taxes re- maining unpaid March 31, 1873.
LITCHFIELD, -	\$1,821,738	\$3,643.48	178	\$356	\$3,999.48	
Barkhamsted, -	454,010	908.02	102	204	1,112.02	
Bethlehem, -	490,798	981.60	72	144	1,125.60	
Bridgewater, -	477,656	955.31	66	132	1,087.31	
Canaan, -	620,093	1,240.19	93	186	1,426.19	
Colebrook, -	558,111	1,116.22	66	132	1,248.22	
Cornwall, -	745,477	1,490.95	113	226	1,716.95	
Goshen, -	858,384	1,716.77	76	152	1,868.77	
Harwinton, -	511,069	1,022.14	76	152	1,174.14	
Kent, -	537,465	1,074.93	82	164	1,238.93	
Morris, -	386,416	772.83	65	130	902.83	
New Hartford, -	1,078,014	2,156.03	159	318	2,474.03	
New Milford, -	2,025,164	4,050.33	223	446	4,496.33	
Norfolk, -	799,069	1,598.14	99	198	1,796.14	
North Canaan, -	667,623	1,335.25	124	248	1,583.25	
Plymouth, -	2,035,010	4,070.02	294	588	4,658.02	
Roxbury, -	528,303	1,056.61	81	162	1,218.61	
Salisbury, -	2,036,132	4,072.26	184	368	4,440.26	\$940.26
Sharon, -	1,451,896	2,903.79	250	500	3,403.79	
Torrington, -	1,341,325	2,682.65	170	340	3,022.65	
Warren, -	282,664	565.33	57	114	679.33	
Washington, -	969,901	1,939.80	121	242	2,181.80	
Watertown, -	1,539,923	3,079.85	110	220	3,299.85	
Winchester, -	2,759,943	5,519.89	252	504	6,023.89	
Woodbury, -	1,122,275	2,224.55	176	352	2,596.55	
	\$26,098,459	\$52,196.94	3,289	\$6,578	\$58,774.94	
MIDDLETOWN, -	\$8,195,345	\$16,390.69	647	\$1,294	\$17,684.69	
Haddam, -	776,860	1,553.72	107	214	1,767.72	
Chatham, -	753,414	1,506.83	140	280	1,786.83	
Chester, -	381,752	763.50	81	162	925.50	
Clinton, -	611,199	1,222.40	73	146	1,368.40	
Cromwell, -	652,005	1,304.01	97	194	1,498.01	
Durham, -	578,910	1,157.82	67	134	1,291.82	
East Haddam, -	1,304,094	2,608.19	217	434	3,042.19	
Essex, -	1,010,759	2,021.52	145	290	2,311.52	
Killingworth, -	253,960	507.92	60	120	627.92	
Old Saybrook, -	614,898	1,229.80	70	140	1,369.80	
Portland, -	2,546,251	5,092.50	153	306	5,398.50	
Saybrook, -	707,324	1,414.65	120	240	1,654.65	
Westbrook, -	498,741	997.48	99	198	1,195.48	
Middlefield, -	559,586	1,119.17	88	176	1,295.17	
	\$19,445,098	\$38,890.20	2,164	\$4,328	\$43,218.20	

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20, 1873.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Commu- tation tax, 2 dollars.		Total.	Taxes re- maining unpaid March 31, 1873.
			No.	Tax.		
TOLLAND, - -	\$389,864	\$779.73	44	\$88	\$867.73	
Andover, - -	259,013	518.03	29	58	576.03	
Bolton, - -	219,995	439.99	45	90	529.99	
Coventry, - -	767,169	1,534.34	129	258	1,792.34	
Columbia, - -	306,695	613.39	43	86	699.39	
Ellington, - -	713,309	1,426.62	125	250	1,676.62	
Hebron, - -	524,102	1,048.20	82	164	1,212.20	
Mansfield, - -	691,023	1,382.05	158	316	1,698.05	
Somers, - -	633,887	1,267.77	110	220	1,487.77	
Stafford, - -	1,264,239	2,528.48	179	358	2,886.48	
Union, - -	252,736	505.47	75	150	655.47	
Vernon, - -	2,601,874	5,203.75	360	720	5,923.75	
Willington, - -	265,805	531.61	92	184	715.61	
	\$8,889,711	\$17,779.43	1,471	\$2,942	\$20,721.43	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Commu- tation tax, 2 dollars.		Total.	Taxes remaining unpaid March 31, 1873.
			No.	Tax.		
Hartford, - -	\$80,734,298	\$161,468.58	7,117	\$14,234	\$175,702.58	
New Haven, - -	91,015,700	182,031.38	8,192	16,384	198,415.38	\$672.48
New London, - -	41,090,921	82,181.84	4,043	8,086	90,267.84	3,934.08
Fairfield, - -	55,802,599	111,605.21	6,474	12,948	124,553.21	172.00
Windham, - -	16,705,947	33,411.89	2,148	4,296	37,707.89	
Litchfield, - -	26,098,459	52,196.94	3,289	6,578	58,774.94	940.26
Middlesex, - -	19,445,098	38,890.20	2,164	4,328	43,218.20	
Tolland, - -	8,889,711	17,779.43	1,471	2,942	20,721.43	
	\$339,732,733	\$679,565.47	34,898	\$69,796	\$749,361.47	\$5,718.82

AVAILS OF COURTS FROM CLERKS.

COUNTY.	Name of Clerk.	Name of Court.	Amount.	Tot. Am't.
New London, - - -	Wm. L. Brewer,	Superior,	\$172.02	
Litchfield, - - -	Wm. L. Ransom,	Superior,	9.89	
Middlesex, - - -	C. G. R. Vinal,	Superior,	205.96	
Tolland, - - -	Joseph Bishop,	Superior,	42.75	
Fairfield, - - -	H. T. Blake,	Superior,	32.59	
Fairfield, - - -	David B. Booth,	Common Pleas,	907.72	
New Haven, - - -	Arthur D. Osborne,	Common Pleas,	910.00	
New Haven, - - -	Arthur D. Osborne,	Superior,	37.27	
Hartford, - - -	Charles E. Fellows,	Common Pleas,	214.38	
				\$2,532.58

FORFEITED BONDS FROM STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

COUNTY.	Name of Attorneys.	Amount.	
Litchfield, - - -	C. F. Sedgwick, - - - -	\$437.12	
Hartford, - - -	William Hamersley, - - - -	1,870.51	
New London, - - -	Daniel Chadwick, - - - -	1,275.47	
Windham, - - -	Edward L. Cundall, - - - -	858.92	
Tolland, - - -	B. H. Bill, - - - -	676.89	
Middlesex, - - -	William T. Elmer, - - - -	304.25	
New Haven, - - -	E. K. Foster, - - - -	2,175.93	
Fairfield, - - -	Nelson L. White, - - - -	2,169.69	
Fairfield, - - -	Nelson L. White, - - - -	9,797.02	\$19,565.80
Total amount from State's Attorneys and Clerks, - - -			\$22,098.38

TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams' Express Company, - - - - -	\$2,000
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TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

NAME.	Receipts.	Amount of Tax.
Franklin Telegraph Company, - - - -	\$4,274.24	\$85.48
Western Union Telegraph Company, - - - -	32,014.89	640.30
		\$725.78

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

From whom received.	Remarks.	Am't Rec'd.
Jas. D. Frary, P. M. Gen'l,	Settlement of Paymaster General's account,	\$2,273.16
J. W. Manning, Compt'r,	Sale of Sofa, - - - - -	10.00
J. W. Manning, Compt'r,	Sale of two copies Public Acts, - - -	1.50
Governor Marshall Jewell,	On account claims against U. S. Government,	8,659.76
Governor Marshall Jewell,	" " " " " "	13,275.37
W. H. Potter, - - -	Debenture returned (two days), - - -	6.00
F. E. Fyler, - - -	" " (three days), - - -	9.00
Burr Mallett, - - -	" " (mileage), - - -	4.00
William Hamersley, -	Returned for error in Registered Orders, -	10.00
George P. Bissell, -	Amount over-paid on Pay Rolls, - - -	80.00
Debenture check, - -	Of Ransom Newton not called for, - - -	314.60
Registered Order, \$926, -	Amount of Deduction on same, - - -	313.20
Taxes on Stocks, - -	Erroneously reported to Town Assessors as follows :	
Phoenix Nat'l Bank, H'fd,	18 Shares Town of Goshen in 1871, - - -	28.08
Phoenix Nat'l Bank, H'fd,	29 " " " " 1872, - - -	44.95
Ætna Nat'l Bank, Hartfd,	15 " " " Somers, - - -	18.80
H'fd Life and Annuity Ins. Co., - - -	7 " " " " - - -	7.00
Fairfield Co. Nat'l Bank,	2 " " " Stamford, - - -	2.00
Second National Bank, New Haven, - - -	6 " " " Norwalk, - - -	7.80
Orient Ins. Co., Hartford,	10 " " " Stafford, - - -	10.00
First National Bank, New Canaan, - - -	5 " " " Stamford, - - -	5.00
Town of Plymouth, -	For interest on State tax, - - -	20.04
Town of Bridgeport, -	" " " " " - - -	186.95
Town of East Haven, -	" " " " " - - -	10.50
Town of Danbury, -	" " " " " - - -	226.39
Town of Plymouth, -	" " " " " - - -	12.50
Town of Meriden, -	" " " " " - - -	83.68
Western Union Tel. Co., Danbury & Norwalk	" " " " " - - -	7.85
R. R. Co., - - -	" " " " " - - -	56.76
Conn. Valley R. R. Co.,	" " " " " - - -	723.33
New Haven & Derby R. R. Co., - - -	" " " " " - - -	307.50
New Haven & Derby R. R. Co., - - -	" " " " " - - -	158.18
New York, Housatonic & Northern R. R. Co.,	" " " " " - - -	12.98
People's Savings Ass'n, Bridgeport, - - -	Deposit of Henry Fratus Escheated, - - -	277.68
People's Savings Ass'n, Bridgeport, - - -	" " Bridget McDonough Escheated, -	22.43
Jas. D. Frary, P. M. Gen'l,	Settlement of Paymaster-General's account,	5,288.57
		<hr/> \$32,475.06

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE CO'S.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
Egbert Marsh, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	\$33.60
Ralph Gillette, - - - - -	Hartford,	5.82
Ralph Gillette, - - - - -	"	22.87
Charles C. Perry, - - - - -	Southport,	3.93
Elbert White, - - - - -	Stamford,	37.81
B. L. Yale, - - - - -	Meriden,	155.47
F. W. Burwell, - - - - -	New Hartford,	11.71
D. H. Clark, - - - - -	Stamford,	87.15
H. C. Butler & Co., - - - - -	West Meriden,	344.76
George Perkins, - - - - -	Norwich,	47.15
E. Fuller, - - - - -	"	138.39
J. C. Learned & Son, - - - - -	New London,	188.71
H. T. Nichols, - - - - -	Newtown,	19.52
T. E. Packer, - - - - -	Mystic Bridge,	79.95
Fuller & Cone, - - - - -	Moodus,	40.26
E. H. Sears, - - - - -	Collinsville,	13.23
J. F. & E. Ely, - - - - -	Thompsonville,	3.95
W. H. Fuller, - - - - -	Suffield,	57.56
William C. Atwater, - - - - -	Birmingham,	338.45
Noble & Beach, - - - - -	West Winsted,	256.25
J. C. Learned & Son, - - - - -	New London,	57.45
Cowles & Merrill, - - - - -	Norwalk,	494.48
W. A. Caldwell, - - - - -	Sherman,	4.52
J. N. Stickney, - - - - -	Rockville,	121.79
H. N. Trumbull, - - - - -	Stonington,	11.96
M. E. Mead, - - - - -	Darien,	20.65
M. L. Dunn, - - - - -	Stamford,	24.85
E. P. Barbour, - - - - -	Ansonia,	2.70
Joseph Fuller, - - - - -	Suffield,	31.31
T. J. Daskam, - - - - -	Stamford,	187.09
T. L. Norton, - - - - -	Lakeville,	.87
George W. Hanover, - - - - -	Willimantic,	102.37
Noble & Beach, - - - - -	West Winsted,	23.05
Hatch & Watson, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	105.85
A. E. Dudley, - - - - -	New Haven,	118.83
A. F. Abbott, - - - - -	Waterbury,	86.42
C. S. Abbott & Co., - - - - -	"	2.43
D. F. Warner, - - - - -	Salisbury,	7.36
J. & G. A. Staples, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	498.66
George D. Coit, - - - - -	Norwich,	158.80
George Kellogg, - - - - -	Hartford,	10.71
S. H. Butler, - - - - -	Middletown,	81.03
Waldo Tillinghast, - - - - -	Plainfield,	.64
Herbert Wade, - - - - -	Danielsonville,	3.21
Hawley & Wightman, - - - - -	Bristol,	83.60
George B. Fisher, - - - - -	Hartford,	29.97
C. C. Kimball, - - - - -	"	1,135.22
Webster & Preston, - - - - -	"	481.77
George D. Harrison, - - - - -	Lakeville,	36.21
Israel Newton, - - - - -	Suffield,	4.85
B. W. Smith, - - - - -	Seymour,	28.75
William M. Hall, - - - - -	Wallingford,	30.31
Richard Smith, - - - - -	Sharon,	.25
Caleb Mix, - - - - -	New Haven,	58.53
George S. Lester, - - - - -	"	775.70
F. L. Welton, - - - - -	Waterbury,	145.26
J. W. Smith, - - - - -	"	1,164.65
W. E. Baker, - - - - -	Hartford,	676.94
F. Sheffield, - - - - -	Pawcatuck,	38.65
D. Platt, - - - - -	South Norwalk,	4.94
J. G. Goodwin, - - - - -	New Hartford,	.69

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
Day & Goddard, - - - - -	Hartford,	\$140.00
D. N. Moulthrop, - - - - -	Ansonia,	1.81
E. Ackley, - - - - -	Middletown,	50.77
L. Bissell & Son, - - - - -	Rockville,	68.83
H. C. Butler & Co., - - - - -	West Meriden,	187.71
A. B. Adams, - - - - -	Willimantic,	93.59
J. N. Crandall, - - - - -	Norwich,	230.05
Silas Chapman, Jr., - - - - -	Hartford,	648.02
George W. Raymond,	South Norwalk,	76.44
F. F. Street, - - - - -	Hartford,	.66
C. B. Maltbie, - - - - -	Falls Village,	30.66
C. Wilcox, - - - - -	New Haven,	32.88
J. T. Baldwin, - - - - -	Middletown,	98.64
George M. Carrington, - - - - -	West Winsted,	24.86
E. Marsh, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	7.72
Marsh, Curtis & Co., - - - - -	"	510.50
C. A. Todd, - - - - -	New Milford,	75.09
J. W. Pond, - - - - -	New Haven,	26.14
C. F. Church, - - - - -	Wolcottville,	70.58
E. S. Raymond, - - - - -	New Canaan,	55.69
M. Herrity, - - - - -	New Haven,	280.11
H. F. Bassett, - - - - -	Waterbury,	13.43
T. G. Birdseye, - - - - -	Birmingham,	101.57
W. W. Andross, - - - - -	Rockville,	30.44
William Wallace, - - - - -	Hartford,	116.26
Charles Robinson, - - - - -	New Haven,	.75
A. A. Baker, - - - - -	Colchester,	8.26
Ralph Gillette, - - - - -	Hartford,	265.58
Thomas E. Packer, - - - - -	Mystic Bridge,	22.26
S. Y. St. John, - - - - -	New Canaan,	13.29
George W. Raymond, - - - - -	South Norwalk,	4.75
D. F. Lathrop, - - - - -	South Coventry,	100.45
H. Johnson, - - - - -	Putnam,	18.88
E. Bartlett, - - - - -	Ansonia,	109.90
A. F. Abbott, - - - - -	Waterbury,	1.97
George F. Rich, - - - - -	So. Manchester,	19.70
L. L. Hubbell, - - - - -	Danbury,	2.48
Waldo Johnson, - - - - -	Webster, Mass.,	12.91
J. H. Grey, - - - - -	Meriden,	214.13
W. F. Rice & Co., - - - - -	Hartford,	60.06
O. P. Jacobs, - - - - -	Danielsonville,	66.82
J. H. Frink, - - - - -	New London,	21.63
J. G. Goodwin, - - - - -	New Hartford,	14.30
E. Warner, Jr., - - - - -	New London,	98.43
J. N. Stickney, - - - - -	Rockville,	2.58
R. S. Burt, - - - - -	Hartford,	67.91
Higby & DeForest, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	737.19
C. B. Bishop, - - - - -	Litchfield,	11.46
Samuel N. Coddington, - - - - -	Collinsville,	28.48
E. S. Raymond, - - - - -	New Canaan,	1.90
D. Brainard, - - - - -	Thompsonville,	52.23
F. H. Whittlesey, - - - - -	Hartford,	6.33
Thomas Edgar, - - - - -	New London,	192.94
C. B. Bowers, - - - - -	New Haven,	296.93
G. Morse, - - - - -	"	187.72
J. H. Scribner, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	3.79
S. R. Barton, - - - - -	Webster, Mass.,	2.38
S. C. Gillette, - - - - -	Colchester,	2.95

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
C. F. Stevens, - - - - -	Danbury,	\$87.76
S. McDonald, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	62.97
H. Purdy, - - - - -	Danbury,	31.67
C. L. Mason, - - - - -	Unionville,	56.02
Frisbie & Wilson, - - - - -	New Haven,	575.05
H. L. & J. S. Cannon,	"	781.67
Weld & Son, - - - - -	"	39.00
T. Jones, - - - - -	Danbury,	73.78
Sperry & Kimberly,	New Haven,	274.97
Benham & Walker, - - - - -	"	109.36
J. G. Beckwith, - - - - -	Litchfield,	4.92
E. B. Goodsell, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	474.35
J. C. Broatch, - - - - -	Middletown,	70.33
E. H. Sears, - - - - -	Collinsville,	17.08
C. F. Church, - - - - -	Wolcottville,	8.37
Benjamin Page, Jr., - - - - -	West Meriden,	160.39
C. A. Northend, - - - - -	New Britain,	74.49
Collins & Northend, - - - - -	"	63.28
A. P. Collins, - - - - -	"	631.49
E. D. Hall, - - - - -	West Meriden,	2.59
J. R. Hurlbut, - - - - -	Falls Village,	6.06
W. H. Potter & Co., - - - - -	Mystic Bridge,	78.88
A. L. Thayer, - - - - -	Collinsville,	30.50
J. Lindley & Son, - - - - -	Ansonia,	5.25
William M. Hall, - - - - -	Wallingford,	.50
Joel Guy, for 1871, - - - - -	Meriden,	31.49
G. E. Cowperthwait, - - - - -	Danbury,	203.16
B. P. Learned, - - - - -	Norwich,	371.73
B. R. Allen, - - - - -	Hartford,	228.08
J. T. Peck, - - - - -	Bristol,	336.49
L. H. Beardsley, - - - - -	Milford,	6.31
H. D. Hall, - - - - -	Middletown,	178.89
Oliver F. Perry, - - - - -	Collinsville,	15.89
Daniel Burr, - - - - -	Westport,	9.41
E. J. Taylor, - - - - -	"	2.67
C. E. Baldwin, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	5.78
T. H. Perkins, - - - - -	Norwich,	632.38
George W. Raymond, - - - - -	South Norwalk,	.42
George S. Lester, - - - - -	New Haven,	157.07
B. R. Allen, - - - - -	Hartford,	89.85
Giles Potter, - - - - -	Essex,	22.58
J. F. Chamberlain, - - - - -	Stafford Springs,	2.00
J. W. Marvin, - - - - -	Deep River,	41.49
G. E. Cowperthwait, - - - - -	Danbury,	61.57
H. H. Blake, - - - - -	Middletown,	9.24
O. G. Dart, - - - - -	Norwich,	117.58
John F. Knapp, - - - - -	Wilton,	39.07
J. F. Chamberlain, - - - - -	Stafford Springs,	9.95
S. Howland, - - - - -	Greenwich,	13.57
Agent North British and Mercantile, - - - - -	Hartford,	196.37
J. W. Chandler, - - - - -	Stafford Springs,	2.25
Selden & Royce, - - - - -	Norwich,	28.01
E. H. Loomis, - - - - -	Meriden,	40.55
George W. Hanover, - - - - -	Willimantic,	12.43
H. A. Sutton, - - - - -	Stratford,	7.02
M. N. Woodruff, - - - - -	Southington,	1.17
O. B. Grant, - - - - -	Stonington,	23.22
T. C. Banks, - - - - -	Wallingford,	45.45
Edsen Thomas, - - - - -	Thomaston,	24.95

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
E. B. Hart, - - - - -	West Cornwall,	\$5.63
L. S. & L. H. Fuller, - - - - -	Putnam,	45.24
Mark Tucker, - - - - -	Woodbridge,	3.32
Cowles & Merrill, - - - - -	Norwalk,	28.52
W. T. Craw & Son, - - - - -	South Norwalk,	30.74
George W. Raymond, - - - - -	" "	6.80
Lucius Birdseye, - - - - -	Meriden,	17.33
A. F. Fowler, - - - - -	Middletown,	9.70
C. H. Chesebro, - - - - -	Putnam,	12.82
George A. Holt, - - - - -	Willimantic,	54.28
J. W. Pond, - - - - -	New Haven,	5.02
Hoyt & Hamlin, - - - - -	Danbury,	3.82
Goodspeed & Reynolds, - - - - -	East Haddam,	51.36
Egbert Marsh, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	28.16
		<hr/> \$21,254.21

TAX ON NON-RESIDENT STOCK.

NAME.	Location.	No. of Shares.	Market Value.	Tax 1 per cent.
North American Fire Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	Tax of	1871,	\$1,046.04
Mutual Security " "	New Haven,	{ 100 \$25	{	129.00
Orient " "	Hartford,	208 50		
Travelers' " "	"	640 100		640.00
Etna Life " "	"	769 120		922.80
Hartford Life and Annuity Ins. Co.,	"	108 225		243.00
Phoenix " "	"	415 70		290.50
Continental Life " "	"	1,120 130		1,456.00
Connecticut Fire " "	"	1,187 19		225.53
Etna " "	"	624 100		624.00
National Fire " "	"	7,816 140		10,942.40
Railway Passengers' " "	"	280 102		285.60
Conn. General Life " "	"	1,323 90		1,190.70
Charter Oak Life " "	"	640 40		256.00
Hartford Steam Boiler " "	"	79 130		102.70
Etna " "	"	1,625 24		390.00
Travelers' " "	"	5 140		7.00
Fairfield County Fire " "	"	5 120		6.00
State Bank, - - - - -	Norwalk,	784 80		627.20
Hartford Trust Company, - - - - -	Hartford,	99 115		113.85
Derby Turnpike " - - - - -	"	345 15		51.75
Hartford Bridge " - - - - -	New Haven,	2 40		.80
Willimantic Trust " - - - - -	Hartford,	78 150		108.00
Meriden Fire Insurance Company,	Willimantic,	{ 20 20	{	44.00
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, -	Meriden,	40 100		
	Hartford,	305 100		305.00
		3,749 140		5,248.60
				<hr/> \$25,256.47

TAX ON RAILROADS.

NAME OF ROAD.	No. of Shares.	Amount of Funded Debt.	Amount of Floating Debt.	Amount of Cash on hand.
Bridgeport Horse Railroad Co.,	1,400		\$4,912.96	\$247.19
Fair Haven & Westville H. R.R. Co.	7,000			6,000.00
Hartford & Wethersfield " "	Full, { 1,290			15,641.30
" " " "	Scrip, { 710			
Norwalk " "	2,000			1,441.59
New Haven & Centerville " "	853	10,000.00		
New Haven & W. Haven " "	2,454	50,000.00	1,000.00	
Norwich Horse Railroad Co.,	1,500	100,000.00		
Rockville Railroad Co.,	Com., { 687	36,000.00		
" " " "	Pref., { 290			
N.Y., N. Haven & Hartford R.R. Co.,	155,000	1,641,500.00	443,000.00	3,024,731.37
N. Haven & Northampton " "	21,000	1,750,000.00	204,132.48	57,675.70
Housatonic Railroad Co.,	Old, { 8,200	297,091.11	157,821.41	97,615.83
" " " "	Pref., { 11,800			
Shore Line " "	10,000	200,000.00		22,279.19
Danbury and Norwalk R. R. Co.,	11,994	391,000.00	108,033.33	6,802.31
Hart., Prov. & Fishkill " "	Pref., { 3,988	1,574,500.00		6,904.90
" " " "	Com. { 15,379			
Naugatuck " "	18,779	107,000.00	30,000.00	104,747.00
New Canaan " "	3,281	86,971.86	3,847.21	948.25
N. Y., Prov. & Boston, " "	18,874	1,214,000.00		61,935.07
Norwich & Worcester " "	23,778	427,000.00	40,996.16	79,457.16
New London Northern " "	14,188	377,500.00	15,000.00	9,711.67
Watertown & Waterbury " "	2,364	17,000.00		
N. Y., Housatonic & Northern " "	30,000	183,500.00	156,475.47	574.96
New Haven & Derby " "	Bal. tax 1871,			
" " " "	4,520	525,000.00	75,000.00	4,337.44
Connecticut Valley " "	10,335	998,000.00	973,000.00	1,466.00

UNPAID RAILROAD TAXES ON

Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,	14,479	\$2,436,500.00	\$96,323.12	
Shepaug Valley R. R. Co.,	4,040	600,000.00		\$18,980.76
New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic R. R. Co.,	8,640	3,668,000.00		
N. Haven & Northampton R.R. Co.,				

TAX ON RAILROADS.

Taxes paid on Real Estate not used for Railroad purposes.	True market value of each share.	True market value of Funded and Floating Debt.	Town Bonds issued in aid of Railroads.	Whole number of miles of Road.	No. of miles of Road out of this State.	Amount of Tax received.
	\$30.00	\$4,912.96		4		\$466.65
	25.00			6 1-2		1,690.00
	50.00			7 1-4		701.59
	30.00					
	18.00			1 1-2		345.58
		10,000.00		1 7-8		100.00
\$95.63	6.25	51,000.00		4 1-2		567.75
		50,000.00				500.00
32.49	1.00	36,000.00		4 8-10		450.38
	40.00					
1,510.79	140.00	2,073,885.00		139.62	21.16	174,534.53
598.04	75.00	1,897,882.48		109.29	42.90	17,898.19
472.90		454,912.52		124	50	7,997.09
	90.00					
	100.00	200,000.00		50		11,777.21
22.00	37.50	499,033.33		28		9,398.06
335.53		1,417,050.00		122.36	26.32	13,765.92
216.12	115.00	145,550.00		57		21,787.76
	5.00	90,818.07		8 1-3		1,062.75
174.64	125.00	1,214,000.00		62 1-2	17	9,376.13
66.88	100.00	467,996.16		59 1-2	17 1-2	19,460.22
554.70	110.00	383,500.00		100	44	10,278.32
		17,000.00		4 4-10		170.00
		156,475.47		60	44.14	412.10
						3,634.99
412.50		392,750.00		13 1-3		3,515.00
404.87	25.00	1,921,100.00	\$885,500	45		29,730.22
						\$339,620.44

REPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1872.

	\$1,220,123.12	\$1,123,800	67.74		\$34,129.73
	439,500.00	215,400	32.1-4		6,359.19
	1,751,000.00	1,100,000	52		23,510.00
					2,250.00
					\$71,248.92

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Deposits reported subject to Taxation.	Tax 3-4 of one per cent.
Bridgeport Savings Bank, -	Bridgeport,	\$2,594,753.83	\$19,460.66
Bristol " " -	Bristol,	138,687.70	1,040.16
Chelsea " " -	Norwich,	2,419,781.90	18,148.34
Chester " " -	Chester,	5,416.34	40.62
Citizens' " " -	Stamford,	287,804.55	2,158.54
City " " -	Bridgeport,	1,582,677.81	11,870.08
Collinsville " " -	Collinsville,	101,107.04	758.30
Connecticut " " -	New Haven,	2,073,769.08	15,553.26
Cromwell, (Dime,) Savings Bank,	Cromwell,	15,723.37	117.92
Derby " " "	Derby,	805,158.61	6,038.68
Dime " " "	Hartford,	340,879.08	2,556.60
Dime " " "	Middletown,	30,249.84	226.86
Dime " " "	Norwich,	405,998.69	3,044.99
Dime " " "	Thompson,	30,834.57	231.26
Dime " " "	Wallingford,	12,834.26	96.24
Dime " " "	Waterbury,	133,658.92	1,002.44
Eastford " " "	Eastford,	12,823.79	96.18
Essex " " "	Essex,	322,723.91	2,420.43
Falls Village " " "	Falls Village,	365,977.55	2,894.82
Farmers & Mechanics Sav. Bk.,	Middletown,	1,518,009.61	11,385.07
Farmington Savings Bank,	Farmington,	1,239,212.09	9,294.08
Freestone " " "	Portland,	350,834.17	2,631.26
Greenwich " " "	Greenwich,	51,204.16	384.04
Groton " " "	Mystic River,	410,209.21	3,076.56
Litchfield Savings Society,	Litchfield,	348,283.46	2,612.12
Mariners Savings Bank,	New London,	421,515.48	3,161.36
Mechanics " " "	Hartford,	887,012.85	6,652.58
Meriden " " "	Meriden,	1,053,305.54	7,899.78
Middletown " " "	Middletown,	5,018,559.63	37,639.18
Moodus " " "	Moodus,	35,515.73	266.36
National " " "	New Haven,	533,490.61	4,001.16
Naugatuck " " "	Naugatuck,	10,035.65	75.26
New Canaan Savings Bank,	New Canaan,	250,181.00	1,876.36
New Haven " " "	New Haven,	3,355,317.66	25,164.88
New Hartford " " "	New Hartford,	4,498.01	33.73
New Milford " " "	New Milford,	345,690.48	2,592.67
Newtown " " "	Newtown,	182,304.50	1,367.28
Norfolk " " "	Norfolk,	71,332.03	534.98
Norwalk Savings Society,	Norwalk,	1,706,607.04	12,799.55
Norwich " " "	Norwich,	6,565,110.10	49,238.32
Peoples Savings Bank,	Bridgeport,	841,752.88	6,313.14
Peoples " " "	Rockville,	59,453.13	445.90
Putnam " " "	Putnam,	872,870.37	6,546.52
Ridgefield " " "	Ridgefield,	14,602.18	109.52
Savings Bank of Ansonia,	Ansonia,	197,643.12	1,482.32
" " Danbury,	Danbury,	1,324,172.06	9,931.28
" " New Britain,	New Britain,	545,879.67	4,094.10
" " New London,	New London,	2,650,231.10	19,876.74
" " Rockville,	Rockville,	353,393.16	2,650.44
" " Stafford Springs,	Stafford Springs,	337,723.78	2,532.92
" " Tolland,	Tolland,	301,078.46	2,258.08
Salisbury Savings Society,	Lakeville,	503,081.74	3,773.10
Society for Savings,	Hartford,	6,847,067.17	51,353.00
Southington Savings Bank,	Southington,	160,571.83	1,204.30
South Norwalk Savings Bank,	South Norwalk,	114,072.10	855.54
Southport " " "	Southport,	482,802.97	3,621.02

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.—CONTINUED.

NAME.		Location.	Deposits reported subject to Taxation.	Tax 3-4 of one per cent.
Staffordville	Savings Bank,	Staffordville,	\$141,633.59	\$1,062.24
Stamford	" "	Stamford,	1,117,983.99	8,384.88
State	" "	Hartford,	1,524,333.24	11,432.50
Stonington	" "	Stonington,	492,614.38	3,694.61
Suffield	" "	Suffield,	80,783.52	605.87
Thompsonville	" "	Thompsonville,	119,475.71	896.06
Townsend	" "	New Haven,	3,467,466.53	26,006.01
Union	" "	Union,	287,138.48	2,153.54
Waterbury	" "	Waterbury,	1,332,838.51	9,996.29
Westport	" "	Westport,	71,369.13	535.26
Windham County Savings Bank,		Danielsonville,	941,645.84	7,063.84
Windsor Locks	" "	Windsor Locks,	22,253.66	166.90
Willimantic Savings Institute,		Willimantic,	679,061.65	5,092.95
Winsted Savings Bank,		Winsted,	587,982.97	4,409.88
Wolcottville Savings Bank,		Wolcottville,	47,737.55	358.03
Deep River	" "	Deep River,	249,755.26	1,873.16
			\$62,829,759.58	\$471,222.90

STATEMENT OF INTEREST.

RECEIVED.

Interest on Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$22,020.74
The following items of Interest included in "Miscellaneous Receipts":								
Interest from Town of Plymouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$32.54
" " Bridgeport,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.95
" " East Haven,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.50
" " Danbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226.39
" " Meriden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.68
" New Haven & Derby Railroad Company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	807.50
" " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158.18
" Danbury & Norwalk Railroad Company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.76
" Connecticut Valley Railroad Company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	723.33
" New York, Housa. & Northern Railroad Company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.98
" Western Union Telegraph Company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.86
								\$1,806.66
								\$23,827.40

CONTRA.

Interest allowed Towns for pre-payment of taxes, as follows:								
New Haven,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,871.80
Newtown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.26
Middletown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382.44
Bethel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.17
Harwinton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.33
Killingly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.27
East Haven,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.37
								\$3,948.64
Interest paid School Fund for interest on the Revenue of the School Fund								
remaining in the Treasury during the year,								
								\$4,352.88

TAX ON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NAME.	Location.	Assets.	Balance Reported sub- ject to Taxation.	Tax. ‡ of one per cent.
Life Insurance Companies:				
Ætna Mutual Life Insurance Company,	Hartford,	\$15,558,072.66	\$14,566,675.53	\$72,833.38
Charter Oak Mutual Life Insurance Company,	"	9,439,976.20	7,871,305.81	39,356.53
Connecticut " "	"	32,633,960.95	28,192,361.63	140,961.80
Conn. General " "	"	386,049.98	309,575.35	1,547.87
Continental " "	"	2,231,183.35	1,980,418.19	9,902.09
Phoenix " "	"	8,209,825.07	7,192,523.05	35,962.61
American " "	New Haven,	595,133.40	233,133.40	1,165.66
Fire Insurance Companies:				
Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Hartford,	\$141,721.69	\$60,345,992.96	\$301,729.94
State " "	"	49,188.21	\$110,231.69	‡ of one per cent.
Danbury " "	Danbury,	17,233.54	10,619.49	\$826.75
Farmington Valley Farmers " "	Farmington,	11,314.94	9,690.68	79.65
Greenwich " "	Suffield,	2,011.28	2,407.26	72.73
Litchfield " "	Greenwich,	24,705.41	2,011.28	18.05
Madison " "	Litchfield,	51,820.78	6,842.95	15.09
New London County " "	Madison,	21,360.04	49,995.78	51.32
Windham County " "	Norwich,	52,097.80	3,221.00	874.96
Middlesex " "	Brooklyn,	284,241.00	52,097.80	24.16
Norwich " "	Middletown,	2,715,110.32	40,484.40	390.73
Tolland County " "	Norwich,	10,193.22	180,164.82	303.63
	Tolland,	386,975.98	9,753.83	1,201.23
			67,932.26	73.15
			\$525,453.24	503.49
				\$3,940.94

STATEMENT

OF

ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Dr.		CIVIL LIST.	
To paid Civil List Orders, -	-	-	\$779,283.76
“ Registered “ -	-	-	395,264.62
“ Interest to the School Fund on balance of Revenue remaining in the Treasury during the year, -	-	-	4,352.88
To Interest allowed Towns for pre-payment of taxes, -	-	-	3,948.64
To paid interest on State Bonds, -	-	-	333,402.00
“ purchase of Bonds, -	-	-	673,400.00
“ accrued interest on Bonds purchased, -	-	-	11,421.60
To balance to April 1, 1873, -	-	-	569,737.14

\$2,770.810.64

Dr.		SCHOOL FUND.	
To balance of Revenue Loans, April 1, 1872, -	-	-	\$15,239.75
To paid Commissioner's Orders from Principal of School Fund, -	-	-	200,018.09
“ “ “ “ Revenue “ “ -	-	-	4,173.28
“ Comptroller's “ “ “ “ -	-	-	140,844.94
To balance forward, -	-	-	62,431.46

\$422,707.52

Dr.		TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.
-----	--	--------------------

Dr.		INTEREST TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.	
1872, April 1. To interest paid to Towns, -	-	-	\$1,379.07
1872, April 1. To balance forward, -	-	-	73.25

\$1,452.32

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

CIVIL LIST.						Cr.
By balance from March 31, 1872,	-	-	-	-	-	\$716,345.40
By miscellaneous receipts,	-	-	-	-	-	32,475.06
By avails of Courts and Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	22,098.38
By receipts from Insurance Department,	-	-	-	-	-	26,231.61
By interest on deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	22,020.74
By tax on Telegraph Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	725.78
By State tax on Towns,	-	-	-	-	-	785,888.77
By tax on Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	21,254.21
By tax on Savings Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	471,222.90
By tax on Mutual Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	305,670.88
By tax on Railroad Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	339,620.44
By tax on Express Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
By tax on Non-Resident Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	25,256.47
						<hr/>
						\$2,770,810.64
						<hr/>
1873, April 1. By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$569,737.14

SCHOOL FUND.						Cr.
By balance of principal, April 1, 1872,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,142.79
By collection of principal,	-	-	-	-	-	216,933.22
By balance of interest, April 1, 1872,	-	-	-	-	-	35,828.00
By collection of interest,	-	-	-	-	-	154,704.02
By collection of Revenue Loans (principal and interest),	-	-	-	-	-	10,599.49
By Revenue Orders (amount returned),	-	-	-	-	-	500.00
						<hr/>
						\$422,707.52
						<hr/>
1873, April 1. By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$62,431.06

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.						Cr.
1873, April 1. By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$60.14

INTEREST TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.						Cr.
1872, April 1. By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$30.32
By interest received,	-	-	-	-	-	1,422.00
						<hr/>
						\$1,452.32
						<hr/>
1872, April 1. By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$73.25

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

DR.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

1873, March 31.	To paid orders during the year, - - - - -	\$10,800.00
	To balance forward, - - - - -	4,200.00
		<u>\$14,500.00</u>

DR.

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

DR.

DEAF AND DUMB.

1873, March 31.	To paid orders for the year, - - - - -	\$9,491.38
	To balance forward, - - - - -	841.29
		<u>\$9,882.62</u>

DR.

INDIGENT IDIOTS.

1873, March 31.	To paid orders for the year, - - - - -	\$2,143.75
	To balance forward, - - - - -	4,771.43
		<u>\$6,915.18</u>

DR.

INDIGENT BLIND.

1873, March 31.	To paid orders for the year, - - - - -	\$3,739.25
	To balance forward, - - - - -	11,613.90
		<u>\$15,353.15</u>

DR.

STATE PRISON GRANT.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

NORMAL SCHOOL.							Cr.
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,500.00
	By amount appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	12,000.00
							<u>\$14,500.00</u>
1873, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,200.00

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.							Cr.
1873, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,455.00

DEAF AND DUMB.							Cr.
1872, April 1.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,882.62
	By annual appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	7,000.00
							<u>\$9,882.62</u>
1873, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$341.29

INDIGENT IDIOTS.							Cr.
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,915.18
	By annual appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
							<u>\$6,915.18</u>
1873, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,771.43

INDIGENT BLIND.							Cr.
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,353.15
	By annual appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	6,000.00
							<u>\$15,353.15</u>
1873, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,613.90

STATE PRISON GRANT.							Cr.
1873, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,770.96

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

DR.

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

1873, March 31.	To paid orders for the year,	-	-	-	-	\$1,894.85
	To balance forward,	-	-	-	-	300.80
						<u>\$2,195.65</u>

DR.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1873, March 31.	To paid orders for the year,	-	-	-	-	\$3,281.99
	To balance forward,	-	-	-	-	348.68
						<u>\$3,630.67</u>

DR.

DORSEY STATE PRISON FUND.

DR.

SINKING FUND ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.								CR.
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$195.65
	By annual appropriation,		-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
								<u>\$2,195.65</u>
1873, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$300.80

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.								CR.
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,630.67
	By annual appropriation,		-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
								<u>\$3,630.67</u>
1873, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$848.68

DORSEY STATE PRISON FUND.								CR.
1873, April 1.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,666.66

SINKING FUND ACCOUNTS.								CR.
1873, March 31.	Balance Sinking Fund, 1862,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$48,935.84
	" " 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,371.51
								<u>\$75,307.35</u>

DR. BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

Revenue of the School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,095.20
Cash,	-	-	-	-	-	-	738,078.06

\$744,173.26

GENERAL BALANCE.

DR. DAVID P. NICHOLS, TREASURER.

To Receipts—Civil List,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,770,810.64
Principal of the School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,076.01
Interest “ “	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,532.02
Revenue “ “	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,099.49
Principal of the Town Deposit Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.14
Interest “ “	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,452.32
Normal School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500.00
State Prison Medical Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,455.00
Deaf and Dumb,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,832.62
Indigent Idiots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,915.18
Indigent Blind,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,353.15
General Hospital Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,195.65
Hartford Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,630.67
State Prison Grant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,770.96
Dorsey State Prison Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,666.66
Interest Sinking Fund, 1862,	-	.	-	-	-	-	48,935.84
“ “ 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,371.51
							\$3,331,657.86

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, APRIL 1ST, 1873.

AUTHORIZING ACTS.	DATE OF ISSUE.	Principal payable at Hartford.	Interest 6 per ct., payable semi-annually.	Amount Issued.	Amount outstanding.
June 18, 1861,	July 1, 1861,	Twenty years after date,*	January and July,	\$2,000,000	\$532,800
December 24, 1862,	January 1, 1863,	Twenty years after date,	January and July,	2,000,000	896,000
January 15, 1864,	January 1, 1864,	Twenty years after date,	January and July,†	2,000,000	1,336,500
July 9, 1864,	October 1, 1864,	Thirty years after date,‡	April and October,	2,000,000	589,500
July 14 and 21, 1865,	October 1, 1865,	Twenty years after date,‡	April and October,	2,000,000	1,741,100
					\$5,095,900

* Redeemable at the pleasure of the General Assembly, after July 1, 1871.

† Redeemable at the pleasure of the General Assembly, after October 1, 1874.

‡ Exempt from taxation.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April 16, 1873. }

The subscribers appointed by the General Assembly to audit the accounts of the State Treasurer, have examined the same from the 1st day of April, 1872, to the 31st day of March, 1873, both days inclusive, and so far as we have compared the same with the several vouchers, do find the same correct.

A summary statement of said accounts is given above, which shows the balance of cash on hand on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1873, to have been seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand and seventy-eight dollars and six cents (\$738,078.06.)

JOHN C. TRACY, }
CHARLES W. COOK, } *Auditors.*

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April 16, 1873. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing Treasurer's Report is correct, so far as the same relates to, or is connected with, the School Fund.

ALFRED J. MUNYAN,
School Fund Commissioner.

Connecticut State Bonds Outstanding April 1, 1873.

\$100 Coupon Bonds, due July 1, 1871-81,	-	-	\$38,800
500 " due July 1, 1871-81,	-	-	260,500
1,000 " due July 1, 1871-81,	-	-	111,000
1,000 " due January 1, 1883,	-	-	182,000
1,000 " due January 1, 1884,	-	-	1,071,000
1,000 " due October 1, 1874-94,	-	-	382,000
100 " due October 1, 1885,	-	-	66,600
1,000 " due October 1, 1885,	-	-	1,354,000
Registered Bonds, due July 1, 1871-81,	-	-	122,500
" " due January 1, 1883,	-	-	714,000
" " due January 1, 1884,	-	-	265,500
" " due October 1, 1874-94,	-	-	207,500
" " due October 1, 1885,	-	-	320,500
			<hr/>
			\$5,095,900

See page 36.

REPORT

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

May Session, 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:

PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.

1873.

State of Connecticut.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Hartford, May 7, 1873.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now in session :

In compliance with the requisitions of law, the Comptroller of Public Accounts herewith submits his Annual Report of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Funds, for the year ending March 31st, A. D. 1873.

The Grand List of the State for October, A. D. 1872, amounted to the sum of three hundred and forty-eight millions, eight hundred and fifty-five thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven dollars, (\$348,855,457,) being an increase of nine millions, seventy-two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars, (\$9,072,724,) over that of the preceding year.

The increase for the year past has been mainly in the erection and improvement of dwelling houses, and other buildings; the increase in the valuation of dwelling houses being five millions, eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand, two hundred and eighty-five dollars, (\$5,858,285,) and in mills, stores, distilleries, and manufactories, the increase has been three millions, two hundred and twenty-five thousand, seven hundred and twelve dollars, (\$3,225,712.)

Estimated Receipts.

The following is an estimate of the receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year, ending March 31st, A. D. 1874.

Balance in Treasury April 1st, 1873, -	\$569,737.14
Miscellaneous Receipts, - - -	10,000.00
Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies, -	25,000.00
Interest Account, - - - -	20,000.00
State Tax, - - - - -	697,710.00

Commutation Tax, - - - -	70,000.00
Telegraph Companies, - - -	800.00
Commissioner of Foreign Insurance Companies, - - - -	26,000.00
Savings Banks, - - - -	500,000.00
Railroads, - - - -	375,000.00
Mutual Insurance Companies, - -	320,000.00
Express Companies, - - - -	2,000.00
Non-Resident Stockholders, - -	26,000.00
	<hr/> \$2,642,247.14

Estimated Expenditures.

Debenture and contingent expenses of the General Assembly, - - -	\$95,000.00
Account of salaries, - - -	66,000.00
Contingent expenses, including grants, -	100,000.00
Judicial expenses, " " -	190,000.00
Expense of State Paupers, - - -	1,800.00
Expense of Board of Education, -	8,500.00
Salary of the Directors of the Connecti- cut State Prison, - - - -	600.00
Account of Public Buildings and Insti- tutions, - - - -	100,000.00
Advances to the Quartermaster General,	45,000.00
" " Paymaster General, -	40,000.00
" " Adjutant General, -	8,000.00
Printing, Stationery, &c., for the General Assembly, - - - -	25,000.00
Expense of Appropriation to Schools from Civil List Funds, - -	212,000.00
Interest on Loans from the School Fund,	4,500.00
" " State Bonds, - - -	305,754.00
Bonds to be purchased, - - -	500,000.00
Payments for new State House, - -	150,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,852,154.00

Estimated Balance in Treasury, March 31st, 1874, - - - -	790,093.14
	<hr/> \$2,642,247.14

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. MANNING,

Comptroller.

No. 1.

DEBENTURE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, SESSION OF 1872.

1 Grant for Debenture of the Senate of 1872,	\$6,343.60	
1 Grant for Debenture of the House of Representatives, - - - - -	74,006.80	
	<hr/>	\$80,350.40
14 Grants for Contingent Expenses of the Senate, - - - - -	6,378.91	
14 Grants for Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives, - - - - -	8,635.47	
7 Grants for Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly, - - - - -	1,861.40	
	<hr/>	16,925.78
		<hr/>
		\$97,276.18

No. 2.

ACCOUNT OF SALARIES PAID FROM 31ST OF MARCH, 1872, TO
1ST OF APRIL, 1873.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of

His Excellency Marshall Jewell, for his salary as Governor, - - - - -	\$2,000.00
His Honor Morris Tyler, for his salary as Lt. Governor, - - - - -	500.00
Honorable Hiram Appelman, for his salary as Secretary, - - - - -	1,000.00
Honorable D. P. Nichols, for his salary as Treasurer, - - - - -	1,200.00
Honorable J. W. Manning, for his salary as Comptroller, - - - - -	1,000.00

\$5,700.00

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of

Honorable Thomas B. Butler, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, - -	\$4,000.00
Honorable Elisha Carpenter, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, - -	4,000.00
Honorable J. D. Park, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, - - -	4,000.00
Honorable O. S. Seymour, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, - - -	4,000.00
Honorable L. F. S. Foster, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, - - -	4,000.00
Honorable Dwight Loomis, Associate Judge of the Superior Court, - - -	4,000.00
Honorable W. T. Minor, Associate Judge of the Superior Court, - - -	4,000.00
Honorable E. S. Sanford, Associate Judge of the Superior Court, - - -	4,000.00
Honorable D. W. Pardee, Associate Judge of the Superior Court, - - -	4,000.00
Honorable James Phelps, Associate Judge of the Superior Court, - - -	4,000.00
Honorable M. T. Granger, Associate Judge of the Superior Court, - - -	4,000.00
	<hr/> \$44,000.00
Honorable C. H. Briscoe, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, - - -	2,500.00
Honorable H. E. Pardee, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, - - -	2,500.00
Honorable L. D. Brewster, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, - - -	2,500.00
Honorable Hiram Willey, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, - - -	2,500.00
Honorable Roland Hitchcock, Judge of the District Court, Litchfield Co., $\frac{1}{4}$ year, -	500.00
	<hr/> 10,500.00
John Hooker, Esq., Reporter, for his salary,	2,500.00

H. E. Taintor, Esq., ex-Secretary, for his salary,	1,700.00	
L. L. Holmes, Esq., Bank Commissioner, for his salary $\frac{1}{2}$ year,	-	1,250.00
		<hr/> 5,450.00
		<hr/> \$65,650.00

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1 Order for

F. P. Colton, for account rendered for services and expenses,	\$93.85
Evening Post Association, for account rendered for advertising, &c.,	41.00
D. P. Nichols, Treasurer, for advertising Bonds,	61.80
W. Schlein, for services as State House keeper, New Haven,	93.00
Board for examination of Military Tactics,	150.20
Hawley, Goodrich & Co., for account rendered for advertising, &c.,	29.00
Hatch & Tyler, for account rendered for coal,	5.50
J. C. Tracy, for auditors of Public Accounts,	50.00
Nathan Mayer, M. D., for account rendered,	160.00
Hamersley & Co., for account rendered for Secretary,	74.67
State Library Commissioners, for account rendered for Books purchased,	576.04
James W. Manning, for account rendered for expenses,	18.78
Francis & Co., for account rendered,	43.35
George Robinson, plumber, for account rendered,	44.31
A. J. Gleason, for account rendered, expenses of Executive Department,	190.54
Hartford Water Works, for account rendered,	17.00
Board for Examination, for services in examining at Arsenal,	42.80
John Hooker, Reporter, for Connecticut Reports,	1,020.00
E. W. Moore, for salary as Clerk,	300.00
R. A. Wheeler, Sheriff, for returning votes,	10.26
J. J. Hutchinson, Sheriff, for returning votes,	7.20
C. H. Osgood, for returning votes,	9.00
C. S. Scott, for returning votes,	9.84

E. A. Leeds, for returning votes, - - -	13.68
Commissioners of Fisheries, for account rendered for time and expenses, - - - - -	699.05
D. W. Edgcomb, for account rendered for expenses of Secretary's office, - - - - -	491.36
F. P. Colton, for one month's services and expenses, -	118.60
Auditors of Quartermaster General's accounts, for their services, - - - - -	30.00
D. W. Edgcomb, for his first half year's salary, - -	800.00
C. J. Hoadly, for his first half year's salary, - -	800.00
George Robinson, for his first half year's salary, - -	800.00
George Williams, for his first half year's salary, -	800.00
E. W. Moore, for his first half year's salary, - -	600.00
J. H. Phillips, for his first half year's salary, - -	600.00
W. Schlein, for one months' services and expenses, -	94.40
A. J. Gleason, for services and expenses as Executive Messenger, - - - - -	195.24
James Bolter, for expenses of a watchman, - -	116.67
Bemis, Whitney & Hunt, for account rendered for coal, -	47.50
Special Commissioners <i>de</i> Naval Station at New London,	150.00
W. H. Talcott & Bro., for account rendered for printing, -	17.00
Martin Carnes, for account rendered, - - -	9.00
H. E. Taintor, for account rendered for Executive office, -	48.00
C. D. Warner, for expenses as Commissioner <i>de</i> State Prison, - - - - -	131.23
Francis Wayland, for expenses as Commissioner <i>de</i> State Prison, - - - - -	161.30
Commissioners of Fisheries, for account rendered for expenses, - - - - -	377.80
F. P. Colton, for account rendered for 1 month's services and expenses, - - - - -	115.95
W. Schlein, for 1 month's services, - - - - -	93.00
S. J. Fox, for sundry accounts for repairs on State House at New Haven, - - - - -	4332.77
Commissioner of Fisheries, for account rendered, -	350.00
Bingham & Dodd, for account rendered, - - -	16.00
Hartford Gas Light Co., for account rendered, -	11.31
A. J. Gleason, for account rendered for services and expenses,	147.05
S. W. Barrows, for account rendered, - - -	39.40
F. P. Colton, for account rendered for services and expenses,	132.85
P. F. Schneider, for account rendered for locks and keys,	12.50

W. Schlein, account rendered for 1 month's services,	-	\$90.00
G. W. Russell, Commissioner, expenses as Commissioner <i>de</i>		
State Prison,	- - - - -	110.97
A. J. Gleason, for services and expenses,	- -	218.88
W. H. Talcott & Bro., for account rendered for Secretary,		14.63
State Library Committee, for account rendered for books		
purchased,	- - - - -	285.81
Evening Post Association, for account rendered,	-	7.00
Henry E. Taintor, for account rendered for expenses of		
Executive Department,	- - - - -	44.50
Parker & Co., for account rendered for repairs of stoves, etc.,		26.97
Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, for account rendered for		
printing,	- - - - -	196.32
Bowditch & Co., for account rendered,	- -	20.21
Commissioner of Fisheries, for account rendered,	- -	518.75
Nelson L. White, State's Attorney, on account for services		
in suit <i>vs.</i> W. F. Taylor,	- - - - -	500.00
A. J. Gleason, for salary and expenses of Executive		
Department,	- - - - -	169.31
Hiram Appelman, for expenses at New Haven during session,		384.00
W. Schlein, for services as State House keeper,	- -	93.00
D. W. Edgcomb, for expenses of Secretary's office at		
New Haven,	- - - - -	1,107.63
D. P. Nichols, for expenses for Treasurer's office at		
New Haven,	- - - - -	837.39
E. W. Moore, for additional salary and expenses at New		
Haven,	- - - - -	224.42
Henry E. Taintor, for additional salary and expenses,		190.48
Commissioners of Fisheries, for C. G. Atkin's account,		250.00
J. W. Manning, Comptroller, for his expenses at New Haven,		400.50
Geo. Robinson, for additional salary,	- - -	100.00
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, for printing, etc., for offices,		432.00
Geer & Pond, for account rendered,	- - -	36.35
Eugene Kenyon, for coal for State House,	- -	167.00
Mrs. F. P. Colton, for balance for her husband's services,		157.21
State Library Committee, for account rendered for books		
purchased,	- - - - -	15.78
Martin Cairnes, for services as State House keeper,	-	55.00
Robbins & Winship, for account rendered for Secretary,		49.00
Geo. Kibbe, for account rendered for work at State House,		78.03

Hartford & New Haven R. R. Co., for account rendered for freight, - - - - -	\$11.10
J. H. Philips, for additional salary and expenses at New Haven, - - - - -	146.67
A. R. Skinner, for account rendered, - - - - -	7.75
Bingham & Dodd, for account rendered for Treasurer, - - - - -	20.00
Burr Brothers, for account rendered for advertising, - - - - -	8.75
W. Schlein, for 1 month's services as State House keeper, - - - - -	93.00
P. J. Secor, for services as State House keeper, - - - - -	52.12
A. J. Gleason, for services and expenses as Executive Clerk, - - - - -	135.59
Talcott & Post, for account rendered for Executive Department, - - - - -	125.84
S. J. Fox, for sundry accounts rendered for expenses at New Haven, - - - - -	645.45
Adams Express Co., for expense on Public Documents, - - - - -	62.95
Hartford City Gas Co., for account rendered, - - - - -	7.32
Thomas Cowles, for balance of his account as Bank Commissioner, - - - - -	150.00
P. J. Secor, for account rendered, - - - - -	17.80
Hart, Merriam & Co., for account rendered for Secretary, - - - - -	107.27
H. E. Taintor, for account rendered for Executive Department, - - - - -	40.00
P. J. Secor, for account rendered, - - - - -	92.25
A. J. Gleason, for account rendered for Executive Department, - - - - -	172.52
C. J. Hoadly, for his additional salary, - - - - -	116.67
W. Schlein, for account rendered for 1 month's services, - - - - -	90.00
Burnham Brothers, for account rendered for watering streets, - - - - -	32.00
Adams Express Co., for account rendered, - - - - -	4.00
Sisson, Butler & Co., for account rendered, - - - - -	4.44
Robbins, Winship & Co., for account rendered for Secretary, - - - - -	58.25
S. W. Barrows, for account rendered for Treasurer, - - - - -	17.90
J. Glazier, for account rendered for Executive Department, - - - - -	2.00
Geo. Williams, for account rendered for additional salary, - - - - -	116.67
Willard Lockwood, for account rendered for charcoal, - - - - -	24.34
Hawley, Goodrich & Co., for account rendered, - - - - -	20.75
Geo. Rust & Co., for account rendered, - - - - -	92.39
C. J. Hoadly, for Colonial Records, - - - - -	1,400.00
Commissioners of Fisheries, for W. M. Hudson's account, - - - - -	502.52
A. J. Gleason, for his salary and expenses, - - - - -	142.15
S. J. Fox, for sundry accounts rendered, - - - - -	155.43
Hartford Water Works, for account rendered, - - - - -	23.50

Hartford Ice Co., for account rendered, - - -	\$51.24
Commissioners <i>de</i> Mohegan Indians, for account rendered,	73.60
P. J. Secor, for account rendered for October, - -	101.99
W. Schlein, for account rendered for October, -	93.00
Fox & Dow, for account rendered, - - -	13.60
Geo. Youngerman, for account rendered, - -	31.80
D. W. Edgcomb, for expenses of Secretary's office, -	672.27
A. J. Gleason, for expenses of Executive Department,	38.18
Geo. Robinson, for his second half year's salary, - -	900.00
Geo. Williams, for his second half year's salary, -	900.00
E. W. Moore, for his second half year's salary, - -	700.00
J. H. Phillips, for his second half year's salary, -	700.00
C. J. Hoadley, for his second half year's salary, - -	900.00
C. J. Hoadley, for expenses of State Library, -	109.40
D. W. Edgcomb, for his second half year's salary, -	900.00
G. Robinson, plumber, for his account rendered, -	33.14
Adams Express Co., for account rendered, - -	87.95
Leman Oatman, for account rendered, - -	6.82
Ætna Insurance Co., for tax erroneously paid, - -	18.20
Hartford & New Haven R. R. Co., for account rendered,	2.25
Abner Hyde, Sheriff, for returning votes, - - -	2.70
O. N. Raymond, Sheriff, for returning votes, - -	9.90
E. A. Leeds, for returning votes, - - - -	14.68
C. H. Osgood, for returning votes, - - - -	9.00
C. S. Scott, for returning votes, - - - -	6.34
Commissioners of Fisheries, for R. G. Pike's account rendered, - - - - -	175.92
A. J. Gleason, for account rendered for salary and expenses,	143.92
State Library Committee, for account rendered, - -	60.50
P. J. Secor, for account rendered for November, -	92.50
W. Schlein, for account rendered for November, - -	90.00
Electors of President and Vice President, for account rendered for per diem and travel, - - -	119.60
Hartford City Gas Light Co., for account rendered, -	15.39
Thompson & Co., for account rendered, - -	11.00
Hartford Steam Printing Co., for account rendered, -	2.50
S. R. McNary, for account rendered as Commissioner <i>de</i> Antietam Cemetery, - - - - -	52.00
A. J. Gleason, for account rendered for expenses Executive Department, - - - - -	33.45
S. J. Fox, for expenses of Adjutant General's office, -	131.20

State Library Committee, for account rendered for books purchased,	\$31.63
Kellogg & Buckley Co., for account rendered for Comptroller's office,	27.00
L. Oatman, for account rendered,	16.60
N. Cressey, for account rendered for services as Veterinary Surgeon,	950.00
P. F. Schneider, for account rendered,	13.95
A. J. Gleason, for account rendered for salary as Executive Messenger,	100.00
W. B. Dingwell, for account rendered,	9.40
Joseph Hall, for account rendered as State Chemist,	49.40
Nathaniel Shipman, for account rendered for legal services for governor,	50.00
P. J. Secor, for 1 month's services and expenses,	100.40
D. W. Edgcomb, for expenses of Secretary's office,	287.96
Ætna Insurance Co., for tax erroneously paid,	14.00
Town of Hartford, for rent at Halls of Record,	225.00
W. Russell, Sheriff, for account rendered for services,	7.50
A. J. Gleason, for services and expenses as Executive Messenger,	247.91
Thompson & Hussey, for account rendered for painting, etc.,	181.74
W. Schlein, for 1 month's services as State House keeper,	93.00
Robbins & Winship, for account rendered,	8.75
Geo. Kibbe, for account rendered,	2.95
Burr Brothers, for account rendered,	22.75
Hawley, Goodrich & Co., for account rendered,	10.00
E. W. Moore, for account rendered for expenses,	8.05
S. R. Smith, for account rendered for offices at New Haven,	92.50
Robinson & Nevers, for account rendered for work at State House,	10.37
G. S. Lincoln & Co., for account rendered for work at State House,	173.43
Bull & Lamb, for account rendered for work at State House,	5.50
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, for account rendered for printing, etc.,	1,393.72
Geer & Pond, for account rendered for stationery,	9.15
Talcott & Post, for account rendered,	184.56
A. S. Brown, for account rendered,	1.50
N. Hart, Treasurer, for State Board of Agriculture,	2,500.00
P. J. Secor, for 1 month's services and expenses,	99.84

Sidney Stanley, for services in Secretary's office, -	-	228.12
W. Schlein, for services as State House keeper at N. Haven,		92.00
Bingham & Dodd, for account rendered, -	-	20.00
A. J. Botelle, for appropriation for library at State Prison,		200.00
A. J. Botelle, for income from the Dorsey Fund, -	-	100.00
John Hooker, for Connecticut Reports for towns and States,		1,020.00
Adams Express Co., for account rendered, -	-	41.50
Engrossing Committee, for account rendered, -	-	127.40
A. J. Gleason, for expenses of Executive Department, -		11.15
Commissioners <i>de</i> location of Navy Yard at New London,		188.75
Commissioners of Fisheries, for Jas. A. Bill's account rendered, -	-	239.50
J. B. Stone, for account rendered for Secretary, -	-	86.27
A. J. Gleason, for salary and expenses, -	-	121.30
State Library Committee, for books purchased, -	-	42.45
Evening Post Association, for account rendered, -		10.00
P. J. Secor, for account rendered as State House keeper, -		89.90
W. H. Talcott & Brother, for account rendered, -		15.00
Giles Potter, for services under the Factory Law, -		314.50
D. R. Woodford, for account rendered for coal, -		38.00
W. Schlein, for services as State House keeper, -		84.00
Commissioners of Fisheries, for account rendered, -		123.60
J. S. Butler, M. D., for account rendered, -	-	5.00
City Gas Light Co., for account rendered, -	-	33.35
A. J. Gleason, for account rendered, -	-	122.26
Brown & Gross, for account rendered, -	-	65.46
Geo. Robinson, for account rendered for expenses, 1 year,		550.13
Geo. Williams, for account rendered for expenses Treasurer's office, -	-	111.63
		<hr/>
		\$45,225.19

Expense of Military Force.

S. J. Fox, for Surgeon's examinations,	-	\$714.10
L. A. Dickinson, for his salary as Quarter Master General,	- - -	2,000.00
S. E. Merwin, for his salary as Adjutant General,	- - -	2,000.00
Walter Johnson, M. D., for Surgeon's examinations,	- - -	17.65
R. B. Fairchild, for Surgeon's examinations,		62.00
		<hr/>
		\$4,793.75

Account for Printing Laws, etc.

Orders for sundry Newspapers for printing Laws, etc.,	\$3,635.12
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Expense of School Libraries.

Orders for sundry School Districts for Libraries, -	- \$2,955.00
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Grants for Contingent Expenses.

Geo. Robinson, for extra compensation,	\$1,200.00
J. M. Winter, for money paid for printing	
in 1871, - - - -	62.00
C. E. Sedgwick, for services and expenses	
before State Prison Commissioners,	172 55
Jas. Baldwin, for mileage as Member of	
House of Representatives, 1869, -	75.20
F. E. Harrison, for Postage Stamps for	
Senate, 1863, - - - -	12.00
State Reform School, for purchase of land,	2,000.00
Conn. Industrial School, for payment of	
debt incurred, - - - -	15,000.00
General Hospital for the Insane, for	
payment of debt incurred, -	39,500.00
Woodbridge and Bethany Agricultural	
Society, for annual grant which was	
forfeited, - - - -	100.00
Hoadly and Edgcomb, for compiling and	
publishing Private Acts, - -	2,000.00
S. E. Horton, for expenses in pursuit of	
murderers, - - - -	1,000.00
David Gallup, for services and expenses	
as Commissioner <i>de</i> Insurance, -	80.00
Giles Potter, for services and expenses as	
Commissioner on Education, -	200.00
Jas. A. Hovey, for services and expenses	
as Commissioner <i>de</i> Insurance, -	140.00
G. F. and C. Shepard, for expense in pursuit	
of burglars, - - - -	320.00
Edwin Frazier, for support of his insane	
brother, 6 months, - - -	39.00
General Hospital Society, for building	
purposes, - - - -	20,000.00
Selectmen of Portland, for tax overpaid, -	274.53

Conn. State Prison, for repairs, etc.,	-	8,000.00	
Edwin Frazier, for support of his insane brother, 6 months,	-	39.00	
		<hr/>	\$ 90,214.28
			<hr/>
			\$146,823.34

No. 4.

ACCOUNT JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For orders drawn by Clerks of Courts and registered by the Comptroller.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

5 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for 157 bills of cost,	\$8,918.48	
4 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	14,509.85	
7 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	3,278.52	
10 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	2,347.73	
3 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for reward offered by Gov. Jewell,	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$30,054.58

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for 269 bills of cost,	\$13,731.55	
5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	15,247.02	
8 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	3,358.13	
9 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	2,995.00	
	<hr/>	\$35,331.70

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

3 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for 127 bills of cost,	\$4,643.84	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	6,279.16	

4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,892.75	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	924.50	
	<hr/>	\$13,740.25

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

4 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for 176 bills of cost,	\$8,932.99	
5 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	7,378.84	
9 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	3,316.80	
11 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	2,301.16	
	<hr/>	\$21,929.79

WINDHAM COUNTY.

3 Orders by E. L. Cundall and U. Fuller, Clerks, for 92 bills of cost,	\$2,250.51	
3 Orders by E. L. Cundall and U. Fuller, Clerks, for board of prisoners,	1,739.46	
4 Orders by E. L. Cundall and U. Fuller, Clerks, for balance of Jury Debenture,	794.60	
3 Orders by E. L. Cundall and U. Fuller, Clerks, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	229.06	
	<hr/>	\$5,013.63

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

5 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for 80 bills of cost,	\$3,112.28	
3 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	1,548.16	
2 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	582.37	
5 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriffs, etc.,	705.18	
	<hr/>	\$5,947.99

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for 143 bills of cost,	\$5,296.70	
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4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	2,233.31	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,444.74	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriffs, etc.,	741.52	
	<hr/>	\$9,716.27

TOLLAND COUNTY.

4 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for 53 bills of cost,	\$2,782.72	
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	249.75	
4 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,853.58	
4 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	752.20	
	<hr/>	\$5,638.25

LITCHFIELD DISTRICT COURT.

2 Orders by W. F. Hurlbut, Clerk, for blanks and stationery,	\$255.90	
2 Orders by W. F. Hurlbut, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	262.90	
2 Orders by W. F. Hurlbut, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	141.49	
	<hr/>	\$660.29

HARTFORD COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

4 Orders by C. E. Fellows, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	\$1,152.12	
10 Orders by C. E. Fellows, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	1,158.90	
	<hr/>	\$2,311.02

NEW HAVEN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

4 Orders by A. D. Osborne and E. A. Anketell, Clerks, for Jury Debenture,	\$2,241.80	
10 Orders by A. D. Osborne and E. A. Anketell, Clerks, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	2,418.60	
	<hr/>	\$4,660.40

NEW LONDON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

1 Order by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for 31 bills of cost,	\$1,407.54	
5 Orders by W. L. Brewer and J. A. Tibbitts, Clerks, for Jury Debenture,	1,082.05	
6 Orders by W. L. Brewer and A. J. Tibbitts, Clerks, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	1,156.84	
	<hr/>	\$3,646.43

FAIRFIELD COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

4 Orders by D. B. Booth, Clerk, for Jury Debenture,	\$1,425.22	
11 Orders by D. B. Booth, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	2,556.46	
	<hr/>	\$3,981.68

Trustees of the State Reform School.

4 Orders by E. W. Hatch, Sup't, for board bills,	\$80,491.11	
7 Orders by Trustees, for Expenses,	250.77	
	<hr/>	\$80,741.88

Industrial School for Girls.

4 Orders by J. H. Bradford, Sup't, for board bills,	<hr/>	\$11,891.57
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Deficiency in Avails of Courts.

1 Order for Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for deficiency in Windham Superior Court,	\$138.11	
1 Order for W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for deficiency in New London Court of Common Pleas,	290.02	
1 Order for Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for deficiency in Hartford Superior Court,	179.88	
		\$608.01
		<hr/>
		\$185,873.74

No. 5.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE STATE PAUPERS.

1 Order for Charles P. Clark for keeping paupers,	\$1,300.00	
2 Orders for G. W. Sanford & Son for keeping paupers,	2,116.50	
	<hr/>	\$3,416.50

No. 6.

EXPENSE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

5 Orders for Rev. B. G. Northrop, Secretary, for salaries and expenses,	\$6,635.61	
3 Orders for Rev. B. G. Northrop, Secretary for Teacher's Institute,	2,300.00	
	<hr/>	\$8,935.61

EXPENSE OF APPROPRIATION TO SCHOOLS FROM THE
CIVIL LIST FUND.

Orders for towns for amounts appropriated,	\$201,159.00
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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

2 Grants for benefit of said School,	\$12,000.00
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No. 7.

DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

1 Order for their salary as Directors,	\$600.00
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No. 8.

ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

1 Order for annual grant,	\$7,000.00
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Perkins Institute for the Blind.

1 Order for annual grant,	6,000.00
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Agricultural Societies.

16 Orders for county and town societies,	2,400.00
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School for Imbeciles.

4 Orders for annual grant and appropriations,	13,000.00
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General Hospital Society.

1 Order for annual grant,	2,000.00
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Hartford Hospital.

1 Order for annual grant,	2,000.00
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General Hospital for the Insane.

Orders for board bills, etc.,	36.389.04
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Retreat for the Insane.

4 Orders for insane patients,	3,513.00
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Sundry Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane.

Orders for accounts rendered for keeping insane patients,	6,228.11
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Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Orders for General and Hartford Hospitals,	10,587.45	
	<hr/>	\$89,117.60

No. 9.

EXPENSE OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

Orders for Treasurers of Towns and Asylums,	\$108,448.85
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No. 10.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

For orders to L. A. Dickinson for expenses,	\$56,000.00
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No. 11.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

For orders to James Frary, Paymaster General, for pay- ment of troops, &c.,	\$43,000.00
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No. 12.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

For orders to S. E. Merwin, Adjutant General, for expenses,	\$8,000.00
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No. 13.

EXPENSE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

For salaries and expenses,	\$17,641.53
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COMMISSIONERS FOR ERECTING A NEW STATE HOUSE.

For orders on Treasurer,	\$20,000.00
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H. S. HAYDEN, CHAIRMAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR ERECT-
ING WING AT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For orders on Treasurer,	\$85,000.00
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EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1 Order for	
Morris Tyler, for rent of Hall,	\$40.00
Baker & Ransom, for carriages for Committees,	15.00
C. S. Scott, Sheriff, for attendance as Sheriff,	6.00
Post Office, for box rent,	5.00
Walker & Co., for account rendered,	24.50
W. R. Foster, Assistant Clerk, for his salary,	600.00
G. H. Cowell, Clerk, for his salary in part,	700.00
B. A. Hough, Clerk, for his salary in part as Clerk of Senate,	800.00
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, for printing Reports,	5,112.42
Benham & Williams, for printing for Senate and House of Representatives,	3,584.85
Judd & White, for Stationery for General Assembly,	1,595.47
Punderson & Crissand, for printing Report of General Hospital for Insane,	515.00
Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, printing Report of Secretary Board of Education,	2,772.49
Benham & Williams, for printing House Journal in part,	1,100.00
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, for printing Report of Board of Agriculture,	2,626.06
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, for printing Private Laws,	3,812.43
Benham & Williams, for balance of account,	2,485.36
G. H. Cowell, for balance of his salary as Clerk,	405.45
B. A. Hough, for balance of his salary as Clerk,	425.50
	<hr/> \$26,625.53

DR. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds*

For payments from the Treasury from the 31st of March, 1872, to the 1st of April, 1873, for the current expenses of Government as per preceding accounts, under the following heads, viz:

1. Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,	- -	\$97,276.18
2. Account of Salaries,	- -	65,650.00
3. Contingent Expenses, including Grants,		146,823.34
4. Judicial Expenses,	- -	185,873.74
5. Expense of supporting the State Paupers,	- -	3,416.50
6. Expense of Board of Education,	-	8,935.61
7. Salary of Directors of the State Prison,		600.00
8. Account of Public Buildings and Institutions,	- - -	89,117.60
9. Expense of Soldiers' Children,	-	108,448.85
10. Advances to Quartermaster General,		56,000.00
11. Advances to Paymaster General,		43,000.00
12. Advances to Adjutant General,		8,000.00
13. Printing, Stationery, &c., for the General Assembly,	- -	26,625.53
Expense of appropriation to Common Schools,	- - -	201,159.00
Expense of appropriation to the Normal School,	- - -	12,000.00
Expense of Commissioner of Insurance,		17,641.53
Advances to Commissioners for Building a new State House,	- -	20,000.00
Advances to Commissioners for Wing to the Hospital for the Insane,		85,000.00
		<hr/> \$1,175,567.88

\$1,175,567.88

appropriated to the Current Expenses of Government.

CR.

*By payments into the Treasury from the 31st of March, 1872, to the
1st of April, 1873.*

FROM FORFEITED BONDS.

By Cash of		
Wm. Hamersley, State's Attorney, Hart-		
ford County, - - -	\$1,870.51	
C. F. Sedgwick, State's Attorney, Litch-		
field County, - - -	437.12	
Daniel Chadwick, State's Attorney, New		
London County, - - -	1,275.47	
E. L. Cundall, State's Attorney, Windham		
County, - - -	858.92	
W. T. Elmer, State's Attorney, Middle-		
sex County, - - -	304.25	
B. H. Bill, State's Attorney, Tolland		
County, - - -	676.89	
E. K. Foster, State's Attorney, New		
Haven County, - - -	2,175.93	
Nelson White, State's Attorney, Fairfield		
County, - - -	11,966.71	
	<hr/>	\$19,565.80

FROM AVAILS OF COURTS.

By Cash of		
Wm. L. Brewer, for avails of New Lon-		
don S. C., - - -	\$172.02	
C. G. R. Vinal, for avails of Middlesex		
S. C., - - -	205.96	
W. L. Ransom, for avails of Litchfield		
S. C., - - -	9.89	
Joseph Bishop, for avails of Tolland		
S. C., - - -	42.75	
H. T. Blake, for avails of Fairfield		
S. C., - - -	32.59	
A. D. Osborne, for avails of New Haven		
S. C., - - -	37.27	

DR. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds*

Amount brought forward,	\$1,175,567.88
Interest paid School Fund on balance in	
Treasury, - - - -	\$4,352.88
Interest allowed towns for prepayment of	
taxes, - - - -	3,948.64
Interest paid on State Bonds, -	333,402.00
Cash paid for Bonds purchased, -	673,400.00
Accrued Interest on Bonds purchased, -	11,421.60
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury April 1st, 1873,	\$1,026,525.12
	569,737.14
	<hr/>
	\$2,771,830.14
Less for two Orders drawn by the Comptroller on the	
Treasurer, not paid, March 31st,	1,019.50
	<hr/>
	\$2,770,810.64
	<hr/>
	\$2,770,810.64

appropriated to the Current Expenses of Government.

CR.

A. D. Osborne, for avails of New Haven		
C. of C. P.,	- - -	910.00
D. B. Booth, for avails of Fairfield C. of		
C. P.,	- - - -	907.72
C. E. Fellowes, for avails of Hartford C.		
of C. P.,	- - - -	214.38
		<hr/>
		\$2,532.58
By balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1872,	- -	\$716,345.40
Cash from miscellaneous sources,	- -	32,475.06
" " Insurance Department,	- -	26,231.61
" for Interest on Deposits,	- -	22,020.74
" " Tax on Telegraph Companies,	-	725.78
" " State tax from Towns,	- -	785,888.77
" " Tax on Agents of Foreign Insurance		
Companies,	- -	21,254.21
" " Tax on Savings Banks,	- -	471,222.90
" " Tax on Mutual Insurance Companies,		305,670.88
" " Tax on Railroad Companies,	- -	339,620.44
" " Tax on Express Companies,	-	2,000.00
" " Tax on non-resident stockholders,	-	25,256.47
		<hr/>
		\$2,770,810.64

1873.

April 1. By balance in Treasury from old account, \$569,737.14

DR.

General Account of Orders on the School Fund

2 Orders for G. A. Paine, Commissioner,		
for salary and expenses, - -		\$567.43
2 Orders for A. J. Munyan, Commissioner,		
for salary and expenses, - -		1,331.67
2 Orders for D. P. Nichols, Treasurer,		
for salary, - - - -		300.00
1 Order for H. G. Taintor, for salary,		416.67
1 Order for H. K. Morgan, for salary,		416.67
		<hr/>
		\$3,032.44

ACCOUNT APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

For orders drawn by the Comptroller on		
the Treasurer from the 31st of March,		
1872, to the 1st of April, 1873, -	\$137,812.50	
	<hr/>	\$140,844.94

from the 31st of March, 1872, to the 1st of April, 1873.

CR.

By amount of Orders drawn by the Comptroller on
the Treasurer, and paid by him from interest on the
School Fund from the 31st of March, A. D. 1872,
to the 1st of April, 1873, as per Comptroller's Ac-
counts and Auditor's Report, - - - \$140,844.94

\$140,844.94

STATEMENT OF COST OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING FOR YEAR ENDING
31ST MARCH, 1873.

Case, Lockwood & Brainard:

700 Copies	Roll of the Senate,	-	-	\$25.50
2,100 Copies	Report of the State Reform School,	220.57		
1,200	" " " Comptroller,	-	109.95	
800	" " " School Fund Com-			
	missioner,	-	59.77	
1,300	" " " Bank Commissioner,	589.70		
1,177	" " " Insurance Commis-			
	sioner,	-	944.05	
1,300	" " " Railroad Commis-			
	sioner,	-	846.16	
1,100	" " " Treasurer,	-	153.90	
1,500	" " " Fish Commissioners,	111.06		
1,600	" " " Librarian, -	-	169.75	
900	" " " Quartermaster Gen-			
	eral, -	-	213.81	
600	" " " State Prison, -	46.10		
700	" " " Jails, -	-	69.00	
2,100	" " " Industrial School,	121.15		
2,000	" " " Imbecile School, -	65.67		
2,100	" " " Orphans' Home,	57.00		
3,200	" " " Committee on Prison			
	matters, -	-	238.70	
2,100	" " " Commissioner of In-			
	surance, -	-	890.00	
800	" " " Surveyor General,	29.20		
2,100	" " " Governor's Message,	135.38		

Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor:

1,300 Copies	Report of the Sheffield Scientific			
	School, -	-	-	196.32
3,350 Copies	Report of the Secretary of Board			
	of Education, -	-	-	2,772.49
5,000 Copies	of the School Laws, -	-	-	493.75

Punderson & Crissand:

3,500 Copies	Report of the Hospital for the			
	Insane, -	-	-	515.00

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT FOR TEN YEARS,

ENDING MARCH 31, A. D. 1873.

	General Assembly.	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	State Paupers.	Board of Education	Directors of State Prison	Public Buildings, &c.	Expense of Families and Children of Volunteers.	Advances to Quarter Mas. Gen.	Advances to the Paymaster General.	Advances to the Adj. Gen.	Miscellaneous Accounts.	Total.
1864	\$54,600.82	\$25,000	\$79,197.59	\$77,047.65	\$1,400.00	\$3,261.14	\$300	\$38,010.89	\$726,908.17	\$15,000	\$3,640,000		\$237,840.19	\$4,897,619.72
1865	54,232.22	24,255	222,005.80	82,205.63	1,500.00	3,433.47	300	48,630.00	689,516.73	125,000	3,550,000	\$23,000	358,653.00	5,064,338.03
1866	61,584.93	23,681	224,578.69	101,293.21	1,500.00	4,236.47	300	50,620.00	304,109.44	110,000	170,000	10,000	477,363.00	1,543,338.63
1867	59,658.42	23,352	82,321.77	123,966.48	1,578.00	2,515.27	300	65,900.00	42,159.14	33,000	106,000	10,000	1,248,669.50	1,806,993.08
1868	86,275.85	30,524	103,285.59	144,396.07	300.00	7,916.57	300	203,104.54	77,197.33	15,000	75,000	9,995	18,558.73	781,237.63
1869	97,375.17	33,907	144,216.41	146,002.79	596.00	9,253.53	300	201,250.00	117,151.65	18,000	70,000	8,000	15,052.87	868,400.92
1870	71,025.70	47,020	156,560.41	212,378.25	965.00	8,079.77	600	63,065.00	157,567.63	13,000	78,000	6,000	6,167.50	820,430.48
1871	77,404.87	59,800	98,875.43	170,652.73	1,851.50	8,568.83	606	64,489.01	142,717.03	6,000	25,000	7,000	15,092.44	678,051.83
1872	87,648.46	59,950	117,906.49	199,211.56	1,425.00	7,118.65	600	72,958.08	123,118.77	59,400	12,000	6,000	1,240,059.78	1,978,596.74
1873	57,276.18	65,650	146,823.34	165,873.74	3,416.50	8,335.61	600	89,117.60	108,443.85	56,000	43,000	8,000	*362,426.53	1,175,567.88

*Common and Normal Schools, &c.



REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of the School Fund

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

May Session, 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1873.

REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1873.

The School Fund Commissioner respectfully Reports :

That the duties of the office for the past year has occupied the careful attention of the Commissioner in the administration of the affairs of the Fund.

The law passed at the last session of the General Assembly, calling upon all debtors to the Fund out of the State to pay up their loans, has been fully complied with.

\$100,000 has been collected from the States of New York and Massachusetts during the past year, which has been invested in this State by mortgage on real estate of double value, as by law provided.

I have also made extra exertions to have all interest promptly paid, and believe the Fund to be in as good condition as at any former period.

The accompanying tables illustrate the condition of the Fund, and its management in all particulars.

ALFRED J. MUNYAN,

Commissioner of the School Fund.

HARTFORD, APRIL 23, 1873.

No. 1.

Abstract of the Schedule of Property and Securities belonging to and constituting the Capital of the School Fund of Connecticut on the second day of September, A. D. 1872, as prepared by the Commissioner of said Fund, and by us audited and examined, and each item thereof compared with documents and vouchers in the office of said Commissioner.

BANK STOCK.

In fourteen Banks,	- - - - -	\$204,812.61
In State Bonds,	- - - - -	130,000.00

CONTRACTS, BONDS, AND MORTGAGES.

Against individuals residing in Connecticut,	- -	1,415,609.66
“ “ “ in Massachusetts,	-	28,760.71
“ “ “ in New York,	- -	229,660.86
“ “ “ in Ohio,	- - -	9,180.46

IN CASH.

In hands of Treasurer,	- - - - -	26,166.51
		<hr/> \$2,044,190.81

JOHN C. TRACY,
CHARLES W. COOK,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

No. 2.

Statement of the Revenue of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1872, to March 31st, 1873, inclusive.

Dr.	DAVID P. NICHOLS, Treasurer, in Account with the Revenue of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut.	Cr.	
To Cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1872,	\$35,828.00	By paid Comptroller's orders for sundry School Societies,	\$137,812.50
To Cash received for interest on Bonds, Dividends on Bank Stock, and Rents,	151,806.08	By paid Comptroller's orders for Salaries, and expenses of Commissioner and Treasurer,	3,032.44
To Cash received for interest on Deposits,	4,352.88	By paid Commissioner's orders for Clerk hire, Agents and Contingent Expenses, and Insurance, and Taxes, and Attorneys,	3,673.28
To Cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1873,	\$41,373.54	By Cash remaining in the Treasury,	41,373.54
		Outstanding,	6,095.20
	<u>\$191,986.96</u>		<u>\$191,986.96</u>

DAVID P. NICHOLS, *Treasurer.*

No. 3.

Statement of the Principal of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out, from April 1st, 1872, to March 31st, 1873.

Dr.	DAVID P. NICHOLS, in Account with the Principal of the School Fund of Connecticut.	Cr.
To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1872,	\$4,142.79	By paid sundry orders drawn by the Commissioner of the School Fund, for Loans, \$200,018.09
To Cash received of sundry persons for payment on Bonds and Contracts and Lands,	216,933.22	By Cash remaining in the Treasury, March 31st, 1873, - - - - - 21,057.92
Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1873, -	<u>\$221,076.01</u> \$21,057.92	<u>\$221,076.01</u>

DAVID P. NICHOLS, *Treasurer.*

No. 4.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF SCHOOL FUND.

Received at the Treasury from all sources—The Disbursements for Dividends to Schools, Salaries, Expense Account, &c., and the amount of Surplus remaining at the close of the Fiscal Year—The number of Children returned, the rate of Dividend per Capita, the amount of Dividend, and the Increase and Decrease of Children for each year, from 1830 to 1873, inclusive.

For the year ending March 31st,	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Bal. on hand included rev. not in each yr.	No. of Children returned each year.	Rate of dividend per capita.	Amount of dividend in each year.	Increase of Children in each year.	Decrease of Children in each yr.
1850,	\$133,907.22	\$137,449.51	\$9,420.29	90,700	\$1.50	\$136,050.00	1,789	
" 1851,	138,060.63	135,585.27	11,895.65	92,220	1.40	129,108.00	1,520	
" 1852,	138,184.15	139,335.96	10,143.84	94,852	1.40	132,792.80	2,632	
" 1853,	143,693.69	138,906.98	14,930.55	96,382	1.35	133,280.90	1,529	
" 1854,	145,595.85	148,415.47	12,110.91	98,980	1.40	141,295.00	2,598	
" 1855,	144,137.78	137,073.69	19,681.46	100,294	1.25	129,038.75	1,314	
" 1856,	147,215.02	135,191.42	31,705.06	100,820	1.30	131,066.00	536	
" 1857,	148,815.86	149,484.76	31,036.16	100,545	1.40	140,763.00		275
" 1858,	141,852.01	142,494.81	30,393.26	101,486	1.40	142,080.40	941	
" 1859,	140,457.06	142,003.42	28,840.90	103,103	1.30	134,033.90	1,617	
" 1860,	133,159.79	140,612.67	2,394.22	105,464	1.25	131,825.00	2,361	
" 1861,	137,305.07	127,170.84	3,528.45	108,389	1.15	124,647.85	2,929	
" 1862,	134,084.13	136,619.08	25,993.50	109,042	1.20	130,850.40	653	
" 1863,	143,208.51	187,052.13	26,934.88	110,491	1.20	132,589.20	1,449	
" 1864,	134,770.06	135,854.79	27,880.08	112,098	1.20	134,517.60	1,607	
" 1865,	143,556.49	138,619.51	29,116.57	114,825	1.45	132,048.75	2,727	
" 1866,	136,471.94	133,833.91	24,826.75	118,780	1.10	130,658.00	3,955	
" 1867,	127,133.88	135,375.63	15,715.00	120,884	1.10	132,702.40	2,104	
" 1868,	129,411.34	146,455.22	1,618.22	123,650	1.10	136,015.00	2,776	
" 1869,	147,031.93	126,087.75	26,331.19	124,082	1.00	124,082.00	432	
" 1870,	133,538.81	129,156.15	2,413.31	124,348	1.00	124,348.00	266	
" 1871,	140,673.29	133,891.83	6,781.46	128,468	1.00	128,468.00	2,999	
" 1872,	153,689.84	133,101.59	20,588.25	131,748	1.00	131,748.00	3,280	
" 1873,	156,158.98	137,812.50	41,373.54	132,924	1.00	132,924.00	1,160	

No. 5.

*Statement showing the amount of Dividends received from each Bank
from April 1st, 1871, to March 31st, 1872, inclusive.*

NAME OF BANK.	Amount of Stock.	Amount of Dividend.
Hartford Bank,.....	\$68,000.00	\$8,160.00
Farmers and Mechanics National Bank,	30,100.00	3,010.00
City National Bank,.....	15,000.00	1,200.00
Fairfield County National Bank,....	10,900.00	1,090.00
New Haven National Bank,.....	10,000.00	1,200.00
Waterbury National Bank,.....	10,862.61	1,200.00
Norwich National Bank,.....	10,000.00	800.00
Bridgeport National Bank,.....	10,000.00	1,200.00
Middletown National Bank,.....	10,050.00	1,206.00
Middlesex County National Bank,...	10,000.00	1,000.00
Danbury National Bank,.....	8,500.00	850.00
Connecticut National Bank,.....	6,400.00	768.00
Stafford National Bank,.....	5,000.00	400.00
Connecticut State Bonds,.....	130,000.00	7,103.31
	\$334,812.61	\$29,187.31

No. 6.

SCHEDULE of the number of Children between Four and Sixteen years of age in each School Society, according to the enumeration in the month of January, A. D. 1873, and the dividends of School Money made to each Society, in the year ending March 31st, 1873, app-rtioned by the Comptrol-ler according to each enumeration, with the Increase and Decrease of such children in each Society in one year.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford,	10	9,138	\$9,138.00	14	
Avon,	7	219	219.00	16	
Berlin,	9	559	559.00	7	
Bloomfield,	9	329	329.00		2
Bristol,	12	897	897.00		4
Burlington,	8	312	312.00		
Canton,	10	555	555.00		2
East Granby,	6	171	171.00		13
East Hartford,	10	714	714.00	17	
East Windsor,	12	727	727.00	32	
Enfield,	14	1,697	1,697.00		202
Farmington,	11	660	660.00		1
Glastonbury,	18	816	816.00	37	
Granby,	10	355	355.00		25
Hartland,	9	160	169.00		10
Manchester,	9	1,050	1,050.00	73	
Marlborough,	4	81	81.00		7
New Britain,	6	2,731	2,731.00	124	
Plainville,		357	357.00	7	
Rocky Hill,	5	242	242.00		
Simsbury,	12	506	506.00	27	
Southington,	11	1,207	1,207.00	56	
South Windsor,	12	346	346.00	15	
Suffield,	12	747	747.00	6	
West Hartford,	8	385	385.00	20	
Wethersfield,	6	357	357.00		20
Windsor,	10	675	675.00		17
Windsor Locks,	2	656	656.00	41	
Newington,	4	198	198.00	8	
	256	28,856	28,856	500	303

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New Haven,.....	3	12,264	12,264	391	
Branford,.....	7	697	697		28
Bethany,.....	5	103	103		26
Cheshire,.....	12	526	526		17
Derby,.....	6	2,135	2,135	103	
East Haven,.....	7	684	684	6	
Guilford,.....	15	550	550	23	
Hamden,.....	13	713	713	12	
Madison,.....	13	412	412		11
Meriden,.....	13	2,755	2,755	83	
Middlebury,.....	5	172	172	6	
Milford,.....	12	649	649	6	
Naugatuck,.....	6	717	717	11	
North Branford,.....	7	216	216		13
North Haven,.....	8	420	420	8	
Orange,.....	7	701	701	19	
Oxford,.....	12	238	238		18
Prospect,.....	5	114	114		2
Seymour,.....	1	433	433		33
Southbury,.....	10	273	273		51
Wallingford,.....	9	984	984	19	
Waterbury,.....	10	3,550	3,550	54	
Woodbridge,.....	6	189	189		9
Wolcott,.....	6	100	100		5
Westville,.....		323	323	11	
Beacon Falls,.....	3	140	140	5	
	201	30,058	30,058	757	213

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children
New London,	7	2,172	2,172	73	
Bozrah,	7	343	343	67	
Colchester,	14	700	700		31
East Lyme,	9	387	387	14	
Franklin,	8	202	202		16
Griswold,	14	618	618		26
Groton,	11	1,224	1,224		34
Lebanon,	16	440	440		16
Ledyard,	14	341	341		5
Lisbon,	7	112	112	16	
Lyme,	7	294	294		9
Montville,	13	591	591	1	
Norwich,	12	4,846	4,846	311	
North Stonington,	14	424	424	34	
Preston,	12	752	752	71	
Salem,	8	182	182	5	
Sprague,	4	1,182	1,182	44	
Stonington,	19	1,665	1,665		35
Old Lyme,	8	367	367		3
Waterford,	11	589	589		63
	215	17,431	\$17,431	636	238

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividends at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Fairfield,.....	17	927	\$927		12
Danbury,.....	13	2,236	2,236	10	
Bethel,.....	5	602	602		
Bridgeport,.....	14	5,812	5,812	86	
Brookfield,.....	9	235	235		2
Darien,.....	5	410	410		40
Easton,.....	8	238	238	6	
Greenwich,.....	21	1,946	1,946		61
Huntington,.....	12	415	415	41	
Monroe,.....	7	267	267		1
New Canaan,.....	11	599	599		33
New Fairfield,....	7	201	201		17
Newtown,.....	21	1,049	1,049	37	
Norwalk,.....	11	3,156	3,156	31	
Redding,.....	10	381	381		
Ridgefield,.....	15	450	450		8
Sherman,.....	6	172	172		1
Stamford,.....	15	2,369	2,369	12	
Stratford,.....	8	836	836	153	
Trumbull,.....	7	277	277		9
Weston,.....	7	224	224	12	
Westport,.....	10	807	807		61
Wilton,.....	10	480	480	26	
	249	25,089	\$25,089	414	245

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Litchfield,.....	20	667	\$667	1	
Barkhamsted,.....	10	266	266		27
Bethlehem,.....	8	134	134		5
Bridgewater,....	5	195	195		42
Canaan,.....	10	309	309		9
Colebrook, ...	10	261	261		16
Cornwall,.....	17	458	458		26
Goshen,	13	287	287		8
Harwinton,.....	11	240	240		2
Kent,	14	427	427		7
Morris,.....	6	186	186		11
New Hartford,...	10	902	902	33	
New Milford,.....	20	795	795		23
Norfolk, ...	13	331	331		35
North Canaan,.....	5	390	390	32	
Plymouth,.....	14	1,064	1,064	8	
Roxbury,.....	8	232	232	19	
Salisbury,.....	14	915	915		20
Sharon,.....	18	622	622		18
Torrington,.....	11	711	711		34
Warren,.....	8	174	174	6	
Watertown,.....	9	332	332		14
Winchester,.....	11	847	847		6
Woodbury,.....	14	391	391		28
Washington,.....	12	329	329		31
	291	11,465	\$11,465	99	362

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Brooklyn,	9	590	\$590	23	
Ashford,	10	295	295	18	
Canterbury,	11	337	337		39
Chaplin,	4	126	126		8
Eastford,	8	219	219	5	
Hampton,	7	196	196		6
Killingly,	18	1,507	1,507	7	
Plainfield,	14	1,180	1,180		20
Pomfret,	8	248	248		4
Putnam,	7	1,226	1,226	95	
Sterling,	9	273	273		6
Thompson,	16	892	892		6
Voluntown,	10	304	304		1
Windham,	11	1,375	1,375		3
Woodstock,	17	627	627	13	
Scotland,	5	112	112		10
	164	9,507	\$9,507	161	103

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend. at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Middletown,	17	2,672	\$2,672	36	
Haddam,	14	467	467	16	
Chatham,	11	491	491		9
Chester,	4	260	260		1
Clinton,	6	311	311		9
Cromwell,	5	550	550		19
Durham,	6	228	228		10
East Haddam,	17	713	713		1
Essex,	6	359	359		17
Killingworth,	8	159	159		6
Old Saybrook,	4	299	299		13
Saybrook,	4	234	234		7
Portland,	7	1,086	1,086		60
Westbrook,	7	181	181		1
Middlefield,	4	216	216		8
	120	8,226	\$8,226	52	161

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Tolland,	13	330	330	22	
Andover,	4	72	72	1	
Bolton,	5	140	140		4
Columbia,	7	198	198		16
Coventry,	10	448	448	23	
Ellington,	9	356	356	36	
Hebron,	11	250	250	4	
Mansfield,	16	461	461		
Somers,	10	261	261		14
Stafford,	18	886	886	27	
Union,	6	159	159	12	
Vernon,	8	1,486	1,486	97	
Willington,	9	229	229		22
	126	5,276	\$5,276	222	56

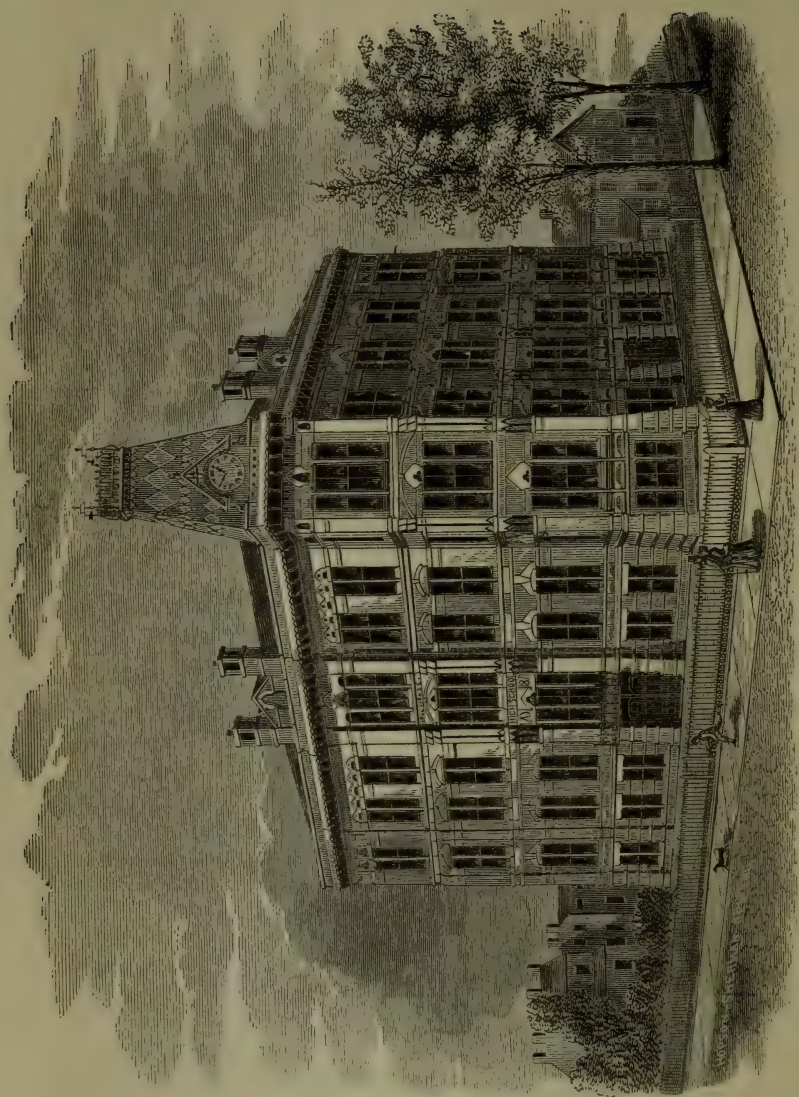
SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford County,	29	256	26,856	\$26,856	500	303
N. Haven County,	26	201	30,058	30,058	757	213
N. London County,	20	215	17,431	17,431	636	238
Fairfield County,	23	249	24,105	24,105	414	245
Litchfield County,	25	291	11,465	11,465	99	362
Windham County,	16	164	9,507	9,507	161	103
Middlesex County,	15	120	8,226	8,226	52	161
Tolland County,	13	126	5,276	5,276	222	56
	167	1,622	132,24	\$132,924	2,841	1,681

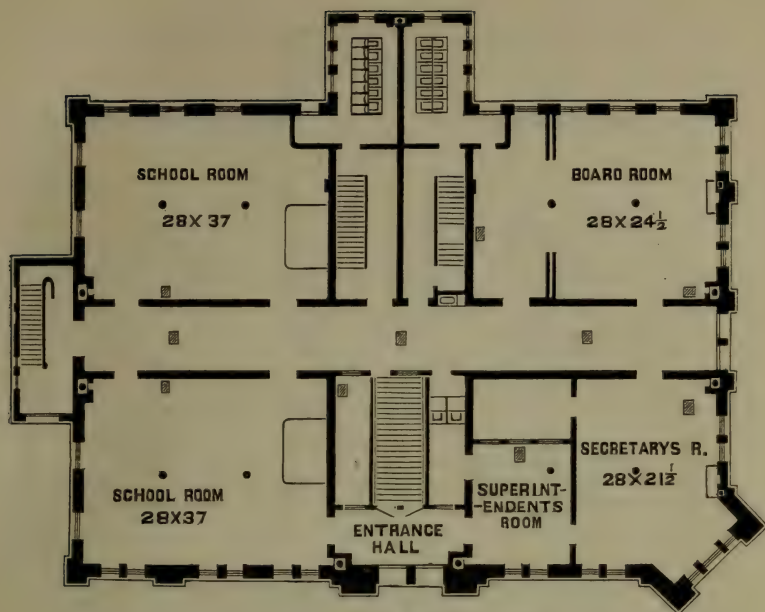
Whole number returned, 1872..... 132,924

“ “ “ 1871..... 131,764

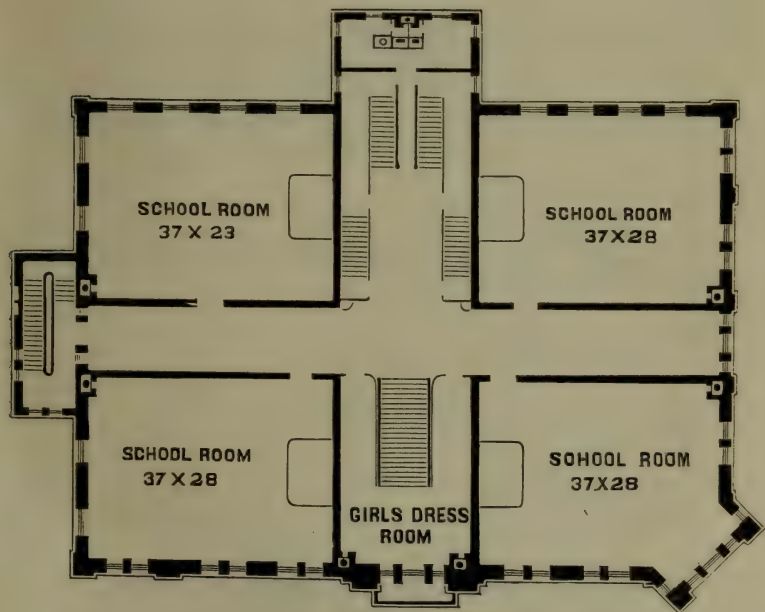
Increase, 1,160



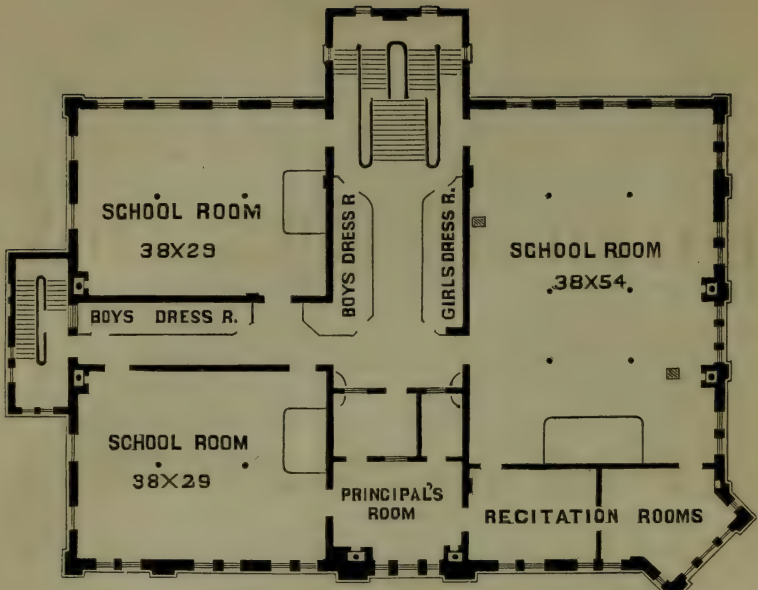
NEW HAVEN HIGH SCHOOL.



PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.



THIRD FLOOR.



FOURTH FLOOR.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

PRESENTED TO THE
General Assembly, May Session, 1873,

TOGETHER WITH THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

NEW HAVEN:
TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.
1873.

MEMBERS
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR THE YEAR 1872--73.

Ex-Officio.

HIS EXCELLENCY, MARSHALL JEWELL, Hartford,
HIS HONOR, MORRIS TYLER, New Haven.

By Appointment of the General Assembly.

GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield,	Term expires, 1873.
THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven,	" " 1874.
ELISHA CARPENTER, Hartford,	" " 1875.
WILLIAM H. POTTER, Mystic River,	" " 1876.

FOR THE YEAR 1873--74.

Ex-Officio.

HIS EXCELLENCY, CHARLES R. INGERSOLL, New Haven,
HIS HONOR, GEORGE G. SILL, Hartford.

By Appointment of the General Assembly.

THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven,	Term expires, 1874.
ELISHA CARPENTER, Hartford,	" " 1875.
WILLIAM H. POTTER, Mystic River,	" " 1876.
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield,	" " 1877.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHPROP, New Haven.

Office,

STATE HOUSE, NEW HAVEN.

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REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Education is herewith presented.

The year which we now review has furnished new evidence that our public school system is highly prized by the people. The interest so generally manifested in the new school law during the last session of the General Assembly, the desire to learn what its provisions were to be, and the constant demand for copies of the pamphlet containing it, are so many proofs that legislation pertaining to schools interests deeply a large proportion of the people. Most laws affect directly particular classes only, but those relating to schools concern all classes, the old and the young, the rich and the poor.

One test of the estimation in which the people hold any public institution is their willingness to expend what is needed for maintaining it. When our country was in peril, life and treasure were given without stint to preserve it. The people preferred all this sacrifice, with the ensuing burden of debt and taxation for a long series of years, to the overthrow of the government which our fathers established. One of the oldest institutions of Connecticut is the public school. Within a few years, the unavoidable cost of sustaining our public schools has more than doubled. But the people have continually shown their willingness to meet this increase of cost. A glance at the statistics appended to the successive Reports of the

Board will show a constant growth in the amounts raised for school purposes. The returns herewith submitted may seem at first view to indicate a falling off of interest in the schools, or in willingness to sustain them. For the first time in nine years, the total of receipts reported is less than it was the previous year. But a more careful examination of the *sources* of these receipts will prove that the amount raised for schools was larger the past year than in any former year. The receipts reported one year ago included the munificent gift for erecting the Morgan School. Aside from that gift, the amount reported last year differed by less than \$1,000 from that now reported. But the amount received the past year from taxes,—including the appropriation of fifty cents per child from the State Treasury, and the small sum returned as “voluntary contributions,”—was upwards of \$1,200,000, and exceeded the amount from the corresponding sources in any previous year by more than \$125,000.

Heretofore moneys raised by loans have usually been included among receipts. In one view of the case this is correct. But all such loans have afterwards to be paid out of the avails of taxes, and when these taxes have been collected, they are also included among receipts. In this way there is a double reporting of a part of the receipts. This ought to be avoided. The only way to avoid it is to exclude from receipts all moneys raised by loans, and from expenses all that is paid on the *principal* of loans. This course has been taken, so far as practicable, in preparing the statistics herewith presented. In this way the total of receipts has been apparently diminished by more than \$100,000. Had the method heretofore pursued been followed the present year, instead of a falling off, there would be an increase of from \$40,000 to \$50,000. There is reason for believing that considerable sums actually raised for schools are never reported. Nearly every year the total of expenses is greater, and often very much greater, than of receipts. But evidently, whatever is expended must be raised in some way and at some time. It will usually be safe, therefore, to assume that the amount of receipts reported in any year is below rather than above the real amount.

Among the most important provisions of the present school law are those requiring that all children between the ages of 8 and 14 shall receive each year not less than three months schooling. The necessity for some law of this kind is very evident. While the immense majority of our citizens need no compulsion in this matter, there are some whose children will grow up neglected and ignorant unless the law compels them to be sent to school. It is for this class only that the "compulsory attendance law" is necessary. There are indications that this class, already too numerous, is increasing. According to the returns herewith given, the number of children who attended no school during the year now reported was greater by 1,565 than in the previous year. Unless efficient preventive measures are taken, a still larger number will hereafter be of this description. The new compulsory law did not take effect until after the close of the year embraced in this Report.

In connection with the enumeration taken in January, 1873, an attempt was made to ascertain how many of the children, then enumerated, had attended no school in the year 1872. This attempt was but partially successful, though it is believed that a similar attempt another year could be made completely so. Returns were received, however, from about four-fifths of the towns, containing about three-fourths of the population. The incompleteness of these returns, and the inaccuracy of a part of them, seriously diminish their value. But with all their imperfections, they show beyond question, that several thousand between the ages of 8 and 14 years received no schooling in 1872. The majority of these are found in a relatively small number of large manufacturing towns. The agricultural towns contain comparatively few of them. A small deduction must be made on account of those educated at home, and those mentally or physically unfit to attend school. But after all reasonable deductions of this kind, the number growing up in absolute ignorance is still so large as to threaten serious evil in the near future.

A large proportion of these uneducated children are of alien parentage, and know only a foreign tongue. Living as they do in compact manufacturing villages, and associating mostly with those of their own race, they remain ignorant of the Eng-

lish language. The first necessity, therefore, when they are sent to school, is that they be taught our language; for a knowledge of this is an essential preparation for pursuing any branch of study. Many of these people, when they come hither, intend to return in a few years to their native country. Some do so, but a large number remain, and acquire full citizenship among us. Their enterprise in coming here, and their industry and frugality, fit them to become valuable citizens. But they need, as an essential qualification for citizenship, an acquaintance with our language,—printed and written as well as spoken,—in order that they may be brought into full communication with the current ideas of our age and country, and may thus understand the nature of our institutions. The more intelligent of them already feel this necessity, and desire their less educated countrymen around them to view this subject as they do and to seek the advantages offered in our free public schools. In a few of the communities where these people are found, adequate provision is not made for instructing their children, a sufficient number of teachers is not provided, and there is too little effort to adapt the teaching to the peculiar circumstances of this class of pupils. But where there are either no schools for them, or none of the right kind, any infliction, upon parents or guardians, of the penalty provided in the law would be unjust. Furthermore, unless special effort is made to acquaint them with the law, they will not know of its existence. They cannot read it in English. To meet their necessities, this Board has caused a French translation of the essential provisions of the law on this point to be made, which has been printed upon large cards or handbills designed to be posted in factories where they are employed.

But not all the uneducated children in the State are of this race. Some whose parents came from other countries than the Province of Quebec, and some whose ancestors have lived here for several generations, need the compulsion of law to preserve them from the evils of ignorance. Our laws recognize no distinctions of class or nationality. Wherever there are children permitted to grow up in what our fathers, more than two centuries ago, stigmatized as the "Barbarisme" of ignorance, there the law comes with its mandate.

In accordance with the authority conferred upon the Board by the 6th section of the new school law, they appointed Mr. Giles Potter as Agent to supervise the enforcement of the Compulsory Attendance Law. The high qualifications of this gentleman for that position will be at once conceded by all who are acquainted with his intimate relations to our recent school legislation, and his long experience as a teacher. He entered upon his new duties immediately after his appointment, in November last, and has since devoted to them a large portion of his time. His Report to the Board, which is herewith submitted, will bring before your Honorable Body the result of his observations, together with his suggestions for securing the education of those for whose benefit he especially labors. His testimony as to the universal approval of the compulsory law is particularly significant. He correctly maintains that the active coöperation of the local school authorities is indispensable for accomplishing the work in which he is engaged. An essential part of his duty is to interest them actively in that work, and to counsel them, when necessary, as to the best modes of doing it. When the school officers of every town are able to report that every child within their jurisdiction is receiving a suitable education, the necessity for an Agent to superintend the execution of this portion of the law will have passed away. Upon these local officers it devolves to "see that the Republic receive no detriment" through the ignorance of its citizens. Self-government on the larger scale, in the State and the Nation, depends for its success upon the right training of the children in each township and each school district.

The provisions of the 104th section of the school law, for paying to the several towns out of the State Treasury one dollar and a half for each child enumerated, may fitly be referred to in this connection. By giving to the towns this bounty, the State acquires an additional claim upon them that they expel illiteracy from their borders. They now receive from the School Fund and State Appropriation two dollars and a half for every enumerated child. This is a liberal contribution toward the entire expense of educating the whole youthful population. A town which receives this money is

bound, in honor to the State and in justice to the children within its limits, to see that all of them, or at least as many as possible, receive every year the minimum three months of schooling. Neither the poverty, nor the indifference, nor the avarice of parents should be allowed to interfere with this duty of the towns.

The recommendation in our previous Report, that every town containing a certain number of inhabitants, (e. g., 2,000,) should be required to establish and maintain a High School, was not embodied in the new school law. The law on that subject was left, as heretofore, in the form of a permission, rather than a command. It has simply the force of a recommendation. But the past year has witnessed new activity in the establishing of High Schools. The Morgan School at Clinton, with its munificent endowment, was opened for the admission of pupils in April, 1872. Its highest department is designed to be a High School of a very superior order, free to all the more advanced pupils of that town, and receiving pupils from other towns, on payment of tuition. This school is conducted under an arrangement entered into between the School Board of that town and the Trustees of the Morgan School.

By a similar arrangement, the "Institute" in Guilford, an endowed institution established about eighteen years ago, has become a free High School for that town. These are practical examples of a suggestion contained in our last Report. Three other towns, Norfolk, Old Lyme and West Hartford, have established High Schools within the past few months. Of the five towns just mentioned only one, Guilford, contains a population exceeding 2,000. Of the other four, West Hartford alone can be considered a relatively wealthy town. If towns of small population and moderate wealth can maintain High Schools, those more prominent in either of these particulars may reasonably be expected to establish such schools. It is hoped that the worthy example of these comparatively small towns will soon be extensively followed.

Within the past year, several towns have adopted the Union District system. While the characteristic caution and conservatism of our people have prevented the rapid introduction of that system, it is gradually gaining favor. Only one town that

has given it a trial has abandoned it. One has both renounced it and returned to it within a few months. The erroneous idea that it cannot be advantageously introduced except in compactly settled towns is slowly disappearing. Two towns of quite limited and scattered population have recently adopted it. They can thus dispense with several of their discouragingly small schools, and concentrate their resources on a smaller number of schools, each of which can be longer continued and higher in quality, without increased expense to the town. The Union System will thus be seen to be well adapted to the needs of sparsely settled towns.

The new school law permits the School Visitors of any town, after the first day of September next, to require teachers to be qualified for giving instruction in the rudiments of drawing. We regard this new enactment as full of promise for the prosperity of our State. Nothing gives more pleasure to children, even when quite young, than to "make pictures." This natural impulse of childhood to imitate visible objects, which from its spontaneity should be recognized as worthy of guidance and development, has heretofore been discouraged, if not suppressed. This generation, wiser in this respect than those that have gone before, instead of repressing with a heavy hand this impulse, proposes to encourage and guide it, that profit as well as pleasure may accrue, both to the individual and the community. The value of drawing in its relation to the extensive and various manufacturing interests of the State has been fully set forth in official communications to previous Legislatures, particularly in the Message of Governor English in 1870, and in the Reports of the Secretary of this Board in 1869 and 1870. Many of the teachers in our schools are already making efforts to fit themselves for the new duties which may soon be required of them. The Secretary of the Board has made arrangements for assisting them in this endeavor. There is no special difficulty in acquiring a practical knowledge of the elements of drawing. Any teacher who is competent to continue in that vocation, can, with due exertion, acquire such knowledge in a short time at trifling cost. In some of the cities and larger towns drawing has been taught in the public schools for several years, usually by a professional teacher of the art. In the smaller

towns, whatever is accomplished in this study must be done chiefly by the teachers ordinarily employed. A considerable time will doubtless elapse before this class of teachers will be generally competent to give thorough instruction in drawing.

The practicability of teaching very young children to read music and to sing by note has been fully proved by experience in the schools of New Haven, Hartford, Norwich, Bridgeport and elsewhere. It has been found hardly more difficult, perhaps we might say less difficult, to teach them this kind of reading than the reading of the English language. The pleasure so universally attendant upon the ability to sing, the beneficial effect upon the voice and lungs, as well as upon the social and intellectual nature, the agreeable entertainment and variety which music introduces into the too often monotonous and wearisome duties of the school-room, all conspire to recommend this cheering and harmonizing exercise to those who have in charge the training of the young. The ability to sing and to teach children to sing has often secured for a teacher a desirable situation over many competitors. We gladly take this opportunity of commending the study of vocal music in our public schools. The objection which may be made, that it will take time which might more profitably be occupied in some other way, is answered by the testimony of teachers in whose schools singing has been taught. Such teachers have affirmed that the spending of a limited time daily in vocal music has not interfered with the progress of pupils in other studies.

Some may decry music as not "practical." A practical education is one that fits men and women for the duties which are to occupy their lives. But these duties include more than the gaining of a livelihood, or the acquisition of property. Education, in its higher and truer meaning, pertains to *the whole* of a human being. Not the intellect only, but the finer sensibilities of the soul,—the susceptibility to beauty in form, or color, or sound,—are worthy of care and culture. This part of education can only *begin* in the public schools, for it may be continued to the end of life. But if it is neglected at the beginning of a child's education, it may never receive his attention. Any disused faculty of the soul seems to vanish away. The great change that is manifest within a very few years in the con-

struction of school-houses, and in their furnishings and surroundings, is an indication that the claims of the æsthetic part of human nature are not now overlooked. A pleasant, cheerful school-room, whose walls are adorned with maps and pictures, whose surroundings are shade trees and flowers, and whose inmates add to their knowledge of more necessary studies some acquaintance with those which have erroneously been considered merely ornamental, has a constantly educating influence. Let the children learn to sing. They need gain no less knowledge of arithmetic, or geography, or history, while they will receive daily enjoyment, not only during their brief school life, but ever afterward.

The Normal School has never been more valuable and promising than at the present time. The grade of scholarship is becoming higher from year to year, and the work done is more strictly "normal," i. e., the professional training of teachers. Teaching is truly a profession, and requires a special training in order to eminent success as really as any other profession. This training it is the object of the Normal School to bestow.

Under a new arrangement, already in force, the year will hereafter be divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. At the beginning of each term a new class will be formed, and at the close of every term a class will be graduated. The number of graduates in July, 1872, was 26; in January, 1873, 11. This two-term method has been tried, with good result, in several of the most successful Normal Schools in other States. The pupils who enter such schools have usually sufficient reason for wishing to economize both time and money. If there are two periods in the year when they can graduate, a larger number will be likely to seek admittance and to complete the course. The number connected with the school at New Britain during the present school year, (since August 26, 1872,) is 143; during the last 12 months, 185. Full details respecting the Normal School, Teachers' Institutes, and other topics, will be given in the Report of the Secretary of the Board.

Suggestions have frequently been made by Acting School Visitors in favor of some change in the manner of examining and certificating teachers. They have recommended that examiners be appointed who shall have authority over a wider

district than a single town. A change so radical as this will not soon win general favor. The almost supreme authority of each town over its own affairs dates back to the first settlement of white men within our borders, and these little republics are extremely jealous of any abridgement of their accustomed rights.

The revised school law of 1872 gives general satisfaction. It is doubtless susceptible of some improvements, but no serious complaint has been urged against any part of it, and we recommend that it remain for the present unchanged. It has been in force too short a time to give it a thorough trial. If it has caused any essential inconvenience, of which there is no evidence, a little patience will be preferable to a hasty change.

We are glad to announce to the General Assembly and the people of the State that the Secretary of the Board is not to go to Japan. We may therefore hope to retain his valuable services still longer. Under his energetic supervision, we confidently anticipate that the educational interests of the State will continue to prosper.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
MORRIS TYLER,
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS A. THACHER,
ELISHA CARPENTER,
WILLIAM H. POTTER.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE BOARD.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education :

In compliance with your request that I should make a report at this time, though but five months have passed since I received my appointment as Agent of the Board, I submit the following account of my observations of the working of certain laws concerning the "Instruction of Children," the extent to which they are obeyed, the manner in which they are enforced, and of my endeavors to cause them to be more generally observed, with some suggestions concerning what seems to be necessary to render them more efficient.

Though it is by no means certain that employing children to work is the principal cause of their not being in school, yet it seemed best that I should first visit those places where children are employed in considerable numbers, and where official reports have shown great differences between the number of children enumerated and the number registered in schools.

I have accordingly visited nearly all the towns in the State where such manufacturing as furnishes work for children is carried on to any considerable extent, and have called not only on manufacturers, but on merchants and others who employ children, and sometimes on delinquent parents.

In every town which I have visited, I have endeavored to see an Acting School Visitor or the Chairman of the Board, and to learn from them to what extent the law is obeyed by employers and parents and others who have the care and control of children; and in company with School Visitors, to call on employers, and hear from them statements concerning the children and families employed, and the obstacles in the way of perfect compliance with legal requirements.

In the smaller factories and in other establishments, in no

one of which a large number of children is employed, the law is generally observed, in many instances strictly obeyed, and not because it requires no effort, or causes no inconvenience on the part of the employer, for many parents have been induced to send their children to school only by the advice and influence of those who employ them, and in some instances additional tenements have been built to accommodate the increased number of families required by the schooling of the children. In many cases families have removed, to the great inconvenience of the employer, because he would not violate the law. But in very many of the larger factories, especially where the French Canadians are employed, the law is not complied with, in some not regarded at all. In most of these cases employers stated that after the agreement with Mr. Cleveland, the former Agent of the Board, was made, they accordingly dismissed children from their employment, but only a few, if any of them, attended school; some spent their time in the streets and were troublesome. But what was more to the disadvantage of the employers, the entire families having children so dismissed removed to other places, where they, (including the children dismissed according to requirements of the law,) found employment, no questions being asked, or if they were, the statement of parents that the children were over fourteen years of age, or that they had attended school, being taken as true, however manifest it might be that such statements were false. Thus the object sought by complying with the law was not attained.

I have not learned that any attempt was made to enforce the law of 1871, concerning the duties of parents and others having charge of children temporarily discharged from employment, except in a very few cases. In one town a School Visitor, learning that twelve children belonging to three families had been temporarily discharged from employment to attend school, but were spending their time in the streets, visited the parents, and by means of this law secured the regular attendance of the twelve children at school through the entire term.

This example shows what may be done in such cases if the proper officers will give their attention to them. Admonition and threatening might not suffice in every case.

I will here allude to some cases where the law as it relates to the employment of children, attendance at school and truancy is complied with or enforced.

In one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the State, and one which employs a large number of children, strict orders are given by the agent to the superintendent of each room, to temporarily discharge, at each vacation of the school in the village, all children in their respective rooms who have not attended school for two terms, and to fill their places with such children only as have certificates from the school committee or teachers that they have attended school as the law requires. As there are three terms a year in the schools of this village, no child under this system can be employed contrary to law.

The class of help employed here is more permanent and perhaps more intelligent than that employed in some towns, and on this account it may be easier to carry out a plan of this kind than it would be in those places. The above plan faithfully carried out will certainly tend to make the help more intelligent and more reliable.

When I visited this place I was told that there was one boy who was employed in violation of law and the plan of the employers, because his widowed mother would suffer without the money he earned. Town aid had been offered, but had not been accepted by the parent. I have, however, since been informed that arrangements have been made so that the boy is now in school.

I have been frequently asked what is to be done in cases like the above. I have always replied, "It is the *duty* of the town to furnish assistance, otherwise a poor child might never have the advantages of free schools." The State cannot afford to let a child grow up in ignorance. Parents dependent on their children will in the end be more than compensated for loss of the wages of their children while at school, by their more productive labor in future years. And every child is entitled to a chance to make the most of himself.

It may be best in some cases for the employer and those who are required to enforce the law to have temporary regard to the circumstances of families, provided the education of the children is not thereby neglected.

By some arrangement the firm of Cheney Brothers at South Manchester secure to all the children in their employ the instruction which the law requires, beside gratuitous instruction in Evening Schools.

In New Haven there is a systematic effort made, and with a good degree of success, to enforce all the laws concerning the schooling of children.

The Board of Education of the City School District, in their Report for the year ending September 1st, 1872, say :

"Nearly two years have passed since the New Haven Board attempted to give efficiency to the then existing laws against truancy and vagrancy, by the establishment of a truant school and by making more commodious the ungraded school in Fair street, for children who are irregular in their attendance. * * A more definite statement of what has been accomplished * * * on these subjects includes the following particulars :

1. Truancy proper, or the absence of children from school without the sanction of their parents or teachers, has been considerably reduced, and in our best schools is not of frequent occurrence.

2. Irregularity of attendance from families which allow every excuse to be a reason, and every pretext to be an excuse, is largely diminished. * * *

3. All disturbances around the different school houses by vagrant boys have ceased.

4. It is rapidly coming to be regarded by children as a juvenile crime to be seen loitering about the streets during school hours.

* * * * *

The Board are indebted to the Police Commissioners and to the Captain of Police for their cordial co-operation in the effort to secure a fair common school education to neglected and wayward children, and to officer Davison, to whom the special duties of truant officer are entrusted, for the energetic and efficient manner in which he has carried out their wishes. Other policemen have rendered aid to the Board by warning vagrant children from the street during school hours, and by returning them to their homes, or to the schools from which they were truants.

The Board entertain the hope that another year will witness the compliance of all our employers with the intention of the law, and the full assistance of the police in preventing any of our youth from growing up brutal, ignorant and lawless."

Since the Report from which the above quotations are made was written, I think the New Haven Board of Education, through the labors of its efficient Secretary, Mr. Horace Day, aided by officer Davison, have made further progress in securing compliance with all the school laws. I know from observation that boys cannot be found in the streets of New Haven during school hours,—even the lads who were accustomed to wait at the depot to “shine your boots” are missing. They have gone to school. Possibly children who have not attended school as the law requires are employed in factories, stores or shops in New Haven; but in the largest manufacturing establishment which we visited in the city, no boys under fourteen years of age were found who had not certificates that they had attended school three months during the year. In this establishment there are occasions when many boys are wanted, and here the Secretary of the New Haven Board of Education made a suggestion, that may be of use in other places. It was, that when boys are wanted in this establishment, “application might be made to him, and he would recommend boys who have attended school as the law requires and who need employment.”

In Hartford the truant law is faithfully enforced by two officers detailed for that purpose. The Board of School Visitors say in their last Report:

“The truant law is doing a vast amount of good in our large central schools, and in several instances officers have been sent into rural districts with most beneficial effects. The children are by no means always at fault for their absence from school. Parents often keep them from school without excuse or reason; and not until a truant officer makes his appearance in their homes do they feel that their children must go to school.”

A few weeks ago, when I saw one of these officers, I was told that they had not attempted to enforce the law requiring the attendance at school of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, except in cases where boys had been found in the streets without employment. These cases are faithfully attended to.

In New London, the police, under direction of the School Visitors, take charge of all boys at play or loitering in the streets in school hours, and in that city the laws relating to attendance at school are well enforced.

The School Visitors of the town of Windsor Locks have appointed one of their number to attend to the enforcing of these laws, and I was informed that this duty is there faithfully discharged, and with good effect.

Other places where the requirements of the law are systematically obeyed or enforced might be named, but these are sufficient to show that no part of the law need be considered a dead letter.

While there have been no prosecutions, so far as I know, during the past year, for violations of the law, (except in cases of truancy and vagrancy,) there is a determination in some towns to exact the full penalty of the law in certain cases where parents or others are depriving children under their care and control of all means of education, unless warning and admonition shall produce the desired effect.

I have distributed the cards with the laws printed thereon as a notice generally in those places where children are employed, and requested employers to call the attention of parents to the requirements and to urge compliance with them. I have not, in all cases, asked or advised employers to dismiss at once all children who had not complied with the law, nor to send them out indiscriminately in divisions as was agreed formerly, but rather to ascertain which children would probably be sent to school if deprived of work, and to dismiss them for that purpose.

I requested that those who have recently come to this State should be informed what the law is, and that if it is not at present enforced in their case, the delay be in consideration of their peculiar circumstances. I also requested those who dismiss children from employment for the purpose of attending school to send, in all cases, the names of such children to the Acting School Visitor of the town, in order that the attendance of such children at school may be secured.

I have thus attempted to secure the coöperation of employers and school officers in this work, and trust that in some cases the labor has not been in vain, and that their work will not be fruitless.

The opinion is somewhat common that manufacturers and others who employ children are unwilling to let them off, to

attend school for a few months. In some instances that may be true, but I think not generally.

The agent of one of the largest factories in the State said he could dismiss one-third of the children in his employment at any time, and fill their places at once with children from the streets of the village.

Another said, "When we began to send out the children to attend school we thought it would be a damage to us; but *we are benefited by the change*. The rest and the discipline and training of the school make them more regular and attentive to their work."

There are no statistics to show the number of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years in the State, who have not attended school three months the past year. The number of children between four and sixteen years of age who have attended no school is about 13,500. We have no means of determining how many of these are between the ages of eight and fourteen years.*

It is often said that all children born in Connecticut and of American parents attend school. I fear this is not true. Within two years, a young man twenty-one years of age, who was born of American parents, and grew up in sight of a Connecticut school house, has been refused the privilege of an elector because he could not read.

But while there are many children in the State who attend no school any part of the year, the number is liable to be overestimated in some localities. It has been remarked to me, that "in such a place employers pay no regard to the law, for great numbers of children may be seen coming out and going into the factory." Now in the very town where I heard this remark, I found, on inquiry, that the law is well obeyed. The law does not forbid the employment of children; it only requires that they attend school three months in the year, so that only one-third the number employed need be in school at the same time.

* The statistics called for by the Comptroller with the returns of enumeration in January last, were so imperfectly made out by many towns, that they do not give the information desired.

Most of the French Canadians, when they come to this State, say they are to stay but a few years; when they have got a little money they shall return to Canada. But very many who come with that purpose remain here. Some go away, but return here again to remain. They are becoming citizens of the State. I have asked several employers, proprietors of some of the largest manufactories, if, in their opinion, it would be well for the State to make an exception in their case, and say that if they are to stay here but three years they need not educate their children. The answer has always been: "No, the State cannot safely make such an exception."

It must not be supposed that all these people are illiterate: some are well educated, and they earnestly desire to see their countrymen educated, and would be glad to have all the children in school. They heartily approve our compulsory laws, though some would prefer schools of their own. Some of the children in every village where these people are employed are found in the schools. In the primary department of the excellent school in Quinnebaug village, Brooklyn, nearly all the children are of this class, and the teacher informed me that she had never had scholars learn to read so readily as they had done. In view of such facts as these, dark as another side of the case may appear, we may hope for ultimate success in the attempt to educate all classes.

To render the laws efficient generally, will require much *systematic effort* and *perseverance*, the earnest coöperation of local authorities, school visitors and other officers with the State Board of Education.

School Visitors are generally elected with reference to their fitness to judge of the qualifications of teachers and the management of schools; but the law makes it their duty, also, to see that the laws concerning the schooling of children are obeyed. It would therefore seem best that some of the school visitors in each town should be elected with special reference to their qualifications for this duty.

It would be well if employers were required by law to keep lists of all children under fourteen years of age in their employ, with names of parents, ages, time when they last attended school, stating how information concerning age and time of at-

tending school was obtained. Such lists would very much help those whose duty it is to see that children attend school, and would prevent employers from violating the law through carelessness.

The certificates of attendance at school have not been used in many towns, chiefly because they have not been demanded by employers. It has occurred to me that something might be devised that would better answer the purpose of these certificates, and at the same time furnish a general incentive to regular attendance and study at school. Let the State Board of Education furnish to all the schools of the State cards of some beautiful design, perhaps with the seal of the State with spaces for name, date, etc., and signature of teacher or school visitor, to be given at the close of each term to all children under fourteen years of age who have attended school regularly through the term. Let it be understood that every child who has attended a Connecticut public school has a little diploma for every term, and no employer can have an excuse for not knowing when a child last attended school.

Everything which furnishes a reasonable excuse to parents for not sending their children to public schools should be removed. There are school-houses in the State to which no humane school officer can invite, much less compel, parents to send their children. Some school-houses, though very good otherwise, are crowded, though not a third of the children in the district are in school. In some cases persons are employed as teachers (by mistake?) who are not fit to have the care of children. If the State intends to furnish education for all, and to compel all to receive it, it must see that good houses and good teachers are furnished. No compulsory law can be enforced where these conditions are not complied with. When the school is in all respects as it should be, attraction will in many cases make compulsion unnecessary.

While school officers must not be governed by the caprice of parents, and schools should be kept according to law, the condition and peculiar views of any considerable number of parents ought to be regarded, so that all prejudice, if possible, may be removed.

When ground for all reasonable objection, and perhaps for

some unreasonable objection, is removed, I believe our compulsory laws can be enforced. The people approve them. I hear but one opinion,—“The law is right.” Yet the importance of these measures is not duly felt. More general interest in the cause of popular education must be excited, and each particular class must be reached. Those who are keeping their children in ignorance must be shown that the law is for their good and the welfare of their children. We must aim not merely to have the public opinion of the State with us as we attempt to enforce the law, but the general opinion of each particular class with which we deal. Benevolence as well as patriotism must be prominent in every effort to enforce the law.

I am grateful to members of the Boards of School Visitors, and to other school officers in the various towns visited, for their kind attention and their cordial coöperation with me in the discharge of official duties.

My thanks are also due to manufacturers and others for their kindness and the information they have given me concerning the children of families in their employment, the interest they have shown in the cause of popular education, and the work they are doing to promote its interests.

GILES POTTER.

ESSEX, April 25th, 1873.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.



To the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut :

GENTLEMEN,—At the close of another year's service, I herewith present my Sixth Annual Report, being the Twenty-Eighth from the Department of Education.

The following statistical statement will indicate the general condition of our schools.

STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31st, 1872.

Number of towns in the State,	- - - - -	166
Number of school districts in the State,	- - - - -	1,521
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	14
Number of public schools,	- - - - -	1,638
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	8
Number of departments in public schools,	- - - - -	2,348
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	58
Number of children between four and sixteen years of age, January, 1872,	- - - - -	131,748
*[Number of children between four and sixteen years of age, January, 1873,	- - - - -	132,943
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	1,195]
Average length of winter schools in days,	- - - - -	98.44
Average length of summer schools in days,	- - - - -	74.90
Average length of public schools for the year, 8 months	13½ days	
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	1 day

* The items in brackets do not pertain to the year now reported.

Number of scholars registered in winter,	- - -	94,787
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	379
Number of scholars registered in summer,	- - -	83,874
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	779
Number of different scholars registered in the year,	-	114,805
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	1,217
Number registered who were over 16 years of age,	-	3,642
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	101
Number in other schools than public schools,	- - -	9,029
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	275
Number between 4 and 16 years of age in no school,	-	13,512
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	1,565
Number in schools of all kinds,	- - - - -	123,834
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	1,492
Average attendance in public schools in winter,	- -	67,599
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	581
Average attendance in public schools in summer,	- -	58,113
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	236
Percentage of whole number registered in the year, as compared with the number enumerated in Jan., 1872,		87.14
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	1.36
Percentage of children in schools of all kinds,	- -	93.99
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	1.24
Percentage of those enumerated registered in winter,	-	71.95
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	1.54
Percentage of those enumerated registered in summer,	-	63.66
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	1.02
Percentage of average attendance in winter,	- - -	71.32
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	.33
Percentage of average attendance in summer,	- - -	69.29
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	.93
Average attendance in winter as compared with the number enumerated in January, 1872,	- - -	51.31
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	86

Number of teachers in winter—males, 715; females,	
1,762; total, - - - - -	2,477
Increase for the year—males, 16; females, 41; total, -	57
Number of teachers in summer—males, 198; females,	
2,240; total, - - - - -	2,438
Increase for the year—males, 12; females, 46; total, -	58
Number of teachers continued in the same school, - -	1,508
Increase for the year, - - - - -	74
Number of teachers who never taught before, - - -	580
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	15
Average wages per month of male teachers, - - -	\$67.01
Increase for the year, - - - - -	.45
Average wages per month of female teachers, - - -	\$34.09
Increase for the year, - - - - -	\$1.40
Number of schools of two departments, - - - -	104
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	5
Number of schools of more than two departments, - -	128
Increase for the year, - - - - -	12
Whole number of graded schools, - - - - -	232
Increase for the year, - - - - -	7
Number of new school-houses erected in the year, - -	42
Increase for the year, - - - - -	9
Number of school-houses reported in "good" condition, -	873
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	20
Number of school houses reported in "fair" condition, -	520
Increase for the year, - - - - -	18
Number of school houses reported in "poor" condition, -	254
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	2
Capital of the school fund, - - - - -	\$2,043,375.62
Revenue of school fund distributed Feb. 28th, 1872, -	131,748.00
Amount distributed from the State Treasury, under the	
Act of July 27th, 1871, - - - - -	65,874.00
*[Revenue of School Fund distributed Feb. 28th, 1873, 132,943.00	

* The items in brackets do not pertain to the year now reported.

Amount distributed from the State Treasury, under the	
104th section of the school law of 1872, -	\$199,414.50]
Dividend per child from School Fund, 1872, - - -	1.00
Dividend per child from School Fund, 1873, - - -	1.00
Capital of Town Deposit Fund, - - - -	763,661.83
Revenue of Town Deposit Fund, as reported, - -	45,712.80
Income of Local Funds for schools, - - - -	11,348.05
Amount raised for schools by Town Tax, - - -	642,194.11
Increase for the year, - - - - -	356.35
Amount raised for school purposes by District Tax, -	485,523.56
Increase for the year, - - - - -	74,815.45
Amount of voluntary contributions for public schools,	10,250.79
Amount received for public schools from other sources,	50,017.70
Total amount received for public schools from all	
sources, - - - - -	1,442,669.01
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	60,948.61
Amount for each child enumerated, - - - -	10.95
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	.75
Amount expended for teachers' wages, - - -	888,871.89
Increase for the year, - - - - -	55,111.93
Amount expended for fuel and incidentals, - -	110,202.90
Increase for the year, - - - - -	11,964.46
Amount expended for new school-houses,, - -	319,025.55
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	51,344.18
Amount expended for repairs of school buildings, -	65,224.56
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	4,781.08
Amount expended for libraries and apparatus, - -	7,945.80
Increase for the year, - - - - -	486.83
Amount expended for other school purposes, - -	137,169.37
Increase for the year, - - - - -	20,021.16
Total amount expended for public schools, - -	1,528,440.07
Increase for the year, - - - - -	31,459.12

STATISTICS.

The statistics of this Report relate to the school year closing August 31, 1872. They furnish clear evidence of popular interest in public schools. The decade table on the previous page is specially significant. During the period covered by this table the increase in the number of children enumerated was 21,257, in the amount raised by town tax, \$566,981.11, in the amount raised by district tax, \$388,559.56, in the amount from all sources, \$1,052,214.81. Ten years ago the amount raised per child was \$3.54, now it is \$10.95. This advance has been steady, each year witnessing a marked increase in the amount raised by taxation. The last Report showed so extraordinary an amount under the head of voluntary contributions, that the total receipts for the year now reported are less than the year previous, but the total amount appropriated for schools from the treasuries of the districts, towns and State shows an increase of over \$125,000. For fuller details on this point, see the sixth page of this Report. The increase of over one million of dollars in the total receipts during the last ten years is evidence of growing liberality in the maintenance of schools. Our people believe in free schools, and are determined to maintain them. The old rate-bill is abandoned "for good" in Connecticut, and is now unknown in this country. It is a proud fact that the public schools of every State are free.

Our statistics are valuable and suggestive. The credit for their fullness and accuracy belongs to the thorough Assistant in this office. Aside from their bearing on legislation, these figures exert an important local influence. Here every town can see its standing in comparison with every other in the State, in regard to its taxable property, the percentage appropriated for public schools, the amount raised per child, and the percentage of attendance. These tables also show the population of each town, the number of its school districts and departments, and the average length of its schools. Tables of averages and percentages, showing the relative rank of each town in these and other particulars, have led to some comparisons that have proved useful, if not always agreeable. The town that long had the unwelcome preëminence of being the lowest on

the list has taken a long step forward, and now rejoices in a marked improvement of its schools. Another town long at the foot of the list in its county has just voted to grade and improve its schools. These are a few of many examples of the healthful influence of our statistics.

The average length of our schools is now eight months, thirteen and one-half days, being an increase of one day. In many rural districts the schools are still too short, and numerous town reports wisely advocate longer schools. While there is some increase in the permanence of teachers, there is great need of further progress in this direction. The district system involves frequent changes. This evil is remedied wherever the districts are united, or the School Visitors are authorized to employ the teachers. For several years there has been a steady increase in the amount expended for reference books, maps, charts and apparatus. To encourage this movement such articles are furnished at this office, *for schools only*, at the lowest wholesale price. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is furnished to schools at \$8.10, and when offered for a prize in spelling at \$6; Webster's National Pictorial at \$3.40, and for a prize in spelling at \$2.50.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The services of the Board of Education in their frequent meetings, in visiting the Normal School and attending its graduating exercises, are gratuitously rendered. The Board is fortunately constituted, representing various pursuits and professions, the college, the supreme court, the legal profession, and the practical teacher and business man. Several of its members have had long experience both in the teaching and supervision of schools. That gentlemen of their high standing, burdened with their professional or business cares, consent to give so much time and thought to this cause, deserves a grateful recognition from the friends of education, and especially from their Secretary. Governor Jewell has frequently attended and addressed our Teachers' Institutes, where he has always been warmly welcomed. He has also visited many of our schools and shown a hearty sympathy with scholars as well as teachers, by whom his services will be long and gratefully remembered.

SHOULD AMERICAN YOUTH BE EDUCATED ABROAD?

The practice of educating American youth abroad has been steadily growing for a long period. But the present year has witnessed an unprecedented exodus of our youth to Europe. The extraordinary attractions of the Vienna Exposition are not the only explanation of this great migration. The fancied superiority of European schools, the supposed economy of living on the continent, and a vague ambition for "foreign culture" have alike contributed to this result. More than all, fashion has given its sanction and created a furor in favor of European education. Example is contagious. The multitude now departing are likely to draw thousands more. Principals of foreign schools, soon to arrive, are already advertised to leave New York in August or September to escort the pupils committed to their care. Their circulars, some of them offensively pretentious, are sent widely over this country. Resident agents are employed to push their schemes.

The discussion of this subject is therefore timely. Connecticut cannot render a better service to her own schools or to the country, than by helping to check a fashion which practically disparages our own institutions, and withdraws the sympathies of those who would otherwise most liberally support them.

American and European schools have their distinctive excellences, and can each learn much from the other. Of late the schools of Prussia have been over-praised. Though justly lauded by Horace Mann, Professor Stowe and others, thirty years ago, they do not retain the same preëminence. Relatively there has been greater progress in some other lands.

The Prussian system, though of acknowledged excellence, is in some measure stereotyped. A just pride in the laurels won, now tends towards satisfaction with past achievements. Such complacency does not foster that spirit of progress and improvement so conspicuous in Austria and America. The commendations well deserved in the days of Dinter no longer belong exclusively or specially to the Prussians. Stimulated, indeed, by their illustrious example at the outset, others have over-

taken them in the race. These remarks apply to their public school system rather than to their magnificent universities and other higher institutions, which open opportunities for the broadest culture to the graduates of our colleges, especially to those in training for professorships, with fixed principles, studious habits, and disciplined minds. For the want of these requisites many American students fail to receive substantial benefit, even from the German universities. Inadequate preparation and application make those grand lecture courses comparatively worthless to them. Such passive absorption is not the true process of education. But aside from the universities, the so-called golden opportunities of continental culture have been greatly exaggerated.

For our youth, American schools are better than European. To send our boys or girls away to foreign boarding schools is a great mistake, or rather, one of the fashionable follies which is just now having its day. With fashion one cannot reason. I do not object that this fashion is costly in money, for that is one of its attractions, but costly in what is worth vastly more than gold, namely, character and practical culture. This fashion of to-day, experience and a wiser self-respect will surely rectify when the comparative results of the two systems come to be better understood. The fond hopes so often wrecked in foreign lands will at least serve as beacons in the future. It is not in France alone that a moral malaria pervades the atmosphere. The example of other cities besides Paris and Naples refutes the plausible but pernicious aphorism of Burke, that "vice loses half its evil by parting with all its grossness." In these luxurious centres a voluptuous refinement veils the grossest immorality under simulations of delicacy, if not under the sanctions of law, and *licenses* vice herself, if only robed in the semblance of propriety. A thin veneering covers the foulest corruption. To offend against *taste* is worse than to break the ten commandments, and vice has less to fear than vulgarity.

If parents accompany their children and still surround them with the restraints and inspirations of home, these objections are mainly obviated. The great advantage of foreign travel I freely admit. Personal observations abroad may happily supplement the school, remove narrowness, and stimulate the

desire for knowledge. There is some sense in the old saying, "Drill a child thoroughly in the elements, and then set him on a horse and trot him round the world."

In the German schools the course of study is so unlike ours, the subjects and methods so peculiar, and the processes so *slow*, as to weary, if not disgust, the American boy. To him the school rules seem odd, if not arbitrary. Many American boys I found there ill at ease, if not discontented, grumbling and homesick, because, they said, these strange methods are not so well fitted to serve the practical ends of life, and meet the conditions of success in America.

In philological studies and researches, in the refinements of art, in music and in manners, European schools excel. But this linguistic and æsthetic culture, admirable as it is, poorly compensates for the loss of a more practical training, and for the neglect of our own vernacular and literature, too common with our boys educated abroad. These exiles return too often un-Americanized, if not un-Christianized. After carefully observing both processes and results, with large numbers educated abroad and at home, the conviction is forced upon me that the thousands of our youth schooled abroad return with an education less substantial than that afforded here, and what is far worse, with character less matured, even if not impaired.

The breadth and art, the elegance and refinement, with perhaps the assumption of foreign airs, or aping of European customs, are by no means the surest conditions of success, in the practical duties and stern realities of American life. It should be remembered, too, that laws, customs, manners and institutions educate as well as the school. Like an atmosphere, this influence surrounds the child and unconsciously moulds his character. This element, healthful and invigorating in republics, is repressive in monarchies, where you witness on every hand an obsequiousness to rank, a deference to usage, an unquestioning submission to mere authority, unfriendly to the elasticity, the independence, and still more to the aspirations of the juvenile mind. The *gendarme* standing at every corner is only one of many reminders that there is always near you, or rather *over* you, the outstretched arm of resistless power. The incentives and methods employed in school government in America are more

healthful and stimulating than those found abroad, where school discipline conforms to the prevailing political ideas and is essentially despotic. The military spirit is now dominant and all-pervasive in Germany. The school is one of the appointed agencies for diffusing aristocratic ideas and fortifying monarchical institutions. Education naturally conforms to the prevailing political sentiments. Our system aims at the development, protection, and prosperity of the individual. There the State is always the central figure. With us the Government is for the people as well as of the people. There the people are for the Government, and the children are taught that they belong to the State, somewhat as they do to their parents.

The juvenile mind, pliant and docile, yields to surrounding associations. Political freedom favors individual independence and manliness. Our youth should therefore be educated as Americans, and be well grounded in American ideas and principles. In the knowledge of men and things, in courage and aspiration, in push and energy, in solid utility, in the adaptation of means to ends, Americanism means more than Germanism or any other nationalism.

To profit by the superior scholarship of the German gymnasium, the full course should be mastered, which occupies eight years. A partial course will be but a beginning in many branches, with the completion of none. The American boy needs about two years of preparation, especially in mastering the German language, for he cannot catch the spirit of the school while the recitations are in an unknown tongue.

Among the valuable results of such a ten-years' course may be named, 1. A thorough mastery of the German language, one of the most difficult as well as one of the most important of modern languages. 2. The most thorough training in the ancient classics, including both writing and speaking Latin, if not Greek. 3. Familiarity with German history and literature, with something of general history. 4. Besides the usual mathematical studies, prominence is given to drawing, music and "manners." The æsthetic element is carefully developed. Admitting, then, the excellence of this instruction, does it compensate for the want of home influences at this formative period

—from eight to eighteen years—when character is largely moulded and fixed? Then, more than ever, a youth needs the impulses, the instructions and aspirations that cluster around home, kindred and friends.

American society and associations, giving a practical knowledge of our modes of thought, intercourse and influence, are the very educational forces needed by the American student who aspires to lead or control public sentiment. The best training for public life in Germany is not, of course, the surest promise of success here. For American boys, German history is disproportionably prominent. As in the study of geography they wisely begin with the school-house, and then the city or village where they live, and build up all the world around that centre, so all the historical world revolves around Germany as the centre. In connection with the thorough study of their own annals, love of country is most thoroughly and ably taught in German schools.

These manifold agencies, to a remarkable degree, develop the noble sentiment of devotion to Fatherland. But the patriotism there taught is so intimately associated with loyalty to the king, that it is inoperative on American boys. Discarding Cæsarism, these inculcations of the duty of homage to the emperor, and of the doctrine of the divine right of kings, are foreign to them. The real truth, so much better than regal assumptions and royal prerogatives, they do not learn, and so the ties are not formed that should bind them to their native land. Constantly hearing laudations of monarchical governments, and disparagements of free institutions, the youth exiled at ten years of age do not learn to prize and love their native land. The magnificent architecture, the grand libraries, art galleries, churches, cathedrals and palaces, the museums, monuments and triumphal arches, the zoölogical and botanical gardens, impress their tender minds with such a glamour that they come into unconscious, if not avowed sympathy with this depreciation of their own country, and are virtually de-nationalized.

The experience of American colleges is believed to be nearly uniform as to the superiority in the qualification of candidates trained at home over our youth prepared for college abroad. The number of the latter class is relatively small.

But the instances of eminent success, either in college studies or practical life on the part of American boys, chiefly educated abroad, are rare and exceptional.

It is plausibly said that our girls and boys are usually educated abroad in private boarding schools specially adapted to foreign youth. While there are some excellent schools of this kind, there are many others superficial and pretentious. The public schools of Germany are greatly superior to their private institutions. An eminent American author, with the best opportunities of observation, says, "There is no end to the swindling and pretence on the part of boarding schools in France and Germany." Says another, "My boy was swindled out of ten years' progress in a boarding school abroad." A prominent gentleman in Washington now acknowledges "results prove that sending my boy three years to Germany was unwise." An artist whose tastes and business favored his continuing abroad, where he had spent six years, and became thoroughly acquainted with European methods of education, says, "I have returned to America for the sake of my children." Similar experiences might be multiplied.

On such a question as this, opinions may be more influential than arguments. Certainly the mature judgment of our most experienced educators, those who have had wide opportunities of observing both methods and results at home and abroad, is entitled to special consideration. I therefore presented this question to the presidents of our leading colleges, and other eminent educators of our country, requesting their views, with liberty to print them. All but one thus addressed have replied, substantially endorsing my own convictions. Their position, culture and experience give weight to the opinions expressed, especially as some of them were once advocates of foreign education. The judgment of such men must command attention. Indeed they comprise the most authoritative verdict ever rendered on this subject.

The letters appended are given in the order of date, omitting only personal allusions. Though differing in their points of observation and in the objections urged, they all concur in the same general conclusions. The following summary embraces the more prominent points urged :

1. All agree that the elementary and preparatory studies should be pursued at home.

2. Nearly all concur in the view that the collegiate course also should be completed in our own country.

3. There is a general agreement in favor of first completing the ordinary professional course in our own institutions.

4. Many favor a post-graduate course for the fuller pursuit of certain specialties in some of the great universities of Europe.

5. For the elementary and undergraduate studies, the experiments of *mixing* American and foreign systems of education fail oftener than they succeed. The gain is but a fraction compared with the loss. "It is surely to save at the spigot and let out at the bung-hole."

6. Many cases are cited of persons who now deplore the mistake of their juvenile exile abroad, and their want of early training in incipient citizenship and the practical lessons of American life. "Such facts are attested by the sad experience of hundreds of American families."

7. One correspondent characterizes the class of persons described as cosmopolitan as "an unhappy, useless and sterile breed;" and another speaks of them as a "hybrid class, neither Europeans nor Americans, ill adapted to practical duties in either hemisphere, out of adjustment with our society, and out of sympathy with our simple American life."

8. Superintendent Fallows cites the testimony of the leading German educators among us. While they complain of certain defects in our system, they are emphatic in saying, "American schools in processes and results are the best for American children."

9. Some affirm that competent Americans succeed better in teaching modern languages than foreign professors. Though knowing less of the language taught, they understand better the difficulties to be overcome, and the way to meet them.

10. American teachers show more tact and skill in stimulating and controlling American boys. Some speak of the want of adaptation and of success on the part of foreign teachers in American schools and colleges in the control of their classes.

11. Those who have been abroad from five to eight years in their preparatory course are usually found far behind their old school associates in their studies.

12. The "code of honor" prevalent in German universities is deprecated. The marks of the duel, which some American students have brought from Heidelberg and other German universities, are not here held as badges of honor.

13. The lecture-room system "is ill adapted to *ordinary* students, however profitable to advanced scholars."

14. The constant advocacy of monarchical government, and disparagement of republican institutions, together with the displays and pomp of royalty, tend to denationalize and un-Americanize the susceptible youth resident abroad from the age of ten to twenty years. The statesmen of Europe are experts in the use of pageants, displays and amusements. These specious proofs of princely munificence, and of regal sympathy with popular wants, are really effective forces to develop the loyalty of the masses, if not to repress thought and paralyze efforts for liberty.

15. National sentiments, traditions and histories, as well as social sympathies, strongly mould the plastic mind of childhood. Our exiled youth not only lose these needed lessons, but also those healthful local attachments which should bind them to the homestead, the neighborhood, the town or city, and the State.

16. The special facilities for studying modern languages abroad are generally conceded. Some, however, contend that the mastery of the principles and philosophy of a language by the study of its grammar and lexicon gives a higher discipline than the art of speaking acquired merely by conversation. Such fluency of speech comes by imitation—is easily gotten and soon forgotten, unless retained by practice. The power to read German authors is a higher attainment than the ability to use glibly the fewer phrases and smaller vocabulary recurring in ordinary conversation.

17. The methods and motives of school government are more healthful and inspiring at home than abroad. The "tunding," caning and flogging, so common in England, are barbarous. The discipline in European schools is essentially arbitrary and despotic. The military spirit is pervasive, and ill suited to American youth. The schools, instead of holding their graduates with pleasant memories, are often referred to with regret, if not disgust.

18. The cheapness of living was once an attraction to German schools, but the late Prussian war and the lavish expenditures of some Americans have combined to advance prices, so that economy no longer invites to European schools. To some their greater cost has only made them seem the more aristocratic and attractive.

19. The moral risks incurred by our youth in foreign boarding schools are great.

20. Conceit is too often fostered with boys inclined to accept the semblance for the substance. "It sounds large to say, 'I was educated at Berlin.'" Modesty is the characteristic of true scholarship. While the genuine student is unharmed, the very young or superficial may become unduly inflated, and "get a foolish and hurtful taint of foreign airs."

21. The advantages of foreign travel after the requisite preparatory studies are fully conceded by all and urged by many.

22. Last and least, though by no means an unimportant objection, is the cost of foreign education. The average number of Americans visiting or resident in Europe is over fifty thousand, and the present season still larger, by reason of the International Exposition. The number at school is now greater than ever. The exports and appreciation of gold and corresponding depreciation of our currency is sensibly affected by this mania for European education.

Amherst College, 2d April, 1873.

HON. B. G. NORTHPROP.

My Dear Sir:—I have read your article entitled, "Should American youth be educated abroad?" with great interest. I agree with you generally in the views you have so appropriately expressed. As a *general* rule, American youth should be educated essentially in America. If they would be thorough scholars, let them go through the entire preparatory and collegiate courses at home. Let them acquire a thorough knowledge of the German and French languages, as far as may be possible, in a country where these languages are not the vernacular, and make efficient progress in the professional specialities to which they are intending to devote their lives. They can then go abroad, and spending a portion of their time in travel and a

portion in some manly study at the great universities of Europe, they will find their labor renumeration, their minds enriched, and their higher lives, it may be hoped, not injured. A student, it is believed, thus prepared, can obtain more valuable knowledge and inspiration in a few months, than without a broad and solid American ground work of study he would probably do in as many years. And what is better, if he should happen to think himself into the thick German fogs, his well trained American practical sense will be likely to bring him out again, when otherwise he might live in the cloud-lands of obscurity, on some subjects, all the rest of his days, and never know the difference between luminous vapor and sunlight.

Yours truly,

W. A. STEARNS,

President of Amherst College.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, }
Cambridge, Mass., 5th April, 1873. }

My Dear Sir:—I should want to have an American boy who was destined to pass his adult life in Germany educated at a German gymnasium, and a German university. For similar reasons, I should want to have a German boy who was to spend his life in the United States educated at American schools, and in an American college, in spite of the fact that our educational institutions of all grades are inferior to the German. Experiments in mixing the two systems of education for the same child have seemed to me to fail very much oftener than they succeeded. To lose home and church and country for years, for the sake of gaining better teaching in Latin, Greek, natural history, and mathematics, is surely to save at the spigot and let out at the bung-hole, so far as the formation of character is concerned. Young Americans may wisely make short excursions to Europe, for the sake of learning the languages, acquiring some knowledge of art, and enlarging their interests. Young men of mature mind and trained powers of observation may profitably spend some time abroad when their education at home has been finished. But to send American boys or girls to European schools for long periods is, I believe, a great risk. My observation of the class of persons described as cos-

mopolitan has led me to think them, as a rule, an unhappy, useless and sterile breed.

The most important things in education are not school and university programmes, but rather home affections, young companionships, natural scenery and climate, national customs and manners, hereditary beliefs and the prevailing mental atmosphere. That education seems to me a failure which does not cherish and strengthen the love of country. Prolonged residence abroad in youth, before the mental fibre is solidified and the mind has taken its tone, has a tendency to enfeeble the love of country, and to impair the foundations of public spirit in the individual citizen. This pernicious influence is indefinable, but none the less real. In a strong nation, the education of the young is indigenous and national. It is a sign of immaturity or decrepitude when a nation has to import its teachers, or send abroad its scholars.

These are my ideas, very hastily expressed, on the subject to which you invite my attention.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT,

President of Harvard University.

Williamstown, April 7th, 1873.

Dear Sir:—We are not to undervalue what has been done in the old world, but it is not the office of the new to copy it. Availing ourselves of it as far as possible, we are to absorb and reproduce it in new forms and under better conditions. This work is well begun. We have a new mould for society, cast on principles different from any tried heretofore; and the question is whether the material can be conformed to the mould. Looking at the vast foreign and refractory current flowing into it, many have been led to doubt, but the general feeling has been hopeful. This may well be if we are true to ourselves. But failing of this, conceding virtually the superiority, on the whole, of the old and the foreign, and seeking to reproduce them, we shall neither be ourselves nor anybody else. What we have to do is, without conceit or over-sensitiveness to the opinions of

others, to respect ourselves, to do what we can for our own institutions, and to bide our time.

Of course there will be exceptions, but in my opinion a higher tone of character, greater usefulness, and more happiness will generally, and very generally, be secured by an education, till fixed principles shall be formed, under the inspiration and formative power of our own history, and institutions, and hopes.

Truly yours,

MARK HOPKINS,

Ex-President Williams College.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, }
April 10th, 1873. }

Dear Sir :—The only advantage Europe has over America in the matter of education is in her libraries and galleries. But these can be used profitably only by the advanced scholar. The average youth of twelve to twenty years old could gain but little, if any, additional benefit in his studies from all the libraries and galleries of Europe combined.

Per contra : America offers advantages unknown in Europe, unless we except Great Britain, to wit, moral atmosphere that stimulates activity, a course of preferment open alike to all, and in teachers and methods a sound common sense, by which last I mean a quickness to perceive the right relation of things, without which mere learning is a clumsy and useless load. In continental Europe these conditions are wanting. Prestige and prejudice repress free development, privilege regulates preferment, and prescription leads learning into very narrow and crooked ways. Learning in America is not so minute as in Europe, but it is far more correct. We are untrammelled by old obligations and compromises, and hence can go whither truth leads without fear of side issues. I speak of learning in general. Particular branches of research are undoubtedly pursued farther abroad than here, but those belong to the man after twenty and not to the boy under twenty, if he is to be properly educated. And even in these branches, it is only *the statistical element*, (the collections of facts by elaborate industry,) that I would value in European institutions above our own. For the

logical element, the reasoning upon facts and reaching wise conclusions, commend me to a healthy American mind far before the learned mind of continental Europe.

These are my reasons, briefly and crudely stated in my hurry, for advising American parents to keep their sons at home, for the best education, until twenty years of age, and *then*, if a young man wishes to pursue any special branch of study as his life-work, let him go to Europe for the benefit of its libraries and galleries. Most of the movement to Europe for education is the result of two false causes, a strutting fashion and parental weakness. It sounds large to say "I was educated at Berlin," and parents, who are so largely governed by their children, yield to the son's solicitations, and perhaps are themselves quite pleased to say to their neighbors, "Our son is attending lectures at Bonn and Heidelberg."

I have yet to see the first Europe-educated American youth who ever gained any glory from his European experience.

Yours very truly,

HOWARD CROSBY,

President of the New York University.

Ann Arbor, April 11, 1873.

My Dear Sir,—I fully concur in the views you express in the article you send me. I have had frequent occasions to present to parents substantially the same arguments against sending children abroad for their education. As a rule, in my opinion, students should finish their collegiate education at home, before repairing to foreign institutions of learning. In most cases it is best for them to complete their professional studies before going abroad.

The reasons for this opinion are so clearly set forth by you, that I need not dwell upon them. I am sure that you are doing a great service to our youth and to our country, in correcting the prevalent errors upon this subject. I shall look with great interest for your fuller discussion of the topic.

Yours truly,

JAMES B. ANGELL,

President of Michigan University.

Atlanta, Ga., April 11th, 1873.

Dear Sir,—The fashion of sending the youth of the country abroad to be educated had not prevailed to any general extent in the south before the late war, and, since that time, our people have been without the means to follow the fashion; so that we are almost entirely without experience on the subject. I have read your article sent me, and am well convinced that the general views therein presented are sound. While I have met with but a very small number of our own people who had received their educational training abroad, I have very frequently been brought in contact with foreign teachers and professors. I have never known one of these who had ever attained to a high measure of success as an instructor. A number that I have known have been men of very great learning; but the social and political influences that had been brought to bear upon them, and the shape which their characters had taken from their surroundings in the formative period, seemed to disqualify them from finding access to youth reared under influences, in almost all respects, entirely diverse. In their little college communities they bore the reputation of possessing learning without the ability to turn it to practical avail in imparting instruction to others. I may say, further, that I have never known one of these foreign professors who had the power to control American boys. They were not dreaded by the idle, the merely mischievous or the vicious, and their lecture rooms have often been simply theaters of disorder. It seems to me that the same want of power to instruct and to control would, to some extent, be encountered by our youth transplanted to a foreign soil and placed under foreign instructors. We all know that the foreign universities are in advance of our best institutions, and present facilities not to be enjoyed here. The lecture system, however, which they follow, is adapted to men, capable, to some extent at least, of making independent investigations, and not to boys to whom, up to a certain period, the drill of text-book recitation is indispensable. I must say with you, then, that while these higher advantages, in exceptional cases, are desirable, let those of our youth who go abroad to enjoy them leave us with minds sufficiently matured, and with sufficient knowledge of the tongue spoken,

to profit by them ; and with moral principles sufficiently established to resist any adverse influences that may be brought to bear upon them.

Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.

Providence, April 12, 1873.

Dear Sir,—You ask my opinion upon the question, “Should American youth be educated abroad?” An answer to this question presupposes, perhaps, a more thorough acquaintance with foreign schools than I possess ; I, therefore, speak with diffidence. But from such limited personal inspection of foreign schools as I have had occasion to make, and from the observed results of training in the cases of youths who have been educated wholly, or in part, in them, my impression is decidedly unfavorable to sending young men abroad for elementary instruction. And by *elementary* instruction I mean all the studies which precede and constitute the college course, as usually pursued in this country.

The instruction in our own schools may not be more exact than in the foreign, but the *drill* seems to me to be more thorough. It seems to be more effective and better adapted to the habits and genius of American youth. It is my impression also that with us instruction on the same subject has, if I may so say, more amplitude than with them. Its historic, scientific and practical relations are more fully developed. I speak now, of course, of our best preparatory schools and colleges.

I know of only one special advantage of studying abroad ;—and that is the opportunity of acquiring some degree of fluency in speaking a foreign tongue. I limit the advantage to *speaking*, for to my mind it is far from being clear that the grammar and idioms and critical uses of the language may not be as well acquired here as there. It is also to be remarked that fluency of speaking in a foreign language is often the result of imitation,—of readily catching sounds by the ear,—without any knowledge of its principles, and is of little use for any other purpose than speaking. Many a child returns from

a few years residence abroad with an enviable fluency in speaking a foreign tongue, which is lost in less time than it was acquired.

But admitting that in acquiring a language there is a great advantage in a foreign residence, I think that this is more than counterbalanced by the want of that thorough training which stimulates, and strengthens and develops the intellectual powers.

I say nothing here of the tendency of foreign education to engender in the minds of young men ideas inimical to the genius of republican institutions, and subversive of that Protestant faith which we hold so dear. I say nothing in relation to the imminent peril to good morals and good habits which besets the pathway of an immature and inexperienced youth in a foreign city. It is, however, a consideration which must not be overlooked in a system of education.

The proper time, in my opinion, to seek instruction abroad is after the completion of the collegiate course at home. For professional studies in philology and science, the schools of France and Germany, no doubt, offer, at present, advantages not to be obtained elsewhere. I trust, however, that this concession is only temporary. There is surely no reason in the nature of the case why the schools of America, with their rapid growth, should not, in the early future, rival the schools of the most advanced nation.

I am yours very truly,
ALEXIS CASWELL,
Ex-President Brown University.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, }
Columbia, Mo., April 12, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—I concur with you in every sentence and sentiment which you utter as to the inexpediency of sending our youth abroad for education. It is worse than folly. The tendency in this direction ought to be checked—not merely as to children, but even as to college graduates. In half the instances with which I have been conversant, these latter have been injured not only in their *morale*, but otherwise, by resi-

dence in foreign universities. I do not wish to say there are no instances of great benefit; this will be the case to the high scholar, the thorough student, the young man with formed habits, moral and intellectual.

I have at this time a daughter in Germany, there for purposes of culture. But in the first place she is twenty-two years old; she was a thorough Latin and German scholar when she went out. I took extraordinary pains to surround her with favorable circumstances, placing her at first in the old Lutheran town of Merburg, where she would see unmixed German life and hear no word of English, then under Prof. Otto at Heidelberg, afterwards tarrying in Dresden, Berlin, Leipsic, and now under Prof. Otto Feder at Darmstadt. I would not think of sending abroad a younger son or daughter.

The old cry was, "America to be ruled by Americans;" still more must Americans be educated in America and by Americans. We must bring up our institutions, the literary and professional, scientific and practical, to the first standard of the world. When a young man has had the full advantage of our institutions of highest education, let him go abroad, if he sees fit. A residence in the Imperial University at Peking would do him good, as enlarging his views of our common humanity.

Now, even in regard to men preparing themselves for college professorships, I have found them returning with so many impractical and impracticable notions of education, that I confess I should not select a professor simply on the ground of residence in a foreign university, over the candidate thoroughly trained in American institutions.

We have an example of another kind now in our university. He is a young man of twenty-three. He prepared for college at Exeter, New Hampshire. He went from Exeter to school at Lausanne, Switzerland. It is his regret now that he did not at once go to Harvard or Yale, or some American college. He is a man of ability, but his education abroad dissipated rather than concentrated his studies and his habits of study.

Information is needed to correct the evil. It has grown to be one of magnitude. When our people understand the matter, they will act accordingly.

I cannot withhold another case. This last summer, a young man called to see me, of as fine *physique* as I ever saw, over six feet high, broad chest, well-proportioned; his face was terribly scarred, so much so that I was induced to make enquiry. I really supposed he had been almost cut to pieces in the battles of our civil war. But the gentleman introducing him, said, "O, no, these are the marks of Heidelberg, where he has resided a couple of years." I afterward learned that he maintained the honor of American prowess in the university, and was the most celebrated swordsman in all Heidelberg, and that all American travelers were sure to be congratulated on their powerful countryman, and that never, but for a short time, was his position questioned, and that by a giant-like Russian, but even over him he finally triumphed, but not until after receiving wounds the scars of which will always remain. I cannot say how many American students win victories of this kind.

My brave Kentuckian has settled down in Leavenworth, and promises to make an excellent citizen; but how much Heidelberg did for him in the way of scholarly attainment, neither himself nor others are able exactly to see.

I am very truly yours,

DANIEL READ,

President of the State University.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
St. Paul, Minn., April 12th, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—I have read with much interest what you say upon the subject of sending American youths abroad to be educated. I regard your views as sound. It is a matter upon which I have bestowed much thought. The conclusions to which I came, long since, coincide substantially with yours. It seems to me that every true-hearted American, having in view the best interests of his country, *must* come to the same conclusion. There can be nothing so vital to the prosperity and prospective perpetuity of our government and free institutions as the matter of giving our sons a true American education. By this I mean that the course of study and training should be adapted to impress on the minds of American boys the value

of republican institutions, the dignity of American citizenship, and the responsibility connected with that citizenship. In my judgment, the instruction our boys receive in a foreign country is very poorly calculated to accomplish these results.

Despotisms educate their subjects in such a manner as will perpetuate power in the hands of the executive head and the favored few, and republics should have their citizens educated to enjoy and perpetuate free institutions. It is true, that although natural philosophy and the mathematics must be taught in the same manner in Russia and Prussia as in the United States, the general scope of education must, like the end to be attained by it, be entirely different. German youths, while they study the sciences as they are taught in the United States, must be instructed in a different literature, and disciplined for a different career from that of an American. One is to be the obedient subject of a power which, to him, is divine, and which it would be criminal in him to attempt to subvert or change. The other is likewise to be obedient, but to laws enacted by the people, and to authority emanating directly from the governed. One is to be a responsible citizen, the other an irresponsible subject; and as different as are the duties which each is to be called upon to perform, so different should be the general training to which they should be severally subjected to enable them honorably to discharge them.

If, then, we would have a true American loyalty stamped upon the hearts of our youths by the necessary influences and instruction so that they will glory in it, not only in their own country, but when duty calls them into foreign lands, under the very shadow of royalty, we must provide for their education at home. They must be taught that they are born to an excellent inheritance, and that it is a glory to be an upright, intelligent citizen of the United States. They must be instructed in loyalty to their country, to venerate its noble constitution, and to regard as enemies of liberty those that would destroy it. If these results are to be secured, our young men *must* not be brought under influences that will produce results directly contrary to these.

I am, with great respect, truly yours,

H. B. WILSON,

State Superintendent of Schools.

Cambridge, April 14th, 1873.

Dear Sir,—The subject of educating American youth in foreign schools, of which you have so ably treated, is not a new one to my mind, nor can I hesitate in the conclusion to which I have come upon the question. Whether I test it by a course of *à priori* reasoning, or form a judgment from what has fallen under my own observation, I am alike clear in my conviction that the measure is unwise and impolitic. But I rest my objection upon a single point. I do not pretend to draw a comparison between the European schools and our own as training institutions in the languages and other preparatory studies for admission to college. I do not under-estimate the advantages of acquiring a familiar knowledge of other modern languages, or the superior facility of doing this in the countries where such languages are the vernacular.

I am ready to go further and assume that such of our young men as are able to withstand the temptations and escape the pitfalls which are in the way of every young man who is removed from home influences, and the restraints which the habits of society exert over him, easily acquires broad and liberal views of the world, and loses much of the narrow and rigid habits of thought which home education is apt to foster, till these are worn off by the discipline of later life. And I am willing to confess to an attainment, by many of these, of an ease and self assurance, which are often the fruits of intelligent foreign travel. But these, after all, are not in themselves education. They may be the fruits of culture, which are more seeming than real, so far as intellectual development is concerned.

I understand your enquiry relates to such youth as are passing through the stages of a proper school education, not embracing that of the university or professional school. My remarks, therefore, do not relate to these latter classes. What, then, is the purpose and object of educating the youth of a country, and especially of a country like ours? It is not merely to gain the rudiments of useful book knowledge, or to learn how to use them. It is not the development and training of the higher faculties, alone, at which it ought to aim. These are essential to a proper school education, wherever it is pur-

sued. But there is something more to be considered than the mere amount of what one gets from books, or recitations. The adaptation of what a young man acquires to the wants and needs of his after life is of more importance than the quantity of scholastic learning he attains. The student, in a professional school, pursues the studies which he expects to apply in the business of actual life, rather than what suits his taste, or fits him to shine in society. And the same principle commends itself to the good sense of every man who is educating his children with a view to the places they are to fill upon the stage of action.

Much of what one has to make use of, in connection with what he gets at school, is acquired, unconsciously, from what he sees and hears before he learns to judge of its relative value or importance. This part of his education underlies what he gains by the aid of masters, and grows up with it, shaping his habits of thought, and supplementing the teaching of the schools. Its practical results are seen in the peculiar traits of language and manners which distinguish families and neighborhoods from each other, though substantially alike in other respects, and enter into the characteristics of the very nationality of different States; it is confined to no rank or condition in life, and helps to form that body of notions which serve the office of popular instincts. This part of a man's education he imbibes, if ever, while he is young, by association with others, his equals as well as his superiors. And one great objection to sending a boy abroad to get his school education is, that he either fails to receive this practical training in incipient citizenship altogether, or receives one that unfits him for the exigencies and experiences of the career which is open to him as an American. To my mind this is a most serious objection to educating American boys and young men in any of the schools of Europe. Theoretically considered alone, it is strong enough, but so many practical illustrations of the working of the system have fallen under my own observations, that to my mind the objection is insurmountable. I waive the moral aspect of the theory, and yield, for the purpose of the argument, to any supposed superior processes of teaching which are to be learned in schools. I have seen young men come home from

these schools at the age of eighteen to twenty-one or two years, who have found themselves so utterly at fault in everything that relates to the inner and social life of their own country, its institutions, laws, government, and the practical things of life which every bright and intelligent American young man has become familiar with, by simply living among them, that they found they had been gaining knowledge at the expense of what answers, in many respects, to common sense. I have in mind a most excellent, pure-minded, young man, some twenty-two years of age, whom I knew in one of our professional schools. His father, a man of education and culture, took him at an early age, with his family, to Europe, placing him at first class schools and institutions in France and Germany for many years, giving him as good an education as these could supply. His culture was high, and his attainments large. He had come back to complete his education here to fit him for a profession which he proposed to follow. He had all the accomplishments which good masters could impart to him, and, so far as moral and intellectual training went, his education was really of a high order. But he knew nothing of his own country, her laws, habits or institutions, and I have heard him, again and again, deplore the mistake he had made in having lost what he found so many of his companions and associates seemed to possess intuitively, although so greatly his inferiors in learning and classical attainment. It placed an almost impassable gulf between him and them upon every thing relating to public policy and the topics which were engaging the public attention. Nor was it easy to bridge over this or bring his habits of thought into harmony with those around him. He had been indoctrinated in every thing that could make him a general scholar, but lacked the practical qualities of an American citizen.

This elementary training of which I have spoken draws no little of its force and effect from placing boys, of all classes, in free communication with each other in our common schools, and is felt in the class associations of our colleges. But by that time, a young man is ready to avail himself of the advantages of foreign schools and universities without danger of losing the instincts of home and country, and my judgment is altogether

in favor of a step like that for the purpose of completing his preparatory course of education. But it is not to such a class, as I understand it, that your inquiry relates.

Very truly yours, &c.,

EMORY WASHBURN,

Ex-Gov. of Mass. and Prof. Harvard Law School.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Des Moines, Iowa, April 14, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—The sentiments expressed in your paper on the question of educating American youth abroad, meet my hearty approval. In my judgment, the American schools of the present, and American society, are the best in the world for educating American youth, and preparing them for American citizenship. If they are sent abroad to study, it should not be until they have received thorough and liberal training at home.

Yours truly,

ALONZO ABERNETHY,

State Superintendent of Schools.

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Madison, Wisconsin, April 15, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—I feel a deep interest in the question of the education of our American youth in foreign countries, and am very glad that you are calling the attention of the public to it.

I firmly believe that it is detrimental to our boys and girls to be trained in European schools during the formative period of their character. American education means an education in American ideas, thoughts, principles, life. Such an education can be imparted only in our midst.

The methods, aims and very atmosphere of foreign schools differ *in toto* from ours. We aim to make our scholars self-reliant, independent, and at the same time obedient to law. We train them from the lowest primary to the highest class in the High School, *in* self-government *for* self-government. Foreign schools are pervaded with the distinctions of rank, and obsequiousness and servility toward the ruling classes are persistently taught.

I know to some extent the opinions of leading German educators among us, as to the relative merits of German and American schools, and while they have a just pride in the exalted position the schools of the Fatherland have won, and can see many defects in our own public schools, they are emphatic in saying, "American schools in processes and results are the best for American children."

From considerations of a moral, social and political nature, I should think American parents would be deterred from removing their children out of the natural, wholesome, Christian influences of American society. I hope the growing evil may be promptly arrested.

After the character has been formed, and the best culture among us been obtained, our youth may seek and enjoy with comparative safety the higher culture those foreign countries afford.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL FALLOWS,

State Superintendent of Schools.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, }
April 16, 1873.

Hon. and Dear Sir,—I have held your letter, hoping to find opportunity for replying at length, but find myself shut up to giving you a mere bulletin.

I have had some experience in the matter of which you write. You are entirely correct. The *fashion*—and it has become a fashion—is a most useless and vicious one. Fortunately it is one chiefly followed by snobs, whose children would only be dead weight in our American schools and colleges. But for fear it may go further, I hope you will give it a *coup de grace* in your proposed writing.

I am very truly yours,

WM. W. FOLWELL,

President of the State University.

Columbus, Ohio, April 16, 1873.

My Dear Sir,—I fully endorse your earnest protest against the practice of sending American youth abroad for an education. You are doing a valuable service in calling public atten-

tion to the folly and danger of this fashion. The facts you so clearly and boldly state are attested by the sad experience of hundreds of American families. I do not see how any wise American parent can think of giving a child an European education at so great a risk. The fact that European society is monarchical in its usages and spirit, is sufficient evidence that it cannot be favorable to the development of a true republican character; and the very refinement and glamour of its immorality and vices have a seductive and pernicious influence on American children, especially those who have wealthy parents. There is also no doubt that American schools give a better preparation for American life and duties than the schools of Europe, notwithstanding the admitted superiority of the latter in several important particulars. The American school is pervaded by the earnest spirit of American life and morals, and what it lacks in linguistic and æsthetic culture is more than made good by its intellectual vigor, practical bearing, and healthful incentives. It is admitted that Europe offers superior advantages to young persons of education and established character, who may wish to pursue certain special studies, but we hope the time may soon come when no American will find it necessary to go abroad for such scholastic advantages.

Very truly yours,

E. E. WHITE,

Ex-Superintendent of Schools of Ohio.

Hartford, April 16, 1873.

My Dear Mr. Northrop,—I have long wanted and waited to hear such a clear-voiced utterance as you have given touching the education of our children in Europe. You have covered the ground so fully that little remains for me to add, excepting my testimony. The drift of the influences abroad tends to un-Americanize our youth, to teach them to despise their own land, to over-estimate the surface polish of Europe, and to under-rate the sturdy simplicity of an earlier national character. The American system for Americans is the true idea; and happily, with the great attractions which we have been able to offer to foreigners, we have had brought to us the best that Europe

had to give. I believe in travel for those who have ended their regular studies; but I believe that the education of boys and girls abroad rears up a hybrid class, neither Europeans nor Americans, ill adapted to practical duties in either hemisphere.*

But all this you have well said, and I can only add my endorsement of your article, and my hope that we shall soon get away from the infatuation of the present time, with its dream that our sons and daughters can be better reared for their own home labors amid the scenes of a foreign and different, and, in many things, adverse civilization.

Faithfully yours, W. L. GAGE.

OBERLIN COLLEGE, OHIO, }
April 18, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—In your article on the question of educating American youth abroad, the views expressed harmonize entirely with my own convictions.

As my life has been spent in the newer portions of the country, with the opportunity of only a few months' travel in Europe, of course my direct observation of the effect of foreign education upon American youth has been quite limited, and my opinion must be regarded as mostly a theoretical one. But whatever may be said in behalf of the thoroughness of German schools, it is self-evident that a boy spending ten years of his life abroad, at that period when he is most impressible, will lose to a great extent that unconscious tuition so essential to his general culture, and which furnishes him with so large a part of the practical knowledge which fits him for life. This loss can never be made good to him; European ideas and culture will not serve his purpose. They rather put the young man out of adjustment with American society, and so cripple him for his life work.

To speak of positively harmful influences, I cannot but think that the social habits of Europe are less desirable and safe than those of the better portion of American society; and that the power of the religious sentiment and of religious wor-

* His long residence in Germany and familiar acquaintance with American students abroad give special value to the opinions of Mr. Gage.

ship, even in Protestant Germany, is less effective, less likely to lead to rational conviction and practical results, than in our own country.

Except in the way of special training, in philology and in art, and possibly in some branches of science, I have no doubt that our home education is much the more effective and wholesome. I am glad that you are calling public attention to this question.

Very truly yours,

JAMES H. FAIRCHILD,

President of Oberlin College.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, }
Middlebury, Vt., April 18, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—There are certain rare cases in which foreign study may be desirable; cases of students already somewhat ripe in education and character, craving more perfect culture in higher philology or in specialties of art or science. Such exceptional cases will doubtless find completer apparatus and opportunity of higher attainment in some of the European universities; and some finish of facility in the modern tongues will be gathered by the way. But for common aims, and especially for theological purposes, I think the advantages of foreign study have been greatly over-estimated.

In the earlier stages of education, our own schools and colleges are safer and every way to be preferred, in my estimation, for American youth seeking practical training, and prizing good uses and solid attainments above modish manners and Parisian French. In a thousand ways a child bred abroad becomes foreign in thought and feeling. Unconsciously a foolish and hurtful taint of foreign airs and spirit gets ingrained and sets him out of sympathy with our simple republican life. And unless attended by watchful family care, even worse and deeper damage is to be apprehended.

Very truly yours,

H. D. KITCHEL,

President of Middlebury College.

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 19, 1873.

My Dear Sir,—The views you have expressed respecting the education of American children in Europe seem to me timely and just. If instances had not come to my knowledge, I should think it hardly possible for intelligent men and women to send their children, from eight to eighteen years old, to be educated in France or Germany or Italy. But even intelligent persons sometimes do foolish things, if fashion calls for them.

The subject is worthy of a full discussion, and I hope you will so present it as to compel the attention of our fellow-citizens generally. I am always glad when I hear of any young man, of suitable age and present attainments, deciding to pursue his studies under the instruction of those German or French teachers who have given their lives to special departments of learning. For such opportunities for study, added to what they have enjoyed at home, cannot fail to give breadth to the mind, and render its scholarship more generous. But the German or French mind is not itself any broader than the American. Is it as broad? That which has great value as a complement, may have less value in itself than that of which it is the fitting complement. To substitute education abroad for education at home, is to lose some of the best elements of an education.

Have you not observed that German and French are better taught in our schools by a really competent American than by a native French or German? The latter may know more concerning the language he teaches; but ordinarily he has less tact in teaching Americans. For a similar reason, children placed exclusively under the care of foreign teachers must, in general, suffer some disadvantage. Their education is likely to have less practical value.

Yours truly, KENDALL BROOKS,
President Kalamazoo College.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, }
Burlington, April 20th, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—I have very strong convictions on the subject which you have taken in hand. My attention was called to it

nearly twenty years ago by the accident of my becoming acquainted with a young American of distinguished name and lineage, who had just completed his education in Europe. The youth was by no means destitute of parts; he had, it is true, the disadvantage of being heir to wealth and social position in a country in which this species of "nobility" imposes no traditional "obligations," but he was not altogether without ambition; he was returning to engage in active pursuits as an American citizen and man of business; but I was at once struck with his total unfitness, in discipline, in habits, in acquired knowledge, especially knowledge of mankind, to compete with the average young man of my acquaintance, in the practical business of American life. I had just come from his native land, which he had not seen for many years: great events were taking place at that very hour in which every intelligent American was absorbingly interested: he had not a question to ask or a remark to make which indicated that he ever had a thought about his own country: his enthusiasm was all expended upon the glories of German life, and the letters of Madame de Sévigné. My involuntary prophecy respecting him has been fulfilled. In spite of the splendid opportunities which his position opened to him, he has never risen above some secretaryship in a mercantile company. I mention this case not as being decisive of the question, but to show you that my opinions are not new. From that day to this, I have watched this matter only to find my first impressions confirmed; to be more and more convinced that an American boy educated abroad, enters upon the work of life under great disadvantages.

The presumption is obviously in favor of a child's being educated in his own country, trained in the language which he is to use, subjected to the moulding influence of the ideas, modes of thought, traditions, institutions of the race to which he belongs, dyed in the national sentiments of his own people—unless, indeed, he is to be started out into life with the intimation that these are all things to be ashamed of and disowned. This degree of recreancy no class of the American people have reached as yet, though what the next generation may come to, if so many of them are to be educated in Europe, it is mortify-

ing to imagine. What, then, are the considerations which prevail in the minds of intelligent and patriotic Americans, in favor of a foreign education for their children? I can think of but two which are of weight; first, that the fundamentals of education, which are the same everywhere and for all, are better taught in European than in American schools: or secondly, that the opportunity of acquiring foreign languages, and other accomplishments, such as music and art-culture, counterbalance any disadvantage in this respect. Now I do not accede to the first position. I do not believe that what we call the "ordinary branches" of a rudimentary education are more thoroughly taught in the schools of France and Germany than in our better, I do not say best, class of schools. When Guyot tells us how he taught geography in Switzerland, we must not suppose that every Swiss teacher is a Guyot. I speak from some observation of the schools in Switzerland and Germany, when I say that a good American public school brings out better results in the way of character, of aptitude for work, of versatility—and what is an education for, but to develop character, and to fit for the work of life?—than an average German or Swiss school. The foreign teacher is quite likely to have more learning, but his tact, his teaching power, his good sense, and respectability as a man, are likely to be far less. Americans ought to get at least a suspicion of this from the well-known fact that it is next to impossible to find a foreign teacher who can manage a class of American boys in a High School or College. If it is replied that what these foreigners lack is not ability, but a knowledge of the peculiarities of American boys, I answer, exactly so, and a fatal lack to them it is. American boys have their peculiarities, and they ought to have: American men have theirs: American life and society are different from German or French life and society. And a great lack it would be to an American to grow up without getting, through American schools, from American teachers, and in every other possible way, that knowledge of Americans on which depends more than half his success in any calling whatsoever.

As to the second point, valuable as is the ability to speak two or three languages, the accomplishment is dearly purchased when we sacrifice for it the influences of home and country,

and more than all, of religion, as in most instances we must, during the formative, critical years of boyhood. For these years that are most valuable in the study of foreign languages, are the very years in which almost all other useful, noble and beautiful things must be learned, if ever. The parent has to consider whether, for the sake of French and German, Music and Art, or so much of them as a young boy can acquire abroad, and cannot acquire at home, it is worth while to have him grow up deficient in home attachment and love of country; weak in his sympathy with American ideas and institutions; quite likely with a vacuum in his heart where religious principles should be rooted and growing; and in danger of being unsettled for life.

As regards the supposed benefits of foreign travel, I look upon it as nothing short of a calamity to any one to have made the tour of Europe while a mere child. I would not accept such an opportunity for my own children. To gaze upon the wonders and beauties of the world with the vacant stare of childhood, is to forego half the impression they would otherwise make upon the mature man. What is more provoking than the unimpressibility of young people in presence of great events and sublime objects? Listen to the flippancy with which young misses, just from Europe, speak of the grandest things that God or man has made! What have they got from the grand tour, but such a superficial familiarity with the world's wonders as takes the bloom off their enthusiasm forever?

There is a time in the progress of mental development when foreign travel, and even a limited residence abroad, will prove of the highest value to a young man, especially to an American. None need more than he to see foreign countries, arts, monuments, institutions; to learn respect for other things than those which he intelligently prefers, and to have his patriotism, even, liberalized by the conviction that "God had a hand in making other countries beside his own." But the time for this is not until his character has attained some maturity. When he has learned the best that the schools and universities of his native land can teach him, when he has acquired some power of observation and reflection, then let him travel in foreign lands and study in foreign universities.

In what I have said thus far, I have had very little reference to American girls. When we speak of the education of girls, a totally different meaning glides into the very word education. To educate a boy means to give fibre and tone to his mental powers, to train him into a healthy, vigorous mental and moral condition. To educate a girl means to furnish her with an outfit of accomplishments. So long as this conception of a girl's education satisfies us, it makes no very great difference whether she be educated at home or abroad. If French, Music and Art are to be the stuff, and not merely the fringes of her education, she will without doubt be better served in Europe than at home. By all means let her go. She cannot possibly learn less of everything that goes to make up a strong, helpful, sweet-toned, full-souled womanly character, than she would learn in the schools at home, created and patronized by the class to which she belongs. I only hope she will get a French husband and stay in France. The American matron ought to be an educated American woman.

Very truly yours,

M. H. BUCKHAM,

President University of Vermont.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, }
May 1st, 1873. }

My Dear Sir,—I am very glad that you are calling attention to the matter of sending American boys and girls to Europe for their education. Your condemnation of the practice is none too severe. The disadvantages far exceed the advantages. Gentlemen who have sent their sons to Europe and kept them there a number of years, have assured me that they were on their return far behind other lads of their own age, who had been in attendance upon our American schools. One gentleman in particular was very decided in his condemnation of European schools for American boys. His sons had learned much which should not have been learned, and had fallen behind in the essentials of a good education. He declared emphatically that this sending boys to Europe for an education was a "humbug."

You class it among the fashionable follies of the day, and feel assured that experience and a wiser self-respect will rectify it

when the comparative results of the two systems come to be better understood. I confess that I am not so sanguine. Fashion has not a little to do with education. Multitudes of people will send their children to a poor school that is expensive, in preference to one that is thorough and good but inexpensive. They will send their children at heavy cost to distant parts of the country for an education that could be had at home, or in their own region, at a very moderate expense. The same reasons influence parents to send their children to Europe.

But some act from higher and wiser motives, and they will heed such suggestions as you are making. Perhaps the tide is already turning among the more intelligent of our people. If there is anything in the European methods of education which is superior to our own, it can be engrafted upon ours. For American boys, I have no doubt the American methods are better than the German or French or English. But we may introduce all improvements which are found to exist elsewhere, still keeping the stock or basis substantially American.

Very sincerely yours,

I. W. ANDREWS,

President of Marietta College.

YALE COLLEGE, }
New Haven, Conn., May 3, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—The views expressed by yourself in the communication which you were so kind as to send me are such as I have long entertained. I have known a few young persons who have received an excellent education abroad; better far than they would have obtained at home, but these were exceptional cases.

Very respectfully,

N. PORTER,

President of Yale College.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
Chicago, Ill., May 9, 1873. }

Sir,—The advantages of foreign study, however great, can not outweigh the importance of the "American idea," nor atone for the loss of a true republican spirit. The average pupil sent

by parents abroad for his education is poorly prepared to value institutions at their real worth, and is apt to be dazzled by "the glitter of royalty." The value of the higher schools of the Old World is unquestioned, but such should be visited only by those whose characters are already moulded and whose judgment is more powerful than the imagination. There is little danger that those who have attained the education necessary for admission to the German universities will ever become un-Americanized.

There is another view which has much weight in my mind. The withdrawal of the youth of wealth and refinement from our own seminaries and colleges takes away a patronage essential to their elevation. Very many of our best meaning colleges in the west are unable to realize their ideal because eastern institutions hold out more glittering inducements, and thus draw away the wealth and the culture of the west into support of eastern colleges. So long as many of the leaders in society find nothing at home good enough for them, home institutions will be starvelings. If we can improve the demand for home culture we shall certainly improve the supply, of which there is great need.

Very truly yours,

J. L. PICKARD,

Superintendent of Schools.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, }
 Williamstown, May 9, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—I have read with much interest your remarks on the question, "Should American youth be educated abroad?" The advantages of foreign travel are very great, when young men have learned what to observe and how to observe. And for some time to come, our students will find superior advantages in some departments of learning in foreign universities, when they know enough of their own country to judge fairly of such advantages, as well as of the institutions and customs of the countries which they visit. But we do not have evidence of such superiority of any foreign schools, as to compensate for the loss which must come to the student from absence from his own country during the most important period of his general education.

We must do what we can to make our schools of every grade worthy of the patronage of our people, and those who are guides and advisers in matters of education must do what they can to secure for the young men and women of America, first of all, the advantages of a thorough training in the schools of their own country.

Very truly yours,

P. A. CHADBOURNE,

President of Williams College.

TRINITY COLLEGE, }
Hartford, May 10, 1873. }

My Dear Sir,—I would say in reply to your note of inquiry, that I have long considered the question of sending our young men abroad for education. The education which a boy receives at the Public Schools where he lives with an assistant Master who stands to him *in loco parentis*, is surrounded with the strongest moral safeguards, and is therefore perhaps the least objectionable.

The professional education sought by young men of mature years, who go abroad with an earnest purpose, and who feel that their whole future—their fortune and their fame—depend directly on the use they make of their time and opportunities, is less environed with dangers than some other modes of foreign culture. Besides, the rapid advance of our own schools, scientific and professional, is every day diminishing the need, and will ere long take away the motive and excuse for resorting to foreign universities for special education.

The real difficulty and peril in this matter attach to what is known and recognised as *liberal education*, lying intermediate between the Public School and the Professional School.

This danger arises (1) from the impressionable character of the age at which this education is pursued, and (2) from the absence of salutary restraints. It is an age when the sensual appetites are in great force, when the love of pleasure is intense, when experience is yet immature, and moral principle is not yet strengthened into a habit of steady self-control. The moral perils which young men pursuing in foreign countries studies of this class must encounter, are not imaginary, for they have

written their baneful signatures on the lives of not a few of our American youth.

But these dangers of a foreign education are greatly enhanced by the fact that the restraints which would shield a young man from temptation are few and feeble in comparison with what they would be in his own country. But my strongest objection to the liberal education which is to be acquired abroad is yet to be stated. It arises from the fact that a young man is now at the most plastic period of his life. The social and political life by which he is surrounded make an indelible impression upon him. They insensibly interpenetrate with their subtle force his whole nature, and mould his tastes and sympathies into harmony with his surroundings. He is thrown out of gear with the social and political machinery of his native country. He returns to it with sympathies chilled. He is disposed, insensibly it may be, to criticise and compare. His patriotism is somewhat dulled. His personality as an element of the life-force of the nation has lost somewhat of its intensity. He will neither be quite so happy nor quite so useful as he would have been if his nature had been developed by the spirit and the institutions of his own country. There may be instances of a contrary effect, but I have here stated what must be from the nature of the case the general tendency.

For a young American to go abroad to pursue special studies, to gain general culture, to profit by travel, after he has graduated at one of our colleges, presents a widely different case, and is not open to the objections just stated. This presents a justly prized opportunity which, if rightly used, can hardly fail to secure great and substantial good without bringing with it countervailing evil.

I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours,

A. JACKSON,

President of Trinity College.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK, }
President's Room, May 13th, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—The subject is an important one in several respects. In the first place, it is important from the point of view of simple economy. You have correctly remarked that

the costliness of the foreign education of their children is to many parents a recommendation rather than a discouragement. To them as individuals, it is a matter of no concern where they expend their money; but they prefer to expend it in ways which imply the possession of that kind of social superiority which wealth, or the reputation of wealth, is supposed to bestow. But when, by the concurrent action of many individuals, with or without concert, a large amount of money is annually withdrawn from the country, to be expended upon any given object elsewhere, it becomes a matter of public concernment to ascertain whether the benefit secured is a fair equivalent for the outlay. Should this not appear to be the case, and should it be further evident that, as a consequence of the withdrawal of such considerable sums, the whole country is made to suffer in the important interests which such withdrawal effects, the case becomes sufficiently serious to occupy the attention of the thoughtful, and to justify effort to remedy the evil, or to arrest its growth.

But the economical aspect of the present question is of trivial consequence in comparison with the results, in the formation of character, of the influences, moral, social and even political, as well as purely scholastic, to which the youth of our country must be for some years exposed, in case they are sent for their early education to the schools of France and Germany. These influences, except the scholastic, are all of them unfavorable to the formation of principles or the development of ideas, in harmony with those which are most carefully cherished among us. They are, therefore, always sources of danger to those who are subjected to them at a period of life when character is most plastic; and they may be to many the occasion of their moral ruin. Nothing can altogether justify indifference to risks of this kind, or careless defiance of them. Nothing can plausibly excuse them, unless it be the assurance that in the advantages held out for intellectual and æsthetic culture, the foreign schools are superior to ours to a degree which renders comparison ridiculous.

Is this the case? No one exactly believes it; and whether it is true or not, the American parents who resort to foreign countries for the education of their children, or who send their

children abroad to be educated away from their families, very rarely indeed avail themselves of the national schools, to which the imputed merit, if it exists anywhere, belongs; but patronize rather by preference private teachers or private institutions, established expressly or mainly to live on this foreign patronage, offering no guaranty for their thoroughness, aiming rather to content than to improve their pupils, and prosecuting education as a business rather than as a profession. This being the truth, it is a question which it would hardly pay to discuss anew, whether the Prussian educational system has or has not at the present time that decided superiority to other systems of national education which was once conceded to it. It is not the Prussian system which Americans seek in Prussia. We may therefore assert without danger of contradiction—without danger at least of contradiction from the experienced—that as a rule the youth of America who are sent to Germany for their early education, not only do not find there scholastic advantages superior to those which they leave behind them at home, but often put up with such as are greatly inferior.

Notwithstanding this, I have to confess that, until within the past few years, I have been all my life rather disposed to favor the residence abroad, where circumstances would allow, during a part at least of the period allotted to education, of families having young children, on the ground that in no other way can foreign languages be learned rapidly and thoroughly at the same time; and that at no other period of life can the proper pronunciation of such languages be perfectly learned at all. In the present age, some acquaintance with the leading languages of Europe is indispensable to every scholar, and even to every man of business. In regard to two or three of these languages, the acquaintance should amount to familiarity—such familiarity as may enable its possessor to employ them freely in written and even in oral communications with others. The last fifty years has brought about a great change in this respect. The improvement of the facilities of transportation, and the acceleration of the rapidity of movement both by land and by sea, have stimulated travel to a degree which surpasses all precedent, and which brings people of different nationalities and different tongues into contact by multitudes, every day. The enlighten-

ment of the world has in like manner greatly advanced, and the volume of publication in all languages through the press has increased many fold. The intermingling of peoples by migration from country to country has been going on more and more actively every year during the same period. It is no longer possible for a man who is master of only a single language, either to keep up with the progress of published thought, or altogether to escape liability to embarrassment in the transaction of the ordinary business of life. Once it was the man who travelled only who was embarrassed by the want of facility of communication. Now, the embarrassment is brought to every door.

It seemed to me till recently that residence in a foreign country for a year or two in early life would be an infallible means of making a child as familiar with the language of that country as he is already with his own, and this without any conscious effort. So very important an acquisition seemed to me sufficient to justify some sacrifices and some expense. Observation, however, has led me to doubt whether the desirable object sought is secured by the means proposed, either as rapidly or as effectually as I had believed. When children reside with their parents abroad, they will infallibly converse together, if there are several, in their vernacular tongue; and it is difficult also to enforce the rule that older members of the family shall not indulge them in the same way. When this is in the least allowed, they do not take willingly to the foreign language, and their progress is unsatisfactory. When children, on the other hand, are separated from their families, they are usually placed in some one of the private schools of which I have spoken above, instituted for the accommodation of pupils of their own nationality, and usually filled with such. In one point of view it may seem advantageous that the companions of a child's early years shall be those of his own kindred and people, brought up in infancy under the same influences, inspired by the same dawning sentiments, animated by the same likes and dislikes as his. It may seem also an advantage, and may prove in some instances to be a real one, that the childish friendships formed at school shall not abruptly perish with the close of school life, as must usually be the case when the homes of school-mates

are in different hemispheres, but shall survive and ripen and become in later life sources, to those who cherish them, of much happiness of the kind which springs from the intermingling of sympathies. But these are advantages which we do not go abroad, or send our children abroad, to find; and if we encounter them there, we encounter them by a force of circumstances which makes them directly antagonistic to the objects which we do seek. For the children of the same nationality who meet in a foreign boarding school, form a little community of their own, having a common language which they encourage each other to use; and thus residence in the German boarding school is too commonly as unfavorable as residence in the domestic circle to the acquisition of foreign tongues by American children, placed for their education in the countries in which those tongues are spoken. They will acquire them of course, at last; but the process is by no means as rapid or as satisfactory as parents anticipate.

As for the scholastic culture which these schools furnish, it has no uniformity of quality. None of them attempt to put into force the vigorous methods of the public schools; and they differ doubtless greatly among themselves; but I have heard very few of them spoken of by American parents in terms of unqualified praise. The testimony on the other hand is generally depreciatory. It appears therefore to me that neither the general object of mental culture nor the special object of the acquisition of tongues can be secured by the children of American parents by residence abroad more effectually than they can by remaining at home. And while coming to this conclusion, I have been led to take note of what I had not so carefully considered before, the moral influences which surround the young in the cities and schools of France and Germany, and which are such as, on several accounts, we ought to deprecate. You have already pointed these out so forcibly that I need hardly say more than to record my entire acquiescence in the justice of your remarks upon this gravely important head. The levity with which sacred subjects are referred to in the social life of the continent, the sceptical tone which pervades so much of the conversation and of the ephemeral literature of those peoples, are enough to blight the spirit of reverence in

any young bosom in the bud, and to neutralize the effect of the most careful religious teaching imparted during the earlier period of infancy. The looseness of manners and of morals of which, in the large towns, the young see much and read more, saps the foundation of honorable principle, and prepares the youth to seek enjoyment in the gratification of his propensities rather than in the cultivation of the nobler capacities of his nature. The abject deference to rank, and the universal and willing acquiescence in the existence of those artificial social inequalities which are the inheritance and the surviving evidence of a period when might made right, predispose the youthful mind not to tolerate merely but to prefer those political institutions which are most widely contrasted with our own. And finally, the prevalence every where on the continent, among the classes assuming to be cultured, of a contempt, which disdains even the affectation of concealment, for America and for everything American, cannot fail, when long continued, to humble and even at length to destroy the feeling of honorable pride which the young American citizen should be taught to entertain, and which on so many accounts he has a right to entertain, for the land of his nativity.

On all accounts, therefore, it is my matured opinion that the advantages of mental or moral culture supposed by many to be secured by sending young people from the United States to the continent of Europe to be educated, are in the main illusory; and that, if there are any which are not so, they are not sufficient to afford an adequate compensation for the possible dangers and positive moral evils which must inevitably accompany them.

I am, sir, very sincerely yours,

F. A. P. BARNARD,

President Columbia College.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, }
Princeton, N. J., April 8, 1873. }

My Dear Sir,—I agree with you as to continental education. The gymnasia of Germany are certainly superior to the American schools out of New England. But we might have an American education far better than the German for Americans.

JAMES McCOSH,

President College of New Jersey.

Niles, Mich., April 12, 1873.

Dear Sir:—For years it has been a favorite theory of mine that a youth should be educated mainly where his field of labor is likely to be. So far, indeed, have I been disposed to carry this, as to hold that a Western man may be best trained in Western schools for work in the West; and *vice versa*. “We go to Europe to be Americanized,” says Emerson. This may be true of the man, but can hardly be true of the susceptible and growing boy. The difference in the applications of educational philosophy, in the qualifications of teachers, in school economy, and other means of mental discipline—as to some of which the European schools seem unquestionably superior to ours—can hardly be great enough to compensate for the moral and political dangers you have exposed so effectively; the information imparted by foreign schools must all be accessible in our later text-books and other literature; and the less said about the social influences brought to bear upon the young child in many places abroad, the better. Our society has no sadder sight than a young man or woman, native-born or of American parents, but denationalized, listless, unhappy, unfitted by foreign training to grapple with the problems of republican life, and sighing for the caste distinctions and monarchical institutions made congenial to him in childhood by the *genius loci*. Such a phenomenon is becoming quite too common; but I trust that, through your efforts, with the co-operation you procure, a public sentiment may be created that shall make an exotic of this description a rare one indeed.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

HENRY A. FORD,

Ed. Michigan Teacher.

St. Louis, April 22, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I very cordially agree with the views presented in your printed article on “European education” for our young men. Your presentation of the subject is just and discriminating, and I think you accord to the German methods and institutions all (perhaps more than all) they can rightfully claim.

My opinion, such as it is, has been formed from two visits to Europe and from personal knowledge of a large number of instances in which the experiment of sending boys and young men abroad for education has been tried. As a rule, it is a signal failure.

I remain yours truly,

W. G. ELIOT,

President Washington University.

Staunton, Va., May 16, 1873.

Dear Sir,—The education of a boy in a foreign country, unless his parents make it their home for the time being, is in my judgment productive of more evil than good. In the period of childhood and early youth nothing can take the place of one's home, and native country, and native language. These give a definite stamp to the character and model of thought, which furnish a fixed standard of comparison so necessary in all subsequent acquisitions. The greatest benefit to be derived from study in a foreign country is, I think, when one has finished his collegiate and *professional* education at home.

Yours very truly,

B. SEARS,

Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund.

AMHERST COLLEGE, }
May 20, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—You have done a much needed service to parents and children in our country, and to the country itself, in calling public attention to the evils and dangers attending the fashionable folly of sending boys and girls to foreign boarding schools. And you have done it wisely and well. Your article meets my entire and hearty approval. While admitting all the real excellencies and advantages of the German system of education for Germans who pursue it entire, and of parts of it for more advanced American students who are prepared to take up those parts with just discrimination, you show its want of adaptation to the mental, moral, social and religious wants of

our boys and girls, and the irreparable mischief and inexcusable wrong that is done them by sending them abroad to spend all the forming years of their life in any foreign boarding schools. The instruction given in the boarding schools, whether in France, Switzerland or Germany, is too much like that given in the primary schools of those countries; it is milk for babes. It is in marked contrast with the strong meat on which the children and youth of our country are fed in our public schools and our best boarding schools, and still more in our high schools and academies. The latter, wholesome, invigorating and stimulating, is fitted to make strong *men*, qualified for business and the professions and to discharge the duties of private and public life. The former is adapted and *intended* to keep them, what the common people are, emphatically in Germany, and more or less truly in other European countries, *always children*. Intellectually, I am fully persuaded, that it is a loss of time and a loss of power for a boy to spend three, four, five or six years of his boyhood in any foreign boarding school of which I have ever had any knowledge.

But this intellectual loss is a trifle in comparison with the effect which is produced on his character, his ideas of men and things, his habits of thought, feeling and action, and his whole standard and manner of life, and which is, of course, complete and disastrous in proportion to the number of years of early life during which he is exiled from home and country and brought up under the influence of foreign ideas, customs and institutions, as well as the direct teaching of foreign masters. The result is, in fact, just what might be expected. You have stated it none too strongly: these exiles return too often un-Americanized if not un-Christianized. Not unfrequently they lose all love for their own country, all sympathy with its government and institutions, all regard for its morals and manners, all veneration for its history and its religion. For this incalculable loss and this irreparable injury, the only compensation is the knowledge of a foreign language, together with possibly some slight acquaintance with foreign lands and some little polish of manners, which might be acquired, not perhaps as perfectly, but sufficiently for any important purpose, in some other way.

I have written strongly on this subject, *because I have seen the evil often and long deplored it*. I have not time to write as fully and strongly as I would my thoughts and feelings, and my *fears*. But you do not need warning or instruction. And I have written only to endorse the views which you have published, and to encourage you to press them still more earnestly upon the public mind.

With great respect, yours very truly,

W. S. TYLER.

Durham Center, May 21st, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to express to you my high appreciation of your lecture delivered before the Lowell Institute, on the question "Should American Youth be Educated Abroad?"

To this question, carefully limited in your statement, you give a decided negative, which is sustained by facts observed at home and abroad by yourself and others.

If the object of a parent were to educate his young child to be a cosmopolite, so that in due time he would have no country and no creed that he could call his own, he might accomplish this object by placing that child, while his mind was in a forming state, successively under teachers in France, in Germany, in Turkey, and in China.

He might thus become a citizen of the world without feeling patriotism toward any country in it. He might be able to quote Voltaire, Kant, The Koran, and Confucius, without having faith in any one of them. He might rival the admirable Crichton, as recorded by the Earl of Buchan, or Margrave, as exhibited in the *Strange Story* of Bulwer, and yet in this machinery of American society be entirely out of gear, and thus useless and unhappy.

But leaving a supposable and extreme case, let us come into the region of actual occurrences. Take an American boy of ten or twelve years of age, hitherto taught in a district school, and place him, first in a boarding school in France or Germany, and afterwards in some higher institution there.

In the first place he is exposed to embarrassment from not understanding the language in which the exercises of the

school, or higher institution, are conducted. His mistakes in the pronunciation and the idioms of the language may often produce a laugh from his fellow students at his expense, mortifying and discouraging him. The oral instructions given him by his teachers from time to time may be imperfectly comprehended by him and therefore less profitable to him than to others, to whom that language is vernacular.

But he is exposed to be injured in his morals before he is aware of the danger. He may find from his own experience what "thin partition soul from sense divides;" how sentiment sometimes degenerates into sensuality and passion into appetite; how social pleasures lead him downward into dissipation, and the fascinations of the Picture Gallery cultivate a refined Epicurism.

Thus it may happen that instead of bringing back stores of useful knowledge, an intellect strengthened by severe discipline, a strong conscience for meeting the temptations of life, and a strong will to bear its trials and to perform its duties, he brings only habits of pleasure, love of sight-seeing and an enervating culture of the æsthetic part of his nature. Thus instead of being qualified to perform the high duties of an American citizen, he finds himself fitted only for a life of ease and self-indulgence.

The value of an education abroad must be derived from its being subsidiary to a substantial education previously received at home. In this way numerous Americans have derived great advantage from a residence abroad. Thus Silliman in science, Longfellow in language, John Quincy Adams in statesmanship, Washington Alston in art, Irving in literature, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and William Rawle in jurisprudence, became distinguished in this country.

They continued to be Americans, though they gathered knowledge from foreign countries.

With my earnest hopes that your efforts in promoting the education of the youth of our country will be crowned with success,

I remain, dear sir, very truly yours,

W. C. FOWLER.

The name of the writer of the following letter would give additional weight to his opinions. He is now taking a prominent part in the new educational movements of Massachusetts. It is a significant fact that a man of such culture and experience, after a prolonged residence abroad, should abandon an eligible position in Europe and return to America for the benefit of his children, and from a "decided conviction that the best place of education for an American is in his own country."

Boston, May 25, 1873.

My Dear Sir,—Your excellent article is very conclusive. It might be asked, indeed, whether any civilized nation except our own has ever doubted upon this point in relation to its own youth, and this is a negative proof of the wisdom of the general feeling, that the moral, religious and political atmosphere of the land in which children are born is the best atmosphere to bring them up in. My own experience would lead me to believe that after twenty, one may live abroad for many years without weakening home ties or patriotic feelings, but from the age of seven up to that of eighteen or twenty, the age during which social relations and strong local attachments are formed, and those ideas and opinions adopted which constitute the individual, absence from home is dangerous, and generally results in making a man the citizen of no country, and consequently without that sense of duty which every man should feel toward that special country to which he really belongs. Instead of "pricking in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad with the customs of his own country," which is what Lord Bacon says the youth who travel should do, he who is brought up abroad is apt to "change his country manners for those of foreign parts," as the great essayist tells him he should not do.

I myself had a very strong feeling about having my own children brought up at home, and I returned to America after an absence of twelve years for this purpose. Although I had been more or less in Europe for the twenty-five years since I left college, I found that my local attachments were as strong as ever, and I can certainly say that instead of having become less of an American, I am much more so than I was when I first went to Europe. So far for personal experience. I have had

opportunities of seeing the effect of foreign education upon many young Americans, and have observed that it is almost always a failure.

I remain, yours very truly,

New Haven, June 2, 1873.

My Dear Sir,—With the opinions expressed in your Report as to the advisableness of sending American boys abroad to be educated I am fully agreed. Of course, there are differences in individual characters and circumstances, and what is bad on the whole may be found good in exceptional cases; but I am convinced that, as a rule, our children are much better off at home during the period of their training. The profitable time to be in Germany or France is after the completion of an ordinary course here; and the more profitable, the more thorough that course has been. Or if a youth can afford the time and mind to take a certain period out of his regular studies and go abroad, vacation-like, to learn the language and come back to his work, that may also be a good thing. I have a very strong feeling as regards the necessity of the two chief modern languages, (especially the German,) to any one who claims to be liberally educated; but I think that even this may be bought at too dear a price.

Very respectfully yours,

W. D. WHITNEY.

Letters expressing concurrence in the same general views were also received from Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., now in Berlin, and familiar with German schools and universities; D. C. Gilman, President California University; Hon. J. P. Wick-
enham, Superintendent of the schools of Pennsylvania; J. C. Bodwell, D.D., late Professor in the Hartford Theological Seminary, and for some fifteen years a resident in Europe; Hon. J. W. Simonds, Superintendent of Public Instruction, New Hampshire; J. H. Twombly, President of the University of Wisconsin; and Hon. H. D. McCarty, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas.

Instead of my personal impressions and observations in Europe which I intended to present in further illustration of this subject, the opinions of some representative journals are given in the following pages. These are but specimens of many similar articles published, but enough to show that this subject is now up for discussion in all parts of the country, and that the mania for European education is mischievous. No paper falling under my notice has dissented from those views. This remarkable unanimity of sentiment on the part of so many eminent and experienced educators and editors from different States, different denominations and parties, is itself a confirmation of their truth. With the desire to foster a healthy public sentiment, I have cited many "witnesses." Their combined and concurrent testimony will have more weight than extended arguments from a single individual.

Of late years a disposition has shown itself among us to send our children abroad to be educated. So far as this springs from that vulgar spirit which toadies whatever is foreign, which cheerfully pays double price for an article manufactured next door, but labeled "Paris," which flings money right and left in foreign travel, to make the natives stare, and only gets laughed at, we have nothing to say. There are a good many Jim Fisks in the world, male and female, big and little. They must strut and swell during their brief day, and then collapse after having begotten their kind. We have no words to waste on such. To the sensible, however, who only seek the best good of their children, we would like to say a few words.

In the first place, good as the Prussian schools (it is to Prussia most are sent) may be in themselves—and even these are not what they used to be—they are not the best for American youth. The latter inherit different tendencies, breathe a different atmosphere, have different aspirations, and must reach success by different methods, and, in a word, take pretty much the whole of life differently. In every nation the schools are the growth of all the forces that operate within it,—history, tradition, social character, civil institutions and religion,—and tend constantly to reproduce and perpetuate them in kind. If, now, we wished to Germanize our children, and establish them in Prussia as their permanent home, the schools of the latter, with their studies, methods, spirit, influence and general surroundings, would be just the thing for them; but just the wrong thing, if we wish them to be, and to remain, patriotic, practical, successful American citizens.

Foreign schooling is unsafe, morally. School years are the most susceptible in the whole life. This gives them their chief value for all purposes of right education, making them the seed-time for the life-long harvest. But it is also a prime source of danger, making the youth quick to take ineffaceable impressions from error and sin, while so little protected by judgment, knowledge of himself and of the world, and moral stamina. The Christian parent sends his child with an anxious heart to the boarding school or college even in this country, notwithstanding all the Christian influences that surround the latter, above the average of the general community. Must it not seem like inviting his ruin to send him so far away from home influence; from the land of revivals; from institutions of learning founded in prayer and ever begirt with it; to a land where revivals are almost unknown; where the Sabbath is a holiday; where infidelity abounds; where vice goes in the garb of virtue; and where no high-toned public sentiment guards him around like the angel camp of Jehovah.

Of course, if the child stays long in Germany, he will bring back with him a pretty good knowledge of the German language,—and such a knowledge is not to be despised,—but it will have been gained at the expense of a still more valuable knowledge of the English language and literature, the richest in the world, and the most important to him in almost every conceivable direction.

As to the private boarding-schools, which are supposed to be specially adapted to foreign youth, Mr. Northrop says that they are generally much inferior to the public schools, and that many of them are superficial and pretentious, mere swindling concerns.

Such testimonies should be conclusive with all who seek only the best good of their children.—*Watchman and Reflector, Boston.*

At the dedication of the new Jefferson School, in Washington, Hon. B. G. Northrop strongly condemned the prevalent fashion of sending American boys to Europe to be educated. This warning was indorsed by Prof. Tyndall. We also indorse it. Such a practice is anti-American and dangerous, tending to subvert our free institutions, both by conveying the impression that our educational advantages are inferior, and by giving to foreigners the training of our youth and the direction of their minds for action when they shall reach mature manhood. The mistake might be fatal were it general and wide-spread enough.

Our educational system, like our political, is peculiar, and different from that of European countries. The spirit of our schools and colleges is allied to the spirit of our popular form of government. Its tendency is toward individual and political freedom, and the sovereignty of the will of the people. Our schools have a republican bias. So in the countries of Europe, under a monarchical form of government, education is made to conform to the prevailing political ideas. Science is undoubtedly the same, but

the discipline and the moral atmosphere of European schools are essentially despotic. There is a recognition of class distinctions, an homage paid to aristocracy, and a reverence shown for monarchy, which cannot fail to make their impression on the plastic mind of the young. In short, the general tendency is toward aristocratic and monarchical institutions, as the general tendency of education in America is toward republican institutions. These things are inevitable. A man's physical condition is no more influenced by the air he breathes than his moral condition is affected by his social and political surroundings. One's physical constitution may be so strong as to resist, to a great extent, the evil effects of a bad atmosphere; and so one's moral constitution may be able to ward off the influence of aristocratic and monarchical surroundings. But the chances are strongly in favor of his suffering from the effects of both. If young and docile, the general disposition is to yield and conform to surrounding associations and circumstances; and as the earlier impressions are the more lasting, one seldom recovers from the bias given in childhood and youth. The molding and foundation of character is one of the most delicate and important of duties, which the present generation always has to perform toward the rising generation. In so far as it fails in the discharge of this duty, either through thoughtlessness, carelessness, mercenariness, or neglect, is it responsible for the future of society and of the nation. The individual may inherit good or bad propensities, but his character, as a general rule, is likely to be very much what education and surrounding circumstances make it. It is our business, therefore, to look to these things—to the educational influences and the moral, social and even political, as well as religious surroundings, of our youth. If we would have them American, we should educate them as Americans; not in a narrow and bigoted sense, but in all the liberal principles and free and independent ways of the intelligent, self-governing American citizen. Can we do this if we send them into a foreign land to be educated by strangers, whose ways are not our ways, and whose institutions are not like our institutions?

If there are any advantages to be enjoyed in foreign schools not possessed by our own, then we would add to ours these advantages, if it is possible. But if not possible, then give the American youth a thorough education at home before sending him abroad. Let him go only to finish his education, after having exhausted our educational resources; for surely there can be no advantages so great as to overbalance those of a home education, and none that may not be enjoyed after the home education is completed. When the mind has been well drilled in American ways and grounded in American principles, and when the mental muscle is well developed and the understanding fairly opened, we have little to fear from bringing our young men and women in contact with foreign institutions. They cannot fail to perceive the contrast, and the favorable light in which it places the land

of the free and the government founded and bequeathed us by Washington and his compatriots. We may then reasonably expect their experience and observation in foreign lands to make them all the more American in feeling and aspiration.—*Utica Herald*.

It is a real service which * * * Mr. B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut, has rendered to us all, in his recent effort of striking, high and clear, a note of objection to the American mania of educating our boys and girls abroad. It is not doubted that Europe can offer some intellectual advantages which America does not possess. Nor is it denied that a residence in Europe, both for sight-seeing and for study, is itself, if properly managed as to time and duration, of the highest educational value, and indeed indispensable to a complete culture. But it is most strenuously to be urged that there is unwisdom and danger in taking an American child for education out of his own country, and keeping him out of it through all the most sensitive years of his life. The best preparation for an active life in America is to have had in America the most of one's preparation for active life. Expertness in several languages is a fine thing, no doubt; but it does not need, and it does not deserve, to be acquired at the sacrifice of an American boyhood, and of all the home-made earnestness, of all the indigenous fun, and of the innumerable and unspeakable inspirations and aspirations born of an American school-life. Whoso sends his boy abroad for a period of training to cover his boyhood, is liable to receive him back again by-and-by, neither an American boy nor an American man, but that most elegant hybrid—an elegant polyglot foreign gentleman of American birth, who has been several times all round the circle of the sciences and the vices, who has lost the best gifts of America and gained the worst of Europe, and who at last settles down to home life, which is to him both a mystery and a bore.—*The Christian Union, New York*.

In comparing European and American education, we find the two systems essentially different, both in organization and methods. The German Empire, for example, is largely despotic in character. The schools are so thoroughly managed in the interests of government, that they necessarily conform to the imperial pattern. The individuality of the citizen is almost entirely lost in the State.

The course of study, the text-books, the sentiments of devotion to the existing state of things in the government, the exclusion of all really progressive ideas, all unite to make one a mere tool in the hand of the government. In the university the instruction is conveyed almost wholly by lectures. The use of text-books and examinations is almost entirely neglected. The lectures,

given in a language foreign to American youth, are at best but imperfectly understood.

A student in a German university writes thus to the *Yale Courant*: "The instruction in the university consists entirely of lectures. The student selects his own course. Except the recommendation of certain books for reading or reference, recitation or instruction through books has no existence: likewise there are no examinations. A large number of students move about from one university to another, according as they wish to hear this or that lecturer. They spend about three years in this way. As the German student's mode of work is very different from that of the American, so is the general mode of life. The students are formed into societies or 'corps.' These form an important factor in the student's life. Their avowed purpose is social enjoyment. What is meant by 'social enjoyment' in all these clubs is guzzling beer, smoking, howling and gaming all night. Wednesday and Saturday nights are rendered hideous by these revelings. Duelling is common among German students. With the exception of Freshmen, almost no 'corps' student is seen without his gashes and scars, produced by fencing with the rapier."

This picture of German student life needs no comment. Our American schools have before them a different ideal from this. We live on a different soil, breathe a different air, have different civil and religious institutions. Whatever is good in the Old World we are ready to adopt. Whatever is suited to the genius of our institutions we can assimilate. Whatever is necessary to our peculiar conditions and growth, we can incorporate. American genius need not hide its head. Already her authors and scholars have a world-wide fame. Already her systems, both of common schools and of free government, are the wonder and admiration of the world. As wealth and prosperity comes in, let not wisdom and patriotism depart. We can educate American youth at home, as no university in Europe can do it. The fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the equality of all men before the law, and many other distinctive American ideas, which our youth need to learn, and which ought to become a part of their manhood, can only be learned in America, and as the character is forming in youth. American education aims not only at the development of the individual, but at the means by which each rising generation is put in possession of the attainments of previous generations, and becomes capable of improving and transmitting this inheritance. It secures the regular progress of society. It fashions childhood and moulds the character of youth, by instilling into their minds the thoughts and purposes that the commonwealth is designed to establish and perpetuate.

The United States as a nation has a marked and distinct character. Its institutions, literature, arts, aims and hopes are all its own. It is working out its own destiny. Now to preserve the life and character of this nation, to maintain and advance its institutions, is the province of our system of education. Aristotle

says: "The most effective way of preserving a State is to bring up the citizens in the spirit of the government, to fashion or, as it were, to cast them into the mould of the constitution."—*The Western, St. Louis.*

We regard it as unquestionable that the best education for an American is to be obtained at home and in American institutions. No parent who has good judgment will, as a matter of choice, send a mere child to a foreign land to be educated, unless it be for foreign residence or some foreign service. And even in such a case it would be far better that the foundation should be laid at home. There are no better schools in the world for the training and teaching of children from the beginning than are to be found in our own land. For specific acquisitions, and in some particular departments, foreign schools may afford superior advantages; but for a complete education of the physical, mental and moral powers, and under proper religious influence, we are satisfied from observation both at home and abroad, that there is no country in which an American child can be so well educated as in our own. Neither cramming nor polishing constitutes education. A child must be taught to think and to investigate, and this is done nowhere more successfully than in many of our own schools.

The same may be said with regard to the higher education of our youth. American colleges are now so thoroughly equipped with the requisite facilities for study, with professors and lecturers, men eminent in their several departments, and our institutions for professional training are of such a high order, that there is no occasion for a young man to go abroad for study. Nine out of ten can study to far greater advantage at home. We have no hesitation in saying that American institutions, taking the same number of youth, would turn out a larger proportion of men well informed and well prepared for the active duties of life than any foreign institution with which we are acquainted. The training which a young man receives in an American university, while on some points it may not be so thorough, or the knowledge he acquires so profound, is on the whole more general and far more practical than in English or Continental universities. In very rare instances, if at all, would we advise any young man to forego the advantages of a home education for the hope of what he might acquire abroad.

For one desiring to enjoy the advantages of European study, a far better plan would be to complete a regular course in some one of our well furnished colleges, and then perfect his training and extend his acquisitions by study under some of the eminent professors of the old world. This would be to gain the advantages of both, and to place the matter upon the right foundation; a good home education. There is much to be gained by foreign study as well as by foreign travel; but the loss would be greater

than the gain for any one who intends to spend his active life in his native land, to seek his preparation for it by early education abroad. By such a course he would, in nine cases out of ten, be unfitted for his future course rather than qualified for it. Home education for American youth should be the rule to which the exceptions must be very rare.—*New York Observer*.

We have seen, within a few months, much to our gratification, various articles in the nature of a protest against the sending of American youth to Europe to be educated. We have specially in mind an article, which we heartily endorse, from the Hon. B. G. Northrop. For advanced scholars pursuing the study of some sciences as their specialties, and for those who wish to perfect themselves in the speaking of the modern tongues, the schools of Europe furnish facilities which do not exist on this continent. But for such disciplinary education as our colleges can give, such professional training as our universities can impart, and for accomplishments which the average man of learning is, in our country, supposed to have acquired, there is no necessity nor any other sufficient reason for going abroad. There is not a particle of evidence that any foreign institutions of learning are, on the whole, superior to our own, except in a few branches of scientific research. Therefore, nothing is gained on the whole, intellectually, by the sending of our lads and young men to European schools. A little is gained, mayhap, in the line of æsthetics and the cultivation of the taste; but the power of art is so often abused and made an instrument of corruption that the gain is more than offset by it. Then, youth sent abroad suffer. They suffer, if not from real home-sickness, from loss of family influence, and home feeling, and domestic attachments, and the nameless charms of American sociality. They suffer from the loss of patriotism. It is more than many older men can do to resist the despotic tendencies in the thought and speech of the continent of Europe. *There the people sneer at our country, our government, our free institutions, and the very principles of liberty.* And so our young men learn to belabor their own country, and to speak disparagingly of its prospects. They suffer from the loss of manliness. Society there exists in stratifications. Things are stereotyped. Matters go by some unexplained inevitableness. The individual is lost sight of. One must watch to see what will turn up. Foresight, plan, self-reliance, energy, manly self-advancement, are not dreamed of as parts of the personal development. And so many a young man returns from abroad with all the "vim" taken out of him. They suffer from a loss of conscientious morality. In Europe, the distinction is small between manners and morals. Good manners are supposed to include good morals, and the morals are not much looked after. A very thin partition divides vice from virtue. The social atmosphere is commonly an infectious

and impure one, and all become more or less tainted in it. And they suffer from the loss of confidence in the reality and simplicity of the Christian religion. The scepticism, the ritualism, the rationalism, of foreign countries unsettle and dethrone their thousands every year. Cathedral, choir, pageantry, pomp, and other extravagances, and the reaction from these things, combine to lead multitudes astray. Our belief is, that the longer our students and other young men can be kept away from Europe, the better it will be for them, both as scholars and as men.—*The Pacific, San Francisco.*

In the great and luxurious capitals of Europe, art, culture, taste and æsthetics generally have been long cultivated, and there has been great necessity for study and proficiency therein. For show, display and amusement are great forces employed in the government of monarchical countries. Hence the statesmen of Europe constantly employ them as effective means to repress thought and to paralyze efforts for liberty.

But education in these things is universal in foreign countries. It is inculcated in public schools and in private academies. It is taught in Church institutions and in colleges; it is impressed upon the minds of youth by the oration, the lecture, the press and the pageant. Such instruction is the atmosphere of Europe, and few can resist the influence which the prevailing and universal ideas and tastes have upon them.

Now the ideas and teachings of American institutions of all kinds are radically opposed to all this. Intelligence, thought, simplicity and self-reliance are the fundamental ideas and principles of our system. American youth are here brought under the influence of that atmosphere, and it leads to very different results.

It is estimated from reliable data that not less than fifty thousand Americans are residing in Europe, i. e., that number are on the average all the while remaining there. The periods of sojourn vary from a few months to as many years, and it is evident that they are exerting an influence and an educating power on those old communities.

Those Americans who live and are educated abroad, feel and exhibit the leaven of evil which is mixed with their ideas. They come back very much changed, and bring European ideas with them, and spread the principles among their friends and associates. On the other hand, those who come from Europe already leavened by nature and culture do not get rid of that evil, but remain the fond admirers and supporters of the old country. But we think that with adults Americanism is harder to wear off than Europeanism is. Still we doubt whether those who remain abroad long enough to be taken and charmed with European ideas, and who endeavor in their home life and in their public and religious life to put them in practice, are the best and most useful citizens. They commonly show in some way that they are not in

full sympathy with us, and the people treat them with suspicion and coldness. The danger to our free and republican institutions from this source, therefore, we do not think to be imminent nor of large proportions.

But there is another class of our American youth for whom we have long felt some apprehension. Besides the tourist, the pleasure-seeker, the invalid and the economist, there is a large and increasing class of youth of both sexes who go abroad to be educated. They are of the most tender age, ranging from eight or nine years to eighteen or nineteen. They go as members of the family, their parents remaining with them, or they are placed in seminaries and boarding-schools especially provided for that class of students. The text-books, the methods, the routine and exercises are all European. Monarchical and aristocratic, absolute, or despotic ecclesiastical ideas and principles are steadily and only inculcated.

We do not find many youth of European families in our colleges and seminaries, coming here for purposes of education. The idea of doing so would seem preposterous to foreign parents. They are persuaded that their schools are the best in the world, their religious ways the standard, and they would fear the effect of the inculcation of republican ideas. Political circles would mark such persons as unsafe for promotion and office, no matter how highly educated, and hence the ambitious shun such a record.

Now it may be that our political economists will have to take up this matter, for the safety of our institutions. Our schools of all grades are as good as any in the world, and for the purpose of raising up a generation to preserve and improve our institutions, they are the best in the world. Professor Porter, of Queen's College, Belfast, very recently paid a very high compliment to our public school system, and to the "people's colleges," which are the result of the practical application of our system. And he gave that preference and deserved praise after close personal observation and study.—*The Episcopalian, Philadelphia.*

It is growing to be an important question, whether our countrymen are acting wisely who send their boys and girls abroad for education, by European methods, in European schools, academies and colleges. Certainly, the custom is now quite common among those who have the means for its indulgence; and it is likely to become still more prevalent.

It is hardly to be doubted that in a religious aspect the custom is not promising of good results. Except in Great Britain, perhaps there is no part of Europe in which youth at school or college are not subject to the insidious instillment of dangerous speculative theories concerning God and His revelation of Himself and of His works in Holy Scripture. There is scarcely a faculty in any of the continental colleges the members of which are not

largely infected with religious views—when they have any—which are unsound or positively dangerous. The same holds true of schools in the grades next to colleges, and which derive their tone and inspiration in a powerful degree from them. Parents will find, therefore, we fear, that the religious sentiment of their children will be seriously impaired by their contact with the almost universal scepticism, mysticism, and materialism which prevail in the schools and colleges of the continent, and which color its literature, its science, and its polite society.

The transplantation of our youth to Europe for their education is equally full of peril in its social bearings. What becomes of the influence of home upon the youth of both sexes who are thus withdrawn from parental guidance and restraint? These home influences, so tender and so strong, so minute and so comprehensive, are the subtlest and the most potent of all the processes of education that can be brought to bear upon the plastic minds of the youth of a country. They are an essential part of education, of which none can be deprived without a serious injury to the entire range of the nobler affections and sentiments. Nothing that may be done by a sojourn in Europe to quicken or sharpen the intellect can serve as a sufficient substitute for the influences and training of the family—the example of and the intercourse with father, mother, and sisters, at home.

There is peril, also, in this custom in a political view of it. Youth growing up in a foreign land are gradually weaned from and forget the land of their nativity, and thus lose their national distinctiveness. They cease to be operated upon by the traditions, to be moved by the histories, or to be animated by the sympathies which quicken and keep alive the patriotism of a people. They lose their attachments for places—for their native village, city, State, or nation—and become cosmopolitan and un-Americanized. They insensibly abate in their attachment to our institutions, and as insensibly are taught to depreciate our form of government, and to discard the political truths upon which our republic was founded. No exalted love of country, and no intimate knowledge of its needs and capabilities, can be expected from those who have been nurtured through the generous season of youth on a foreign soil.

There is, moreover, danger that the withdrawal of our youth abroad for their education, if it proceeds as largely as there is now reason to apprehend, will exert a seriously injurious reflex influence upon our higher educational institutions at home, by the abstraction of the material on which to work, and of the support and patronage which are essential to their progress and well-being. Besides, we all know the tyranny of fashion; and if it should become *the fashion* for all our promising and brilliant youth to look forward to the completion of their education in Europe, it cannot fail to be a serious blow to the cause of higher education in this country.

As the result of our own observation, we have not discovered that any intellectual superiority has, in fact, been attained by those of our youth who have been educated in European academies or colleges. As compared with those who have been educated at home, they have reached no higher grade in culture, in scientific acquirement, or in substantial mental power; and they are not as well fitted to cope with the practical needs of our political, social, moral, and commercial surroundings. With a few exceptions, they rather resemble hot-house plants, which are prone to wither or be stunted by the process of repeated transplanting, if the skies prove adverse.—*Christian Intelligencer, New York.*

It is becoming one of the fashionable follies to send American boys and girls to foreign boarding-schools. Being extra-expensive and rather the aristocratic thing to do is enough to settle the question with many; and there are others who, without much thought, assume that there must be some superior advantages in the training of European schools. That there are a few special advantages cannot be denied; but when the account is made up and the balance struck, it is hardly a question but that an education abroad will result in decided injustice to our American youth. The acquisition of continental languages is one of the special advantages better gained by such an education. It is a graceful accomplishment to speak French, German or Italian with vernacular fluency and the proper accent. But it is very questionable whether the average exigencies of life will ever make it of much positive advantage. The general benefit of travel and intercourse with polite society in forming the manners and address of a young person is something, especially if he be accompanied by his parents or other family friends. But having said this, let us glance at the per contra side.

The foremost objection is, that it exiles and un-Americanizes our young folks just at the formative period when it is so important that they should be surrounded by the atmosphere and spirit of their native land. "The man without a country" was painfully conscious of his unhappy lot, but the boy without a country is an unconscious sufferer. He will get over home-sickness as he does sea-sickness, and at that receptive age readily takes in foreign ideas and takes on foreign airs and customs, to the real detriment of his future character and success in life. The American home and school, especially the public school, are the natural outgrowths of the American spirit, and every American boy has a natural right to grow up in their congenial soil. It is a positive injustice to banish him from such surroundings, and tear away and transplant him into a foreign soil just when the tender and multitudinous fibers of his being are rooting themselves and gathering strength. The German home and school are the outgrowth of the German spirit, and as to the French home and education,

the least said the better. Bismarck is a fair product of German education, and Louis Napoleon was not a very unfair specimen of French development, and the puny and vapid prince imperial has had probably the best done for him that French education could do for a boy. But none of these characters would run well in our country, as measured by their prestige and success abroad. Precisely the same line of argument applies to the education of our young girls.

By and by, when they can see and judge for themselves, having been rooted and grounded in the American faith, let them go abroad. We have none of these objections to urge against the after advantages of a reasonable range of foreign travel. But enough of Paris and Vienna is already imported here. The malaria of foreign immoralities of idea and custom is sufficiently permeating our society, without our taking pains to settle down our boys and girls, during their most absorbent period, right in the midst of it. We are glad to see that many thoughtful and intelligent Americans, who had ample opportunities for observation abroad, most fully and emphatically confirm these opinions. Mr. Northrop, whose large experience as an educator entitles his decisions to special weight, in the closing lecture of his recent course before the Lowell Institute, while setting forth fully and clearly all the points of peculiar excellence and possible superiority belonging to European schools, at the same time urged the strongest reason why American youth should not be educated abroad. As to the outcry from some quarters against our public schools as being "godless," and deprecating the proposed substitute of parochial and sectarian schools, Mr. Northrop asserts that our American and unsectarian plan of teaching only the universal and comprehensive ethical principles of a common Christianity is far more effective than the continuous drilling in religious dogmas and ceremonies, and that in those countries where they teach the catechism more than Christianity, it is at the practical expense of Christianity. Infidelity and immorality actually most abound where an hour each day is specially devoted to so-called religious instruction.—*Springfield Republican*.

We have for years held to the views set forth and defended by Hon. B. G. Northrop, as to the serious error many American families are falling into, in sending their young children abroad to be educated in foreign schools. There are no important advantages to be gained in placing lads in any of the great classical schools of England, and many marked disadvantages arising from the peculiar discipline of these institutions, and the traditional customs still in force in them. The curriculum of these schools is narrow, although the classical drill may be thorough enough. The provision for the training of young ladies in Europe is, to say the least, not in advance of portions of the

United States. We have repeatedly conversed with both parents and young people who have passed years upon the European continent, the latter attending the schools in Switzerland and Germany. The one advantage gained has been a correct and ready pronunciation of the German or French tongue, or both, but this has been secured at a great loss, socially, morally and intellectually. With one accomplishment, these young students have found themselves much behind their American peers in general knowledge. The schools they have attended, instead of being agreeable and holding upon them with pleasant memories, are only referred to with positive disgust. After young gentlemen or ladies have well advanced in their rudimental English studies, have become acquainted with the grammatical construction of European languages, and learned to translate them freely, then a residence, under proper guardianship, in France or Germany, to secure the native pronunciation, or to attend the learned advanced course of lectures, or to cultivate, under extraordinary advantages, the æsthetic arts, is certainly to be greatly desired. Even at this stage of their education, to send young persons, of either sex, without suitable family companionship, is a serious experiment, attended with great discomforts, and often with no little moral peril. The cheapness of living in Europe has been one great reason, on the part of persons with limited means, for seeking its educational opportunities. This advantage is every day decreasing. With the increasing flood of travelers, and of temporary residents from America and Great Britain, ordinary family expenses have greatly advanced. The Franco-Prussian war, like our own, by awakening a spirit of speculation, has enhanced the value of almost all forms of merchandise, as well as of land and rents, throughout central Europe. It costs fifty per cent. more to live in any of the university towns than ten years since. Dr. Northrop, from personal examination, clearly shows the advantages of our public-school training for young pupils over the foreign public or boarding schools, and points out distinctly the evil influences, of a political and moral character, as well as the great intellectual loss, attending the education of our children abroad. This paper, from such a source, will awaken thought in the minds of intelligent parents harboring such a purpose, and hinder any hasty act of this nature which may prove of irremediable injury to a lad or girl.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

We fully agree in opinion with those who look upon the expatriation of youth during the all-important years of their early education as extremely perilous. It is surely much better to labor for the elevation of our own institutions of learning, than to look to other lands for the training of our future citizens. To imbibe the aristocratic ideas of monarchical nations would fit the youth for contented citizenship of those lands, but may unfit them for

their future as republicans. Let us learn all we can of the wisdom of other lands, and profit by their experience, but by no means expose our youth to the possible demoralization of a French or German boarding-school during the years when their characters are most impressible. If parents accompany their children the dangers are lessened, as they may take with them the restraints and inspirations of home; but far better would it be to offer strong pecuniary inducements to accomplished educators, to make our country their home, and aid us in the work of training our youth for the great future that lies before them as citizens of this favored land.—*Friends Intelligencer, Philadelphia.*

Just now the tide is setting in for parents and guardians to take their children or wards abroad, with the view of visiting the Exposition at Vienna, and various other places on the continent during the summer, and then in the fall fix them at some school in France or Germany. It is urged that this course will make them refined in their tastes and manners, and that the schools abroad are better, and the course of education is more thorough.

Plausible, however, as all this is, we are convinced it is a serious mistake, and the consequences of this foreign residence, these foreign studies, and these foreign associations, in a necessary separation from their own country at the most susceptible period of their lives, are of the most serious character.

At some of the universities in Germany, or divinity halls in Scotland, or the hospitals and clinics of Paris and elsewhere, young men, on the completion of their course here, may perhaps go and spend a season with advantage. But to be placed at an earlier period of life in the schools of almost any part of Europe, and thus be separated from home and country, cannot but be attended with serious risks.

Is it asked, "What are the grounds for this position?"

1. The systems of education or training abroad are not, as a whole, and for the thorough practicalities of life, equal to those in our own country.

2. Separation from home and country during the most important formative period of life cannot but tend to undermine that love of kindred and country which always goes so far to make the most devoted patriots.

3. The very fact of a young man or woman being sent abroad to study, implies an inferiority in our schools and educational institutions at home; and thus the whole tendency is to have such persons enter upon life with a feeling that their own country is not equal to foreign countries.

4. With human nature as it is, the tendency of this foreign course will be to give aristocratic ideas, and of superiority in society and in practical life, and thus unfit such persons to engage in almost any profession or calling here.—*W. U. Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

We have heard much, probably too much, said in favor of the institutions of Germany. In the study of the classics and in æsthetic culture no doubt they do excel. In fitting the American pupil for practical life in America, they are as far from us in points of adaptability as they are in statute miles. If the schools of Prussia or Austria were considered in regard to their adaptability to the wants of American life and citizenship, they would be seen to be foreign in more senses than one.

The father says, "*My son shall receive a foreign education.*" And so he will if you deny him the associations and republican influences of his own country during eight or ten years of the best part of his life, and place him under the unstimulating and incompatible monarchical influences of another's "Fader land."

To be sure their higher universities are magnificent in plans, architecture and appliances, but the instruction there given is classical and presents a grand array of literary achievements, while its main practical teaching is that the man is the creature of the government and exists for the government. How unfitting is this for American life.

The youth returns and for a few weeks may live on the flourish of his "foreign airs," but soon awakens from the delusion to see every American energy outstripping him, every republican principle avoiding his tainted touch, and the time in which he should have grown into the sympathy of his own country and her interests, gone, gone forever.

Of the moral education of the American pupil while in Europe, the most that can be said is that it is questionable. An interchange of thought between nations we would do all in our power to promote, but the undeveloped mind of the pupil in no way accomplishes such a comparison.

That the Germans laugh at our experiment is evident from the fact that they have established private schools for foreigners which are vastly inferior to their public institutions.—*Iowa School Journal*.

Hon. B. G. Northrop has taken in hand a growing evil, with a determined purpose to check it if possible. We refer to the practice of sending our American youth to Europe for their education. He has begun by the publication of an able, and rather startling, article on the subject. He proposes to follow up the work, and in this he is aided by some of the most eminent friends of education in the country. We do not understand that his work has reference to men of some maturity and culture, college graduates and others, who go to pursue extended studies in the Universities, but rather to quite young persons who go to Europe for early training in the public schools, or worse still, in the boarding schools. Mr. Northrop, by his long connection with educational affairs in this country, by his extensive acquaintance, and his personal observation of the schools of which he speaks, is eminently qualified for the work he has undertaken.

Mr. Northrop's paper shows that, for the purpose of intellectual drill and acquisition, our own institutions are better suited to the wants of our youth than those they will find in France or Prussia. —*Illinois Schoolmaster.*

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

I have frequently visited this school, and can endorse the statements of the Trustees, that the boys have been well instructed and managed, wisely trained to industry ; its officers are competent and faithful. Some of the classes show great ambition, and have made rapid progress. There are eleven school sessions per week, of about two and a half hours each. The necessity of such an institution is now conceded by all. It educates a class of youth who would otherwise verify the motto, "Uneducated mind is educated vice." The following statements of the Trustees as to the influence of the new law of enforced attendance, upon juvenile crime, is worthy of special attention. The statistics of my report relate to the school year ending August 31st, 1872. But the records of the Reform School comprise seven months of the present school year, and show already the happy influence of the new law of compulsory attendance.

"We think that the good effect of the truant law and the law of compulsory education is being felt, and is, we believe, diminishing juvenile depravity, that fewer crimes are committed by boys, as we have had less pressure on our school the last year than the two or three previous years. It is too soon yet to see much effect, but our record and the experience of our Superintendent convinces us that the State is on the right track in compelling all the youth in the State to attend school. Should this principle of compulsory education be thoroughly carried out, we believe it will in time make a revolution in the morals of the juvenile population.

Every year convinces us that the safeguard of our institutions is free education. The question of universal suffrage is no longer a mooted question, but settled by general consent, never to be retracted. This question then involves the other of universal education. The safety of the nation depends on this.

We have always recognized this principle in the conduct of this school, and mean to insist upon it more strenuously, that boys committed here must and shall have the primary rudiments of education before they are sent out either to their

friends or to places. Some time since the Board passed a resolution that "any boy committed to this school should stay at least one year," unless committed for a less time.

In connection with this, we desire to call the attention of all the officials to whom the law gives the power of committing boys to this institution, to the great benefit arising from long terms of commitment. We believe that they should in most cases be under the care of the school until they are 18 years of age.

The radical cause of evil doing is usually a want of proper guardianship and home restraint. If the term is short, the work of reform is only commenced, and the good done is speedily undone, after they return to their old associations. If any boy proves himself worthy of confidence and shows an ambition to do right, he is placed in a good home away from his former temptations. If he betrays the confidence thus placed in him, and behaves badly, he is easily returned to the custody of the school. If he does well, the possibility of being returned to the school is always a restraint from wrong doing, and an incitement to right doing. It should always be remembered that the great object of this institution is to reform those who are sent to it.

Labor enters largely as an element of success in the conduct of the school. It has been more than usually successful the past year. Remunerative labor in a Reform School, well conducted, is the balance wheel which controls, if properly managed, all the departments. Labor is a stimulant, an educator, is disciplinary, and reforming. It is not expected of a Reform School that it shall pay its way any more than any other school, and while labor is an incident of the school, it is also an element of success."

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME.

This school is but one of many proofs of public gratitude to those who periled or sacrificed their lives for the defence of the country. The following statements are furnished by the faithful and judicious Superintendent.

Mansfield, May 14th, 1873.

Hon. B. G. NORTHROP.

My Dear Sir,—In presenting you an account of the school in the Conn. Soldiers' Orphan Home, during the past year, we find our average less than in any former year. This, of course, must be expected from an institution made up almost wholly of children of deceased soldiers, as eight years have passed since the close of the war. In a very short time, so far as this class

of children is concerned, the "Home" will be a thing of the past.

In a work like ours very little change takes place ; from day to day we have the same routine of cares and duties. While discouragements have been frequent and trials severe, strength necessary for our work has been given us, and during a year of unusual business depression, we have, thanks to the ever thoughtful care of kind Christian friends throughout the State, been enabled to supply all demands upon us for food and clothing.

Our school has been in session thirty-six weeks during the year. Our long tried and faithful teacher, Miss E. A. D. Conant, has pursued her work with her wonted energy, with results quite as satisfactory and encouraging as in any former year. And while the children have been taught what will make them useful in this life, we have endeavored to impress them with the importance of being prepared for the life to come.

Many of the children who have gone out from us are well advanced in the elementary studies pursued in the institution, thus having a good foundation for success in common business pursuits, and for future usefulness.

The branches of study are the same as in the public schools of the town, and, like them, our school is under the supervision of the School Visitors, and receives its share of the public money.

Our school attendance has been as follows :

Number at the commencement of the year, - - -	45
" received during the year, - - - - -	12
Whole number during the year, - - - - -	57
Number returned to friends or placed out, - - -	16
Present number, - - - - -	41

In closing this report, permit us here to make grateful mention of the interest in our school manifested by the kind friends who have from time to time dropped in to have a pleasant talk with the children, and to give a word of encouragement for those who labor and care for them. The public schools in some thirty towns, in response to an appeal for aid by our executive committee, contributed on the 22d of February over three hundred and thirty dollars. We tender our grateful thanks to the donors, also to the Sabbath schools, churches and benevolent sewing societies, and to all others who have aided us with contributions of clothing or money.

Yours very truly,

JOHN B. CARPENTER,

Supt. C. S. O. Home.

SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

I have visited this institution during the past winter, and confidently commend it to the confidence and patronage of the public. The new building is admirably located, well planned and adapted to its purpose. While there are about one thousand imbeciles in this State, a larger number should be sent to this excellent institution.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES, }
Lakeville, May 13th, 1873. }

Hon. B. G. NORTHROP, Sec.

Dear Sir,—There have been sixty-one pupils connected with our school the year past. The present number is fifty. The school has been prosperous and successful. To give you a little idea of our school-room work, I will say that thirty read from books, nine others from cards, nineteen recite geography from maps, and nine from text books, twenty-four practice writing, seventeen correspond with friends, twenty-four sing, twenty-one study arithmetic, but only a few know much about it; fourteen girls sew and work with worsteds, twenty-five dance and practice light gymnastics.

Twenty of our pupils were sent here by the Governor, and seventeen of those sent by him have lost one or both parents; twenty-eight of our children are orphans. Our new school building is about completed, and the additions to the house will be early in autumn; then we can receive 100 children.

I have made no elaborate report this year, as my time has been fully occupied with the school, and superintending the building operations. I hope the Legislature will place a larger sum in the hands of the Governor, so that he can send more indigent imbeciles another year.

Yours very truly,

H. M. KNIGHT.

AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution is the oldest of the kind in the country, having been in successful operation for fifty-seven years. For the following statements I am indebted to the Principal, Edward C. Stone. The information given in regard to the new system of "Visible Speech" is of special interest.

The entire number of pupils under instruction during the past year has been 280. The number present May 1st, 1873,

was 220. The 43 pupils who were dismissed in June had remained in the school upon an average five and three-fourths years. Four pupils graduated in regular course from the High Class, and three of them—young men—have gone to Washington, to pursue their studies at the National Deaf-Mute College. Eight new pupils were admitted from Connecticut the last year. The number of deaf-mutes in the State, from five to twenty years of age, who are not attending school, as given by the census, is thirty-two, and in New England three hundred and twenty-seven, showing that there is still a large number who are not receiving an education. Compulsory education is not favored as a remedy for this evil. The spreading of information among the people, and awakening an interest by personal effort, has always been found necessary, and is probably the best means of reaching deaf-mute children, and bringing them to school. Extensive repairs and improvements were made during the past year, and an addition 30 by 50 feet was made to the school wing.

Mr. A. Graham Bell's method of teaching deaf-mutes to speak by means of "Visible Speech" has been tried during the past year. Two teachers, Mr. Clark and Miss Sweet, have given instruction by this method to about forty pupils. Better results would have been obtained with a smaller number, but it was desired that all the dumb-mutes should be taught, and also as many as possible who were either born deaf, or had no knowledge of speech, as the new method claims to be universal in its application. For convenience of classification, those are called congenital mutes, who although deprived of hearing at various ages after birth, had little or no knowledge of speech remaining. This should be borne in mind, that there may be no misapprehension. The condition and progress of each pupil is given at some length. The pupils have been put into classes varying from two to five. Half an hour daily has been given to each class. In a class of four but little time can be given to each pupil, and of course the improvement will be very slow. Individual instruction is imperative at the outset, and more or less necessary during the whole course. Mr. Clark says of his pupils, "The class-work with congenital mutes has been primarily directed to obtaining correct articulation, and as much of it as possible. Much time has been given to obtaining control over the organs of speech. The words indicated in the chart as having been learned were composed only of simple combinations, and made up into many sentences such as the following: How do you do? I like to talk. I love my father. Give me some water. What is this? Who is that? I do not know. Do not whip the poor horse. The boys are in the yard. My knife is sharp. A lady gave a cake to a baby. A rat will

gnaw wood. I hope you are well. See me hop. This tea is hot, &c. Considerable attention has been given to lip-reading, but this has been subordinated to what at present seemed more important, the correction of defects in semi-mutes and obtaining a basis of words in the congenital. Most of the latter have in a week or two of special attention proved that they can read from the teacher's lips most of the words learned. Some of those termed congenital have been carefully selected from pupils who, losing their hearing after birth, might be supposed to retain some idea of speech; the rest were from among the brightest congenital mutes."

Experience has strengthened the opinion that the mind of the pupil and a habit of attention should be somewhat developed before attempting "Visible Speech." We do not by this mean to imply that hopeful cases should not be taken up as soon as practicable.

A word as to the value of "Visible Speech." It seems to be the best and only true method of teaching articulation. The chart shows that before it was introduced, nearly all our semi-mutes failed to give many of the simple elements, or gave them incorrectly, although several years of special and faithful labor have been received. "Visible Speech" has not these difficulties, by showing the pupil just what to do. Where elements are yet imperfect in the case of semi or congenital mutes, it is due either to the force of previous habit or present lack of control over the tongue. Time will remedy these defects, many of which are but trifling.

The question involved what proportion of congenital mutes can be benefited by it. Whatever difficulties we have to meet are due, not to any imperfection in "Visible Speech," but to the fact, primarily, that the child is deaf. Doubtless many such can be taught to speak; certainly many of those who came to us cannot. Of the former, some will be found to have a special aptitude, and make rapid progress, while others must have constant individual instruction, and after years of labor will probably fail to derive benefits equivalent to the effort and time expended. The system of "Visible Speech" is a work of great ingenuity, and seems perfect as a scientific invention. In the hands of its author the organs of speech are controlled after the manner of a musical instrument; and the experiments show that the success which has been attained depends upon the system more than upon any particular teacher. I consider Visible Speech far superior to any method I have ever known for teaching articulation. The hope of the deaf-mutes in this direction seems to rest upon it. Lip reading is no more difficult by this method than by any other. Visible speech possesses undoubted value for semi-mutes, and renders the in-

struction of those who have mastered the combinations of sounds before becoming deaf, comparatively easy. The possibility of teaching selected congenital mutes to speak with mechanical correctness by this method has been abundantly proved, but experience shows it to be no light task. Teaching by Visible Speech is far more laborious and wearing than by signs, and there is great monotony until sufficient language has been acquired to make it the means of communicating ideas. Mr. Bell's statement that "the full result of the introduction of the system cannot be known for a long time to come" is very true.

The practical question, "Can articulation be made a means of ready communication for the average pupil in our institutions?" must wait during years of trial for its solution, but the experience of the past year, so far as it goes, tends towards the belief that it cannot. Mr. Bell states that Visible Speech is now employed in the following institutions for deaf mutes: Private school conducted by Miss Hull, South Kensington, England; Day School 11, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.; Clarke Institution, Northampton, Mass.; National Deaf-mute College, Washington, D. C.; American Asylum, Hartford, Conn.; State Institution, Jacksonville, Ill. If it shall be found that the tongue which Providence has left dumb can be made to speak by human art, a sufficient recompense will be obtained for the arduous labor necessary.

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO THE AMERICAN ASYLUM.

I. The Asylum will provide for each pupil board, lodging and washing, the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals, fuel, lights, stationery, and other incidental expenses of the school-room; for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

II. In case of sickness, the necessary extra charge will be made.

III. No deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacation or absence, except in case of sickness.

IV. Payments are always to be made six months in advance, for the punctual fulfillment of which a satisfactory bond will be required.

V. Each person applying for admission must be between the ages of eight and twenty-five years; must be of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease.

Applications for the benefit of the legislative appropriations in the States of Maine and New Hampshire should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively; in Massachusetts,

to the Secretary of the Board of Education ; in each case stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. Applications as above should be made in Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut respectively, to his Excellency the Governor of the State. In all cases, a certificate from two or more of the selectmen, magistrates or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application. The time for admitting pupils is the second Wednesday of September, and at no other time in the year. Punctuality in this respect is very important, as it cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation. Such a pupil must suffer the inconvenience and the loss. It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the deaf and dumb to have them taught to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES AT LEDYARD.

As this institution now receives patronage from the State, I have requested the Principal to give an account of the school and of the peculiar methods of visible speech there adopted.

Mystic, Ct., May 19th, 1873.

Prof. B. G. NORTHROP.

Dear Sir,—In regard to our mode of instruction I cheerfully give you the following outline.

I use objects, pictures, and natural signs to communicate the first ideas to my pupils. These ideas are associated with words as rapidly as possible, and as fast as words will be understood either written or spoken, all other means of communication are dropped and words alone are employed.

When the pupil has mastered a few words, reading lessons in sentences are introduced. In fact, I treat a sentence much as I do a single word ; make it significant of the idea to be expressed. In this way my pupils learn the English language idiomatically, and are enabled to avoid many of the unfortunate *mute-isms* which mar the composition of so many deaf and dumb persons who were educated by signs.

I try from the first to make my pupils understand *common* things, and that involves a great deal of labor which I have as yet found no way to avoid. All the lessons must be prepared

by the teacher, and they must be concerning events just occurring or such as have occurred so recently that the recollection of them has not passed from the mind of the pupil. In this manner the pupil learns to *use* the words which he writes in expressing original ideas much sooner and more naturally than if confined principally to general reading exercises. Opportunities must be seized. Whenever the mute pupil attempts to express any idea by signs, then is the teacher's opportunity to teach a new sentence and perhaps some new words. It will be seen at once that it requires much more industry and application on the part of the teacher to be successful in teaching the English language than would be required to instruct pupils in the *Sign* language. But the results, I think, fully repay the extra labor.

In the above description I have not discriminated between teaching articulation and writing. The fundamental process is the same. In one case the spoken word is learned, in the other the written word.

In this connection I will refer to my "Natural Alphabet," which is surely worth to me as much as the service of one good teacher, for it enables me to *catch* the fleeting motions and positions of the mouth and represent each one in a permanent form, where the pupil can see it at any time, and so after once gaining control of the organs of speech, read any word correctly and much more easily than if simply watching the teacher's mouth.

The lines on the chart are capable, under the hand of a person who understands the action of the mouth in talking, of an almost infinite variety of relative positions, thus giving expression to not only the *English* elementary sounds, but other sounds such as might naturally be produced by a deaf person who has no knowledge of articulation.

A full explanation of the manner of bringing the deaf mute to a knowledge of the various motions and positions of the organs of speech would be too lengthy to introduce here.

Now I will speak of the attainments of my pupils. Willie S. Downing, a congenital mute, 14 years old last January, in school $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, reads readily about common things, is an *excellent* speller, studies arithmetic, history, geography, grammar, and we are just now taking up natural philosophy.

We take up these subjects in conversations, and I find it makes it much more interesting for the pupil and more profitable, too, I think, than the manner pursued in most of the common schools. I adopted that course from necessity and not from choice, for I had never heard much about object teaching or the Normal School method. But owing to the fact that my pupils' knowledge of language was extremely limited, I was compelled to teach them the different branches with the words which they knew, and could *not* place the text books in their hands for them to study, because they could not understand at all what they were reading about, even if they were able to pronounce the words.

Gertie M. Wood, 11 years of age, lost her hearing at $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, retained some knowledge of language, but could not speak so as to be understood by strangers at all; has been in school 2 years, can talk, read the lips and write about as well as Willie D; using language in speech more correctly than Willie, in regard to grammatical arrangement and fluency, but with no greater correctness of articulation. Understands what she reads as well as Willie would, probably, but does not know the meaning of as many words, and is therefore rather more restricted than he. Has more difficulty in getting the pronunciation of new words from the lips, but can pronounce any word readily and correctly when written with the letters of my "Natural Alphabet." Gertie cannot spell nearly as well as Willie, but she is rather his superior in arithmetic. In other respects they are about equal, Gertie's early knowledge of language making up for the shorter time that she has been in school.

Ira Rathbun, one of the State beneficiaries, has been in school since August 27th, 1872. Previous to that time he had attended a few months at intervals, very irregularly, owing to pecuniary embarrassment of his parents. He is now getting well started and bids fair to make a good scholar.

Nellie C. Crary has been in school since last October 1st. She is very intelligent and is doing finely. Begins to ask for what she wants, writes the names of many objects, and can pronounce nearly any word written in my new system.

We have just been building a new school-house and printing office, under one roof,—the building is 20×27 feet, two stories,—which we expect to occupy next week.

We labor under great disadvantages, having so little means with which to purchase needed books and school apparatus; but we are very much in earnest in our work, and what we cannot get we intend to succeed without.

By referring to the diagram at the bottom of the chart, it will be seen that *a, a*, represent the lips; *e, e*, the teeth; *b*, the tongue; *c*, the soft palate; and *d*, the direction which the voice takes in passing through the nose. A curved line drawn over a character means "voice through the nose."

The letters of "Whipple's Natural Alphabet" above the dotted line are parts of the diagram, pictorial of the organs of speech placed in certain relative positions, such as would be assumed by those organs in speaking the required sound. In other words, each letter of this alphabet is a reminder to the person who sees it to put certain parts of the mouth in certain positions relative to each other, in order to produce a certain elementary sound of the language.

The following is a description of each letter referred to by its number on the chart:

No. 1. Lips closed; voice through the nose. *m*, as in *sum*.

No. 2. Lips closed; voice in the mouth, followed by a puff of breath. *b*, as in *tub*.

No. 3. Lips closed; puff of breath. *p*, as in *cap*.

No. 4. End of the tongue pressed tightly against the upper teeth and gum; voice through the nose. *n*, as in *man*.

No. 5. End of the tongue pressed against the upper teeth and gum, entirely stopping the escape of the voice; the voice sounded in the mouth, followed by a puff of breath. *d*, as in *pad*.

No. 6. The tongue in the same position as No. 5. A puff of breath without any voice. *t*, as in *put*.

No. 7. The throat closed by contact of the back of the tongue with the soft palate; voice through the nose. *ng*, as in *thing*.

No. 8. Same position as in No. 7, excepting that the nasal passage is closed and the voice is confined to the throat. As the throat is opened by lowering the tongue, the confined breath will be heard to escape quite forcibly into the mouth. *g*, as in *bag*.

No. 9. Same as No. 8, omitting the voice. *k*, as in *sack*.

No. 10. End of the tongue between the teeth. Voice and breath combined. *th*, as in *bathe*.

No. 11. Same as No. 10, excepting the voice. *th*, as in *bath*.

No. 12. Under lip drawn under the upper teeth. Voice and breath combined. *v*, as in *move*.

No. 13. Same as above, omitting voice. *f*, as in *half*.

No. 14. Teeth closed; tongue in contact with the teeth at the

sides, but slightly drawn back at the point. Voice and breath combined. *z*, as in *haze*; *s*, as in *wise*.

No. 15. Same as No. 14, omitting the voice. *s*, as in *less*, *hiss*.

No. 16. Lips separated about the width of a finger; teeth slightly separated; tongue touching the teeth at the sides, but drawn back from the front teeth, leaving a larger place for the escape of the voice and breath than in Numbers 14 and 15. Voice and breath combined. *s*, as in *pleasure*, *measure*.

No. 17. Same as No. 16, omitting the voice. *sh*, as in *fish*.

No. 18. Combination of Numbers 5 and 16.

No. 19. Combination of Numbers 6 and 17.

No. 20. Point of the tongue touching the upper teeth and gum; voice forced out at the sides of the tongue. *l*, as in *ell*, *hill*.

No. 21. End of the tongue turned backward; voice. *r*, as in *fur*.

No. 22. The throat open; breath. *h*, as in *behalf*.

No. 23. The lips pouting, forming a round aperture; breath. *wh*, as in *where*.

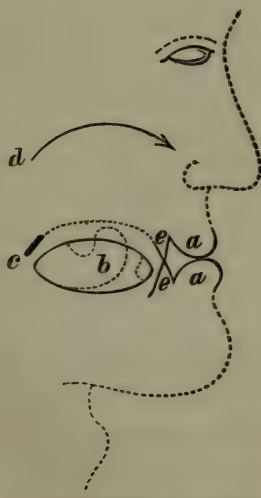
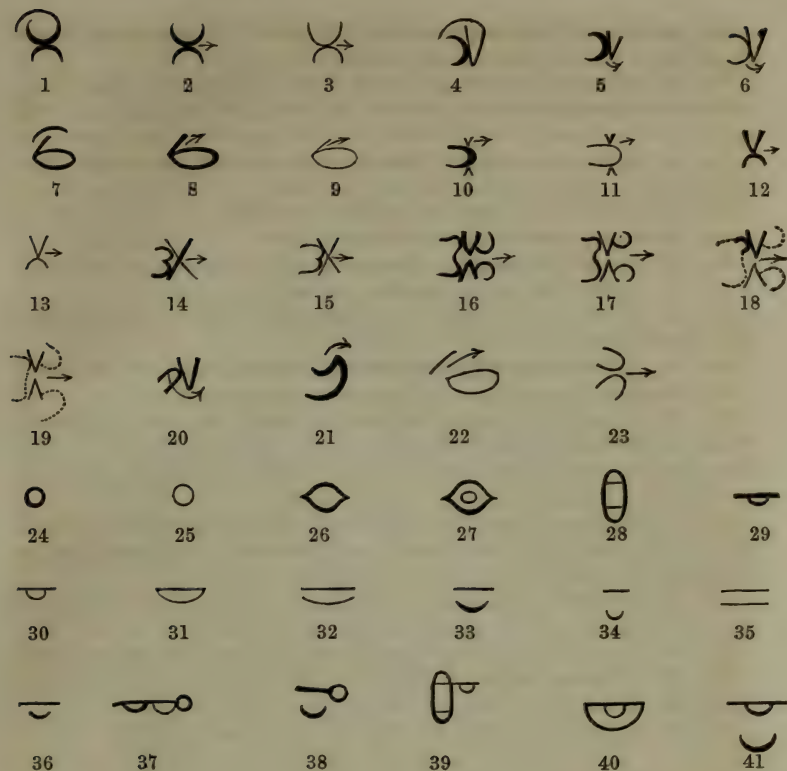
The letters thus far described all show a side view of the organs of speech. And the aspirates and vocals are distinguished from each other by the lines in the former being light, and in the latter darkly shaded; as, for instance: Numbers 2 and 3 are alike, excepting that No. 2 is shaded, which signifies "voice," while the light lines of No. 3 mean that the breath only is used.

The remaining letters from 24 to 41 inclusive are the vowel sounds, and they are intended to show, by a front view, the degree of openness of the mouth and the shape of the orifice necessary to produce any given sound. It is not claimed that this portion of the alphabet is in every particular scientifically correct, for it does not follow that by placing the lips in a given position, a required sound *must* be produced; but it *is* claimed that these are the *natural* shapes and positions which a deaf person must be taught to look for and expect when these sounds are uttered. Though it is true that every one of our English vowel sounds can be pronounced with tolerable distinctness with closed teeth and without moving the lips at all, still it will be acknowledged by all that that is not the correct way to talk.

In the vowels the difference in the shading represents the distinction between "long" and "short."

Numbers 24, 25 and 26 show the difference in the size of the aperture between the lips in speaking *oo*, in *boot*; *oo*, in *foot*; and *o*, in *over*.

No. 27 is a combination of Numbers 26 and 25.



No. 28 shows the mouth opened widely. The horizontal lines represent the upper and lower teeth. *au, a*, as in *all*.

No. 29 shows the comparative size of the aperture for the escape of the voice between the tongue and the teeth in speaking the long sound of *e*, as in *eel*.

No. 30 shows the opening to be slightly enlarged, while the light lines signify a short sound. *ɪ*, as in *if*, *pīn*.

No. 31 shows the tongue entirely parted from the teeth in front, but still touching at the sides. *ē*, as in *met*.

No. 32 shows the tongue dropped from the teeth at the sides, and lying nearly flat in the mouth. *ă*, as in *fat*, *hat*.

No. 33 shows the tongue rather narrower than in No. 32, and also farther from the teeth. *ah*, *alms*.

No. 34 shows the tongue farther still from the upper teeth, and more contracted in width. *ō*, in *on*, *so*, *folly*.

No. 35 shows the upper and lower teeth, but the tongue is drawn so far back toward the throat and lies so flat in the mouth that practically it is not visible to the pupil standing in front of the teacher. *ū*, as in *us*, *up*; *o*, as in *come*.

No. 36 represents a rather indistinct, almost indefinable sound, heard in the last syllable of *human*, as it sounds in ordinary speech. A sort of intermediate between Numbers 32 and 35.

No. 37. A combination of Numbers 29, 30 and 25, pronounced with one impulse of the voice. *u*, in *use*, *youth*.

No. 38. A combination between Numbers 33 and 25 *ou*, as in *out*.

No. 39. A combination of Numbers 28 and 30. *oy*, as *boy*.

No. 40. Numbers 31 and 30 combined. *a*, in *ate*, *mail*.

No. 41. Numbers 33 and 29 combined. *i*, as in *ice*.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.

The wisdom of the Legislature in bestowing the national grant of land upon this Institution was never more apparent than now. Its increased attendance and resources, its enlarged board of instruction, its high standing,—admitted to be unrivalled if not unequaled in this country,—its great usefulness in the past, all promise still better results for the future. At our various Institutes and public gatherings I have aimed to turn the attention of the young men of the State desiring scientific training to the great advantages here proffered. At the dedication of the North Sheffield Hall, Ex-President Woolsey, speaking of the great success of this Institution, said: "During all these twenty-six or twenty-seven years the constant aim has been to raise the standard of admission, to increase the excellence of the course of instruction, to raise the standard of

the examinations for degrees, and in fact to raise the standard of the school in every particular. As a result, I think that there is, confessedly, no other school of this character, in this country, which is on a level with this."

President Porter also said : " I can safely say that it is without a rival in the country. I rejoice that so large a portion of the Legislature are here to-day to see the good fruits of their help to this Institution for the last ten years. The State has received as much as it has given. I am glad to be able in the presence of the faculties of the University to express in their name the fraternal feeling and kindly interest which is felt by each and all for every department. There is no jealousy between the old and the new educations. The old has much to learn from the new, and I do not doubt that the new will take from the old that which it has to give. I am delighted that the realism of science and of practical life has been brought into connection with the memories of history. In the presence of all these faculties, I hail and rejoice in the prosperity of the school."

I cannot better answer the numerous questions of teachers and students relative to the preparation necessary for admission than by giving the excellent discussion of that subject by the Governing Board, included in the following extracts (pages 111-119) condensed from their Annual Report.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Board of Visitors, whose duty is to annually report upon the condition of the Sheffield Scientific School, respectfully state that they have visited the institution twice during the past year.

At the last Commencement twenty-six persons were graduated in the various departments, and in September one hundred and one new students were admitted as members of the School, eighty of whom entered the Freshman Class. The aggregate number of students for the current year is two hundred and one.

The State Scholarships, twenty-seven in number, have been entirely full for several years past, and although all applications for scholarships have been granted up to this time, it is evident that hereafter there will be more applications than vacancies, and that a strict conformance with the law must be observed in the appointments. The act of the Legislature requires, "in case there are more applications for the bounty of the State than there are vacancies to be filled on the part of the State, said Board shall give the preference to such young men as are fitting

themselves for agriculture and mechanical or manufacturing occupations in life, who are or shall become orphans through the death of a parent in the naval or military service of the United States; next to them, such as are most in need of pecuniary assistance; and, furthermore, they shall provide that the appointments shall be distributed, as far as practicable, among the several counties, in proportion to their population."

The new building, the commencement of which was announced in the last report, is now nearly completed, and will be entirely ready for use this summer. It is a very substantial structure, and is finished and equipped in the most complete manner. The building, with the lot on which it stands, is a gift to the institution from its noble and munificent patron, Mr. JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD. A detailed description of it will be found in the accompanying report of the Governing Board.

During the last year the School has lost the valuable and valued services of Professor Gilman, who has been called to another field of usefulness. We regret his leaving, but congratulate the State of California on the accession it has received. We are glad to state, however, that the School has been more than fortunate in inducing General Walker, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Superintendent of the United States Census, to accept the vacant chair. In him the institution gains a professor whose past furnishes unmistakable promise for the future, and who will be a worthy successor of the man whose place he takes.

The benefit which the Scientific School has conferred upon the State in turning out young men who, on leaving the institution, are enabled to assume the position of leaders in their several callings, and of educators of the people to a higher grade of culture, increasing the productive brain capacity as well as the material wealth of the country, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. From all parts of the country come back most favorable reports of the graduates who have been sent out, and their influence, already great, is constantly on the increase. The people of this State cannot do too much for an institution which has already done and is continuing to do so much for them, by developing the material resources of Connecticut, and by extending its reputation throughout the entire country.

In behalf of the Board,

MARSHALL JEWELL, *Chairman.*

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP,

Secretary of the State Board of Education.

New Haven, May, 1873.

The Governing Board refer with special pleasure to that manifestation of the public confidence in this institution which is exhibited by the rapidly increasing number of students in attendance. This number had at length become so large as to task the limited resources of the School for their proper accommodation; and accordingly a part of the work has been for some time necessarily done off the ground. For the purpose of providing suitable accommodations, MR. JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD determined to add another to the munificent gifts already made by him, by which the success of this School has been in the past mainly secured. Last year, therefore, he began, entirely at his own motion and expense, the construction and equipment of a new edifice devoted to lecture-rooms, classrooms, and collections. The gift was as timely as it was munificent; for the increase of the last entering class was so unprecedented, and so entirely beyond the expectations of the Governing Board, that it has severely strained their resources to meet the demand upon them for room.

The new building has a front of seventy-six feet on Prospect street, and a depth of eighty-four feet, standing back from the street sixteen feet. The plan is rectangular, and it has substantially five stories; a basement of eleven feet in height, first, second and third stories, each fourteen feet high in the clear, and an attic or fourth story, nine and a half feet high in the clear. The foundation walls to the water-table are of brown stone in courses, rock-faced. The water-table, window and door sills are of blue stone, and the main walls of red brick; white fire bricks and blue stone bricks being employed in band courses, in the arches of the openings, and in the cornices. The front porch constitutes the only ornamental work exterior to the main walls. This part of the structure and the chimney caps are built of a light colored Amherst (Ohio) stone.

The increasing attendance necessitated an increase of the teaching force. Accordingly, the chair of Political Economy and History was founded, to fill which an invitation was extended to General Francis A. Walker, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, late Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, having in charge the bureau of statistics. The offer was accepted, and General Walker has entered upon the discharge of his duties. Professor Albert S. Wheeler, late Professor in Cornell University, now gives the entire instruction in the German language, and Mr. Jules Luquiens has been engaged as an additional instructor in French, and Mr. John E. Clark of Michigan University in Mathematics.

Additions to the Zoölogical Collections.—During the past year the principal part of the special work in Zoölogy by Professor Verrill and his assistants has been devoted to the marine animals of New England and adjacent waters. In this department this collection is now far in advance of that in any other museum.

Continued efforts have been made during the year to increase the collection in Osteology, more especially as an aid to the study of vertebrate remains. Several hundred skeletons of recent ani-

mals, most of them carefully identified, have been obtained during the year, so that ample facilities are now afforded for the study of Comparative Osteology.

The osteological collection has also been greatly enriched during the past year, mainly through the very liberal donations made by Professor Marsh, who has not only purchased a large number of rare and valuable specimens, both mounted and unmounted, but has employed men to prepare a large number of skeletons from fresh specimens. Among the skeletons of special interest given by Professor Marsh is that of the East Indian two-horned black rhinoceros, accompanied by the mounted skin; the wombat; an anteater; the mountain tapir of South America, and the Mexican tapir. A very considerable and expensive collection, mostly of foreign vertebrate fossils, has been obtained from Europe, and a large collection of bones of extinct birds from New Zealand. Very considerable additions to the Geological Department of the Museum have been made during the past year, and a large proportion of these additions have been remains of fossil vertebrates.

The most important and valuable additions to the Geological collection during the past year have been obtained from the Cretaceous deposits of the West.

Additions to the Museum of Archæology.—The acquisitions in this department have been large and important during the past year. The most valuable addition has been a large collection of Antiquities, mostly from Central America, which was made by M. de Zeltner, Consul of France, during his long residence at Panama. This collection contains probably the finest series of gold images and pottery from Chiriqui ever brought together, and is also especially rich in stone implements. The entire collection was purchased in Paris by Professor Marsh, and presented to this department.

Proposed Professors' Fund.—It has been previously announced that a friend of the School had offered to it \$10,000, on condition that \$50,000 be raised before the Commencement of 1873. Of this amount \$26,000 have been subscribed, and \$6,000 paid in. This leaves \$24,000 still unprovided for.

Latin Entrance Examination.—No sooner had regular courses of study been organized in this institution than the deficiency of many students, otherwise well prepared, in a knowledge of common principles of grammar became painfully apparent. In consequence of this the teaching of German, of French, and of English was attended with special difficulties, and much delay was caused and the time of the better prepared scholars wasted by the constant necessity of instructing the less advanced students in the most elementary conceptions of grammatical analysis, and even of the meaning of the most elementary terms in grammatical nomenclature. In 1868, it was announced that, as a condition precedent to entrance, a knowledge of Latin would soon be required sufficient to read and construe some classical author. No particular amount has ever been required in practice, it not being the intention to

make the examination for the first few years at all rigorous. But even the result of this trial has fully satisfied the Governing Board of the wisdom of their course, and it is now believed by them that the time of experiment has fully passed. In the meanwhile, many letters have been received from all parts of the country in regard to the subject: some from applicants for admission, wishing to be excused from this particular study, or desiring specific information as to the best manner of preparation and the length of time required; others from teachers asking for more precise and definite statements in regard to the nature and extent of the examination. With the idea of giving the fullest information to the public on all the points which had thus been brought before them, a series of questions, at the entrance of the last class, was addressed to each individual student as to the length of time he had spent in the preparation of Latin, and the extent of his reading, and a careful record was made of the proficiency of each applicant for admission, both as regards his knowledge of grammar and his facility in translating, with the idea of comparing it with his progress in the linguistic studies of the course. With this basis of facts collected, the Governing Board, at the beginning of the academic year, appointed three of the instructors, Messrs. Wheeler, Whitney, and Lounsbury, a committee to report on the whole subject of Latin, so far as regards its connection with the education given in the Scientific School. The Report of the Committee was presented, and after full discussion was adopted, as expressing the mature views of the Governing Board.

The general plan of this Report may be stated as follows:—The facts of the last entrance examination are first analyzed, compared, and commented upon, and the relation existing between them and the subsequent linguistic studies brought clearly into view; and in the second place, some suggestions, to which the consideration of the examination naturally leads, are then offered in regard to the proper quantity and kind of Latin reading, to methods of study, and to text-books. In this latter, special efforts have been put forth to make as full and satisfactory replies as possible to the numerous inquiries on the topics under discussion which have been addressed to the Governing Board, both by instructors in the preparatory schools, and by students asking information for guidance in their studies.

Among those who were regarded as well prepared, there were two marked and quite different kinds of preparation exhibited at the examination. They are representative of what, with some variation in degree and extent, may be expected in any similar examination.

There is, first, what may properly be called a *grammatical* preparation, where there has been a small—perhaps very small—amount of Latin reading, but where the leading principles and terms of grammar have received careful attention, and where each sentence, or each word even, of the Latin read has been used for grammatical praxis, until by systematic reviewing the vocabulary

and the most essential grammatical rules have been quite thoroughly mastered. It is not supposed that this study of the Latin Grammar is carried beyond what is necessary for the ready analysis of forms, and for the mastery of the leading rules of syntax. The grammar is studied as a preparation for intelligent reading, though but a small amount of reading is actually accomplished, and is not studied, as is sometimes the case, as though reading were done merely for the purpose of illustrating a grammar, and as though no useful reading were possible until every rule and every subdivision of it should have been memorized and repeatedly applied in parsing.

The second kind of preparation, for which it may be difficult to find an entirely suitable name, but which perhaps may suitably enough for present purposes be called *literary* preparation, differs from the former chiefly in extent of reading, and consequently in the acquisition of a far more extensive Latin vocabulary. It will be true no doubt that this further reading will tend to give a more absolute command over the grammatical forms and principles already studied than was possible to get from the reading of merely a few dozen pages of Latin authors, but it is assumed that the formal study of new topics in the grammar need not be carried to any great extent. Important deviations from rules already learned will of course be noted and remembered, and references to the grammar will be habitually made, but the chief reliance for advance in grammatical knowledge will be placed upon the student's own observation and induction; while the mastery of words and the study of the author's meaning will be held up as the great objects to which all others are to be subordinated. The student who has acquired this latter sort of preparation to the extent assumed by the report will be able to command a vocabulary of several thousand words, and be in a position either to prosecute Latin studies further with ease and advantage, or to take up other studies, for which a respectable amount of Latin is a valuable if not an indispensable preparation.

Of course, when these two kinds of preparation are contrasted, no one would hesitate in deciding which should be preferred. It is substantially a choice between more and less. Some would even maintain that the value of the knowledge gained in the former case would not repay for the time and labor consumed; that the study should either be carried further, or neglected altogether. But on the other hand, when one considers the deficiencies of the English grammars, and indeed the difficulty in making English the subject of grammatical analysis for those who use it as their mother tongue, unless the student is already trained in language; when one remembers the great excellence, for most purposes, of the Latin grammars, and of the whole body of classical text-book literature—the work of many generations of great scholars—as compared with the corresponding books that have as yet been prepared as hand-books for the study of any of the modern languages; that, surely, should not be regarded as useless knowledge,

or as wasted labor, which does no more even than to give clear views of the elements of grammar, and thus to make the study of English or of a foreign modern language easier and pleasanter than it could otherwise have been made. The very great value of this elementary knowledge of Latin, as a preparation for the course of study at the Scientific School, has been clearly illustrated during the present year. In but very few cases has a student, who was conditioned in Latin, done well in German. On the contrary, those who have experienced marked difficulty in learning accurately and satisfactorily what was required in German have in most cases been those who were unprepared in Latin. Facts and principles, which the other members of the class apprehended and learned with ease, have been to these a constant source of difficulty and perplexity. Not only have common rules and terms been habitually misapprehended, such as the agreement between an adjective and its noun, the difference between the dative and accusative cases, between the remote object and the direct object, but even the parts of speech and the simplest case-relations,—things capable of being perfectly learned from the proper study of any tolerable English grammar,—have been very frequently confounded. The term examinations in the modern languages gave a result in harmony with what has been stated of the recitations. It ought also to be added that the carefully proved facts of this year, both as regards recitations and examinations, do no more than confirm the impressions on these very points made upon the instructors in the modern languages during previous years.

In view of the facts thus presented the wisdom of the action of the Scientific School in requiring knowledge of Latin as a requisite for admission has been fully justified. The students who come ill-prepared in Latin, unless of exceptional mental abilities, are placed at a great disadvantage in the study of modern languages, as compared with those who have received a respectable training in that tongue. So far from lowering the standard of admission in this respect, it should be made much higher, and a conformity to the present requirements should be rigidly enforced.

If the Latin preparation, even when only a minimum standard be enforced, be so manifestly and so immediately useful in pursuing the German course, where the historical connection between German and Latin is so slight and remote, it could hardly fail to tell with increased importance upon a course of French study. Here, indeed, a preparation in Latin would seem quite indispensable, especially if there were any attempt to pursue the study of French historically, and to read the earlier French authors.

It may be said, further, in showing something of the utility of the short but definite and thorough course which the so-called grammatical preparation requires, that this is amply sufficient to enable a scientific student to master readily the derivation and signification of all scientific terms of Latin origin, to read, with the aid of a dictionary, such scientific Latin as he should wish, and to study, with ease, any of those languages which, like the French,

are descended from the ancient Latin. Much that might be added in this place is omitted, as it seems to be rather a discussion of the general utility of Latin, which the Scientific School has by its requirements assumed. All that is designed here is to show the unmistakable value of even the limited but definite Latin preparation, which has been described above, in case the requirement of a higher standard of preparation should be thought unadvisable. This so-called grammatical preparation is not and cannot be attained by mere study of grammar, nor should he be regarded as having attained it, who has not taken the trouble to remember his vocabulary such as it is, no matter what skill he might show in the manipulation of it. Young students are apt to fancy that the knowledge of a grammar and the knowledge of a language are identical, and frequently do not conceive of the practicability of acquiring such a vocabulary as to render a dictionary in a measure unnecessary, or to reduce to the minimum the necessity of referring to it.

It is a practical question how much time is required for such preparation as the examination disclosed, as well as for such preparation as the report has considered. It seems to be clear that in one year of efficient instruction and of reasonably diligent study a student should acquire an adequate amount of grammatical knowledge and read carefully at the very least three books of *Cæsar*, or something else equivalent to it, while if the student be not quite young, there is no reason why from four to six books may not be accomplished. At any rate, it may be regarded as settled that to secure the first kind of preparation recognized above, and to read besides—not to name a definite amount—considerably more than is there assumed as necessary, may easily be done in one year, unless there is some great inefficiency in the instruction, or some absurd method followed, or an uncommon want of diligence or capacity on the part of the student.

It is more difficult to say how much time is necessary to attain the second standard of preparation that has been mentioned, inasmuch as the amount and kind of reading may vary materially; but there can be little risk in the statement that after the first year's study, which would involve the reading of from three to six books of *Cæsar*, or what is equivalent to it, a student should read in the next year or eighteen months what would constitute very liberal preparation.

The Sheffield Scientific School in requiring Latin had a purpose of its own, and one entirely distinct from that aimed at in classical colleges. It was not that its students should be acquainted with the language and literature of that tongue, but that they should come prepared with a knowledge of those general principles of grammar, which are as essential to the proper study and thorough comprehension of German, French or English as of Latin, and which can be best learned through the medium of the last-named language. Anything which does not lead to that result, however good it may be in itself, is not essential to the end had in view.

Hence Latin prosody, or Roman history and antiquities, beyond what is necessary to a comprehension of the author read, would necessarily form here no part of an examination.

It may be well to consider briefly the subject of the kind of reading most useful for those who aim merely at some knowledge of the Latin language, separated so far as may be from all that is local and historical. Some ancient authors are much farther removed from us than others. Their works are filled with words and phrases, to understand which an industrious collateral study of history, archæology, mythology and similar subjects is indispensable. Others seem almost like moderns, and though they use the Latin language, they express thoughts or describe events or things that are intelligible at once; almost as much so as much of the modern Latin, which has often been the medium of communication between modern scholars. One ought in the study of Latin, as of other languages, to select his reading with reference to the vocabulary that he wishes to acquire, and it is assumed that the scientific student does not wish to spend much time in the study of words representing notions or institutions purely historical. For example, how easy it is to learn that *equus* means horse, and that *aurum* means gold, and how hard it is, and for the general student how unnecessary, to learn what is meant by *judex*, *comitia*, and thousands of other words, that suggest historical facts or local institutions, for which modern life and society have no exact counterpart. Hence, poets who constantly use either rare words or common words in peculiar metaphorical senses, or historians and orators whose subject-matter usually necessitates the study of historical events, political institutions, legal processes and definitions, and many other matters purely Roman, would manifestly not be so suitable reading as authors who use largely common words representing conceptions which form the basis of all cultivated languages, and who use them in their radical significations. If, then, a student is aiming not at a general and comprehensive Latin scholarship, his reading should take such a direction as his special objects make most expedient. The student of Roman law would adopt one course; the student of medicine quite another. This remark does not apply to the very early stages of Latin study, as there is a body of common words and phrases and of grammatical usages which are needful for reading anything: only in acquiring these, such authors should be read as present them freest from union with anything non-essential. Hence, Cæsar is, on the whole, a better introductory author than Virgil or Cicero. His vocabulary is simpler and of more general applicability. Many of his words are the names of material things, or of simple and easily intelligible notions, and are hence far easier to acquire than words which have been subjected to a variety of metaphorical and rhetorical changes; the nature of his subject makes abstract discussion, and therefore the abstract significations of words, and the more difficult grammatical constructions, somewhat though by no means wholly unnecessary, while the style of the author is such as usu-

ally to present a difficulty in the most intelligible form possible. Still, Cæsar presents some unquestionable and special difficulties; while the Commentaries, regarded as a whole, do not contain such a variety of words and usages as might easily be found in the same quantity of Latin. Indeed, if the speeches which are interspersed throughout his narrative be considered, or if the work be made, as some teachers make it, the means of teaching what they know—or think they know—of the subjunctive mode, or the whole doctrine of the *Oratio Obliqua*, Cæsar will be found to present many difficulties that would seldom be encountered in either Virgil or Cicero. These difficulties would be considerably increased if the book were read, as is advantageously enough done by the advanced or the special student, with minute attention to military operations and to the geography and ethnography of ancient Gaul. Still, these possible difficulties may be fairly passed over by the young student, and his attention may be directed to such subjects as Cæsar's narrative style is admirably adapted to teach. If these other matters should become necessary to be attended to, the book may be re-read, with this object, at a later stage of Latin study.

The rigorous exaction of a fair knowledge of Latin, as a condition precedent to admission into the Scientific School, will not only be of great advantage in the student's subsequent studies, but will benefit the cause of general education, and will be hailed with satisfaction, as well by teachers of Latin as by all who are opposed to lowering the standard of acquirement in courses of educational study leading to a degree, and to the dissemination of false notions among the uneducated classes. In many parts of the country, in consequence of the imperfect results of classical study, as it has too frequently been conducted, there has arisen a sentiment utterly hostile to such study; and men of station and of influence, sometimes from mistaken convictions, and sometimes, it must be believed, from a spirit of educational demagogism, have decried Latin and Greek as useful for no purpose whatever. This might have been more harmless, if some substitute for them had been offered, equally exacting and disciplinary: but in most cases no such substitute has been presented; and so these leveling and iconoclastic movements have availed chiefly to narrow the range of thought and knowledge of the student, to encourage that natural indolence and incuriosity which often leads a young man to "elect" one course in preference to another merely because it is reputed to be easier, to foster ignorance and sciolism, and to spread false and pernicious doctrines in regard to the true nature and objects of education. Doubtless, there is no magic in Latin, and few purely educational advantages can be claimed for it that could not be claimed for several other languages and literatures, ancient and modern; but considered merely as an instrument of investigation, wholly indispensable to some classes of students, and serviceable to many if not to all classes, it must be allowed to possess an unquestioned utility, and to have a practical value, even in the

lowest sense of these greatly abused words. The kind of knowledge and the extent of it needed, as is the case with every other subject, will of course vary with the special views and the tastes of individuals.

Great ignorance and misconception in regard to the whole subject of literary and linguistic studies prevail in the minds of many persons, who are not, however, backward in expressing dogmatic views in regard to them. It is, in consequence, all the more essential that the Scientific School should do all that lies in its power, and exert any influence it may have, however slight, toward the spreading in the community of rational and philosophical views on the subject of education. The petty and prejudiced spirit which has at times been manifested by classical zealots toward science should never be allowed to find a counterpart in the attitude of men of science toward literary and linguistic study; yet this must inevitably be the case if the broad general principles which lie at the basis of all education are not fully recognized and acted upon in the institutions of which they have the control. It does not follow because new branches of learning of great interest and value have been developed, that the study of what in the past has been held useful must be abandoned. That education, whether it be classical or scientific, which so narrows for any man the field of vision that he can see little merit or utility in branches outside of his own department, must be looked upon as a failure. There is no saving virtue in any course of study or any kind of knowledge. The denial of the benefits of classical study on the part of scientific men would be as great a blunder as has been the denial of the value of scientific study by devotees of the classics. All knowledge has claims upon us, and the cause of education in general suffers when any branch of learning is disparaged or misrepresented. It is gratifying to be able to believe that the Scientific School, by requiring some knowledge of Latin as a requisite for admission, though doing so for its own purposes and its own advantage, is yet sustaining the cause of sound education, and contributing in no slight degree to the broader intellectual development of those whose instruction has been intrusted to its charge, by placing them in a measure in sympathetic and intelligent relations to other leading departments of knowledge, in which few of them can ever hope to make any extensive acquisitions.

In conclusion, the Committee would make the two following specific recommendations:

- 1st. That six books of Cæsar's Commentaries, or an equivalent amount in some other author or authors, be hereafter regarded as the minimum amount which will be accepted in the Latin examination, and that this requirement be rigidly enforced.

- 2nd. That after the Examination of 1873, an examination be also required in some text-book for the translation of simple exercises from Latin into English.

*A Statement of the Library orders drawn from the State Treasury
for the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.	TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.
Hartford, -----	First,	6th.*	South Windsor,	No. 8,	8th.
" -----	South,	6th.*	" -----	No. 10,	3d.
" -----	Arsenal,	5th.*	Suffield, -----	North East,	3d.
" -----	West Middle,	9th.*	" -----	East,	3d.
" -----	North East,	4th.*	" -----	South East,	12th.
" -----	High School,	5th.*	West Hartford, -----	Middle,	3d.
Avon, -----	No. 1,	2d.	" -----	South,	2d.
" -----	No. 6,	1st.	" -----	West,	2d.
Berlin, -----	No. 5,	1st.	" -----	North,	2d.
" -----	No. 7,	4th.	" -----	North West,	1st.
" -----	No. 8,	1st.	" -----	Prospect Hill,	2d.
Bloomfield, -----	Farms,	4th.	" -----	East,	1st.
Bristol, -----	No. 1,	3d.	" -----	South East,	2d.
" -----	No. 6,	2d.	" -----	High School,	1st.
Canton, -----	East Hill,	4th.	Wethersfield, -----	No. 3,	8th.
East Windsor, -----	No. 1,	5th.	Windsor, -----	No. 1,	2d.
" -----	No. 4,	1st.	Windsor Locks, -----	Union,	7th.*
" -----	No. 5,	2d.*	20 towns; 70 districts, (including 2		
" -----	No. 7,	3d.	High Schools;) 9 1st installments; 11,		
" -----	No. 8,	3d.*	2d; 14, 3d; 13, 4th; 8, 5th; 4, 6th; 4,		
" -----	No. 10,	7th.	7th; 2, 8th; 3, 9th; 1, 11th; 1, 12th.		
" -----	No. 12,	1st.			
Enfield, -----	No. 1,	4th.	New Haven, -----	City,	10th.*
" -----	No. 2,	4th.*	" -----	Westville,	4th.*
" -----	No. 4,	5th.	Branford, -----	Union,	4th.*
" -----	No. 6,	3d.	Cheshire, -----	No. 12,	3d.
" -----	No. 8,	5th.*	Derby, -----	No. 4,	9th.*
" -----	No. 13,	9th.*	East Haven, -----	Union,	4th.*
Farmington, -----	West,	3d.	Guilford, -----	Nut Plains S.	1st.
" -----	Union,	6th.*	Hamden, -----	No. 8,	15th.
Glastonbury, -----	No. 2,	7th.	" -----	No. 10,	6th.
Manchester, -----	No. 1,	4th.	" -----	No. 11,	3d.
" -----	No. 2,	4th.	Madison, -----	North West,	2d.
" -----	No. 3,	4th.	" -----	Boston Street,	3d.
" -----	No. 4,	3d.	" -----	East River,	11th.
" -----	No. 5,	6th.	Meriden, -----	Prattville,	9th.*
" -----	No. 6,	4th.	Milford, -----	No. 10,	1st.
" -----	No. 7,	4th.	North Branford, -----	No. 7,	2d.
" -----	No. 8,	4th.*	North Haven, -----	No. 2,	13th.
" -----	No. 9,	5th.*	Orange, -----	No. 1,	1st.
Marlborough, -----	Centre,	3d.	" -----	Allington,	1st.
Simsbury, -----	Union,	1st.	" -----	Union,	5th.*
" -----	Centre,	2d.	Waterbury, -----	Centre,	13th.*
" -----	Tarrierville,	2d.*	Woodbridge, -----	North,	4th.
Southington, -----	No. 1,	5th.*	" -----	North West,	3d.
" -----	No. 3,	3d.	" -----	Middle,	3d.
" -----	No. 4,	9th.*	" -----	South,	4th.
" -----	No. 11,	3d.*	" -----	South West,	4th.
South Windsor, -----	No. 1,	11th.	15 towns; 26 districts; 4 1st install-		
" -----	No. 2,	7th.	ments; 2, 2d; 5, 3d; 6, 4th; 1, 5th; 1,		
" -----	No. 3,	5th.	6th; 2, 9th; 1, 10th; 1, 11th; 2, 13th;		
" -----	No. 4,	4th.	1, 15th.		
" -----	No. 6,	3d.			

(Continued.)

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.	TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.
New London, ---	Union,	10th.*	Canterbury, ---	No. 6,	3d.
Norwich, -----	West Chelsea,	6th.*	“ ---	No. 7,	1st.
“ ---	Wequonnoc,	2d.	“ ---	No. 10,	2d.
Colchester, ---	No. 1,	3d.*	Killingly, ---	No. 1,	2d.*
“ ---	No. 3,	2d.	Putnam, -----	No. 1,	1st.
“ ---	No. 4,	2d.	“ ---	No. 3,	1st.
“ ---	No. 5,	1st.	“ ---	No. 5,	2d.*
“ ---	No. 6,	2d.	“ ---	No. 6,	1st.*
“ ---	No. 7,	1st.	Windham, -----	No. 1,	4th.*
“ ---	No. 8,	2d.	Woodstock, ---	No. 11,	1st.
“ ---	No. 9,	1st.	6 towns; 13 districts; 5 1st installments; 4, 2d; 1, 3d; 3, 4th.		
“ ---	Westches'er Cen.	1st.	Litchfield, ---	Beach Street,	9th.
“ ---	“ N. W.	1st.	“ ---	Harris Plain,	10th.
“ ---	“ N. E.	2d.	Colebrook, ---	South,	1st.
“ ---	“ S. W.	1st.	“ ---	South West,	1st.
“ ---	“ S. E.	1st.	New Hartford, -	Pine Meadow,	2d.*
Franklin, -----	No. 2,	2d.	“ ---	Town Hill,	8th.
“ ---	No. 3,	3d.	New Milford, --	No. 1,	15th.
Griswold, -----	No. 12,	3d.*	“ ---	No. 9,	11th.
Groton, -----	No. 1,	1st.*	“ ---	No. 13,	4th.
Preston, -----	No. 7,	1st.	Norfolk, -----	South Norfolk,	1st.
Sprague, -----	No. 1,	5th.*	“ ---	East Middle,	1st.
“ ---	No. 3,	10th.	“ ---	High School,	1st.
Stonington, ---	No. 3,	5th.*	North Canaan, -	No. 2,	1st.
9 towns; 24 districts; 9 1st installments; 7, 2d; 3, 3d; 2, 5th; 1, 6th; 2, 10th.			Plymouth, -----	No. 1,	6th.
Bridgeport, ---	Union,	4th.*	“ ---	No. 3,	3d.
“ ---	Island Brook,	2d.*	“ ---	No. 5,	12th.
“ ---	Old South,	1st.*	“ ---	No. 9,	4th.
Danbury, -----	Centre,	9th.*	“ ---	No. 10,	6th.*
“ ---	Pembroke,	1st.	“ ---	No. 11,	3d.
“ ---	King Street,	3d.	“ ---	No. 12,	2d.
Darien, -----	No. 4, (Holmes,)	2d.	“ ---	No. 14,	3d.
Greenwich, -----	Meeting House,	6th.*	Salisbury, -----	No. 2,	2d.*
Huntington, ---	Mill,	1st.	Torrington, ---	Torrington, S.	10th.
“ ---	Coram,	1st.	“ ---	“ C.	10th.
“ ---	French,	1st.	“ ---	“ N.	10th.
“ ---	Lower White Hill	1st.	Winchester, ---	No. 4,	4th.*
Norwalk, -----	Down Town,	2d.*	“ ---	No. 8,	1st.
“ ---	North West,	5th.*	Woodbury, -----	No. 2,	1st.
“ ---	Centre,	8th.*	“ ---	No. 14,	1st.
“ ---	Over River,	3d.*	11 towns; 29 districts, (including 1 High School;) 9 1st installments; 3, 2d; 3, 3d; 3, 4th; 2, 6th; 1, 8th; 1, 9th; 4, 10th; 1, 11th; 1, 12th; 1, 15th.		
Reading, -----	No. 1,	1st.	Middletown, ---	City,	9th.*
Ridgefield, ---	No. 1,	1st.	Chatham, -----	E. Hampton, C.	2d.*
Stamford, -----	Union,	2d.*	Chester, -----	North,	2d.
Trumbull, -----	Long Hill,	5th.	Clinton, -----	Union,	5th.*
10 towns; 20 districts; 8 1st installments; 4, 2d; 2, 3d; 1, 4th; 2, 5th; 1, 6th; 1, 8th; 1, 9th.			Cromwell, -----	North,	2d.*
Brooklyn, -----	No. 2,	2d.	East Haddam, .	No. 16,	3d.
Canterbury, ---	No. 2,	4th.	Killingworth, --	Union,	2d.*
“ ---	No. 4,	4th.	Old Saybrook, --	Union,	3d.

(Continued.)

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.	TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.
Portland,-----	No. 1,	2d.*	Bolton, -----	Centre,	3d.
"-----	No. 2,	6th.*	Coventry, -----	No. 9,	10th.
"-----	No. 3,	4th.	Mansfield, -----	No. 4,	1st.
"-----	No. 4,	4th.	"-----	No. 5,	1st.
"-----	No. 5,	1st.	"-----	No. 10,	1st.
"-----	No. 6,	2d.	Stafford, -----	W. Staff, No. 2,	1st.
9 towns; 14 districts; 1 1st installment; 6, 2d; 2, 3d; 2, 4th; 1, 5th; 1, 6th; 1, 9th.			Union, -----	No. 4,	9th.
			Vernon,-----	Rockville East,	11th.*
			6 towns; 8 districts; 4 1st installments; 1, 3d; 1, 9th; 1, 10th; 1, 11th.		

SUMMARY.—86 towns; 204 districts, (including 3 High Schools;) 49 1st installments; 37, 2d; 31, 3d; 28, 4th; 14, 5th; 10, 6th; 4, 7th; 4, 8th; 9, 9th; 8, 10th; 4, 11th; 2, 12th; 2, 13th; 2, 15th.

Number of districts, (marked *,) which received *multiple* appropriations, 60. Amount paid to these districts, \$2,010. Whole amount drawn from the Treasury for 204 districts, \$2,960.

Ten towns drew the full amount to which they were entitled. These were Manchester, West Hartford, *Windsor Locks*, New Haven, *Branford*, Woodbridge, *New London*, Colchester, *Clinton* and Portland. Those in *italics* drew as Union Districts.

The town of Woodbridge also drew its full amount the previous year.

THE COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT.

On the opposite page will be found a table showing the residences, (by States, etc.,) of the students in the colleges of Connecticut. It will be seen that thirty states and two territories are represented, beside sixteen other countries, in America, Europe, Asia, and Oceanica. Thus the educational influence of Connecticut reaches directly every quarter of the globe.

The following is a classified summary of students :

I. COLLEGES.		III. OTHER PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.	
Yale College, (Academic,)-----	517	Yale Law School,-----	36
Trinity College,-----	89	Yale Medical School,-----	24
Wesleyan University,-----	189	Sheffield Scientific School,-----	172
Total in Colleges,-----	795	Total in these Schools,-----	232
II. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.		IV. *Graduate, Special and Art Students,-----	
Yale Theological Seminary,-----	96		59
Theological Institute of Conn.,-----	29	GRAND TOTAL,-----	1,242
Berkeley Divinity School,-----	31		
Total Theological Students,---	156	* Not including those elsewhere named in the Catalogue.	

STATES.	1 Yale.	2 Trinity.	3 Wesleyan Univ.	4 Total.	5 Yale Theol.	6 Sheffield.	7 Other Students.	8 Yale Total.	9 Total in all Colleges.
Alabama, -----	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	3
California, -----	5	2	0	7	0	2	1	8	10
Connecticut, -----	141	9	24	174	20	72	70	303	336
Delaware, -----	1	0	2	3	0	3	0	4	6
Georgia, -----	1	5	0	6	0	0	1	2	7
Illinois, -----	24	1	0	25	5	4	7	40	41
Indiana, -----	0	0	1	1	5	1	0	6	7
Iowa, -----	3	1	0	4	5	0	1	9	10
Kansas, -----	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kentucky, -----	6	1	0	7	0	3	2	11	12
Louisiana, -----	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	3
Maine, -----	7	6	17	30	3	2	0	12	35
Maryland, -----	3	0	2	5	1	0	0	4	6
Massachusetts, -----	28	3	45	76	13	4	9	54	102
Michigan, -----	5	3	0	8	3	0	0	8	11
Minnesota, -----	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	4
Missouri, -----	9	1	0	10	0	0	1	10	11
New Jersey, -----	23	5	8	36	0	6	2	31	44
New Hampshire, -----	6	1	10	17	1	0	0	7	18
New York, -----	164	22	63	249	1	49	6	220	305
North Carolina, -----	1	4	0	5	0	1	0	2	6
Ohio, -----	27	2	1	30	14	4	2	47	50
Pennsylvania, -----	35	10	4	49	6	12	6	59	73
Rhode Island, -----	4	0	3	7	0	1	3	8	11
South Carolina, -----	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Tennessee, -----	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	3
Texas, -----	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont, -----	7	0	7	14	2	0	1	10	17
Virginia, -----	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Wisconsin, -----	4	1	0	5	8	3	1	16	17
TERRITORIES.									
Colorado, -----	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dist. of Columbia, -----	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2
OTHER COUNTRIES.									
Chili, -----	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
China, -----	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Cuba, -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
India, -----	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Japan, -----	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
New Brunswick, -----	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Nova Scotia, -----	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Ontario, -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Quebec, -----	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sandwich Islands, -----	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Scotland, -----	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Switzerland, -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Syria, -----	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	3
Turkey, -----	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Wales, -----	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
West Indies, -----	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS, -----	517	89	189	795	96	172	119	904	1182

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES RESPECTING SCHOOL LAWS.

Question 1st. When any town unites all its districts and parts of districts, in the manner provided in Chapter VII of the School Laws, and gives the notice required in Section 87 to the adjoining town or towns with which it had previously maintained joint districts, shall the children living in those former joint districts be enumerated and returned from the towns which have had jurisdiction over those districts, or shall each town enumerate and return those living within its own limits?

Answer. A town which unites its districts and parts of districts, and gives the notice required by Section 87, constitutes one district, the boundaries of which exactly coincide with those of the town. Consequently all joint districts in which it had participated are dissolved; and all towns that had shared in such districts are thereafter to enumerate and return only for those parts of such districts which are within their own limits; that is, they are to follow the *town line* in their enumeration.

Ques. 2d. Can a school district use the money apportioned to it by the joint board, according to Section 110, to maintain its school longer than 30 (or 24) weeks, provided it does not use up all that money within that time?

Ans. In a case of that kind, the provisions of Section 111 supplement those of Sec. 110. The selectmen are to draw orders on the town treasurer for paying all proper expenses actually incurred by any district, "if the expense incurred by the district for the above named purposes, during the school year, does not exceed the amount fixed upon for such district, as provided in the preceding section of this act," (i. e., in Sec. 110.) When a district by good management is able to maintain its school *more* than 30 (or 24) weeks upon the money apportioned to it in accordance with Sec. 110, it is entitled to the benefit of its own prudence and economy. But no district is entitled to draw, in any case, more than it has actually expended for legitimate school expenses.

Ques. 3d. Does the law make any provision for the appointment of a "hiring committee," (i. e., one to hire a teacher or teachers,) other than the district committee? And if the appointment of such "hiring committee" is not according to law, can a teacher employed by him claim any pay?

Ans. The law does *not* provide for any "hiring committee" other than the district committee. On the contrary, it expressly says, (Sec. 90); "The committee [of every district] * * * shall, unless otherwise directed by the district, or unless the town has directed the School Visitors to employ the teachers, employ one or more qualified teachers." If such "hiring committee" is appointed, and the district direct him, instead of the district committee, to employ a teacher or teachers, then he is to do neither more nor less than the district directs. In such a case the district committee is virtually directed by the district *not* to employ a teacher. But though the appointment of a "hiring committee" is not provided for by law, yet if a district appoints such a committee, and he acts under the direction of the district in hiring a teacher, the district is bound by his acts, and the teacher so employed has the same claim for wages that he would have if he had been employed by the district committee.

Ques. 4th. Section 47 says, "Every school district shall be a body corporate, and shall have power * * * to employ teachers." Section 90 says, "The committee [of every district] * * * shall, [except in certain specified cases,] employ one or more qualified teachers." A district in a legal meeting votes to employ a particular teacher, who is specified by name. The committee declines to engage that teacher, and then claims that the teacher is not duly employed, on the ground that the district did not pass any vote authorizing or directing the committee to hire him, and that teachers can be employed only through the agency of the committee. Now is, or is not, a vote of a district to employ a specified teacher an engagement of such teacher? And is a district bound to employ teachers solely through its committee?

Ans. A vote like that described in this question is not a *completed* agreement. The hiring of a teacher is a contract, and some person must act in behalf of the district in making such contract. The proper person to act in such a case is the district committee. The vote of the district is for his guidance, and his duty is to act in accordance with that vote. If he refuses or neglects to act in that way, the district has the right to authorize some one else to carry out its wishes as expressed in its vote. The committee is the agent of the district, and is bound to obey all proper directions and instructions of the district.

Ques. 5th. If a district votes to employ a specified teacher, and afterward rescinds that vote before any contract has been made with that teacher, has such teacher any claim upon the district for damages?

Ans. No, for there had been no actual engagement to employ that teacher.

Ques. 6th. Does the language of Sec. 47, "Every school district * * * shall be holden to pay the wages of such teachers as are employed by the committee of such district in conformity to law," imply that a district is not holden for the wages of teachers employed otherwise than by the committee?

Ans. No. However a teacher is employed, if a district accepts his services by retaining him in its school, it is holden to pay his wages. But in order that a teacher's wages may be paid out of the town treasury, it is necessary, (1,) that such teacher be duly examined and approved by the School Visitors, and (2,) that his certificate be not revoked by the Visitors.

Ques. 7th. If a district committee, after having accepted his appointment, refuses or neglects to perform any duty legally assigned to him by vote of the district, does such practical resignation of his office before another is chosen in his stead render him liable to the penalty of five dollars provided in Sec. 63?

Ans. As the committee of a district is chosen *for the year*, he may be expected and required to perform the duties of his office for the *full time* for which he was chosen. Hence if he refuses or neglects to perform those duties till the end of his term, he is liable to the penalty referred to. But there are reasons which justify a committee in resigning; and in cases where no such reasons exist, the expediency of exacting the penalty may sometimes be doubtful.

Ques. 8th. If a teacher commences his school several days or weeks before he is examined and certified by the Visitors as required by law, has he any legal claim to his wages for the time previous to his receiving the certificate? And have the selectmen the right to draw an order in favor of any district, to pay a teacher for the time that he taught without a certificate?

Ans. The plain intent of the law, (Sec. 97,) is that a teacher shall be examined and duly certified before the opening of his school; and a literal compliance with this intent may legally be insisted upon. The "dating back" of a certificate to make

it comply with the letter of the law is not conforming to but circumventing the law.

Ques. 9th. Is it required that the certificate of the School Visitors to the selectmen, required by Sec. 111, should state that the registers have been filled out and returned to the Visitors? (Sec. 98). And is it the duty of the selectmen to inquire whether the registers have been returned or not?

Ans. The Visitors are required to certify the selectmen that "the schools have been kept *in all respects* according to law." This *implies* that the registers have been filled out and returned, as required by Sec. 98. The law does not specifically direct the Visitors to certify to this fact, but there is manifest propriety in their doing so. And as they may properly certify to it, so the selectmen may properly inquire whether the registers have been duly filled out and returned, though it is not their duty to make this inquiry.

Ques. 10th. Section 90 requires the committee of every district to "visit the schools by one or more of their number twice at least during each term." If the committee neglect to do this in any term, and this fact is known to the selectmen, is it allowable for them to draw an order on the town treasurer in favor of such district for such term?

Ans. The *duty* of the committee on this point is plainly stated in the law, but *no penalty* is specified for a neglect of this duty. Should the public money be withheld from a district on account of the committee's neglect in this respect, the penalty would practically fall upon the *teacher*, which would not be right.

INVENTION AND EDUCATION.

The variety and success of Connecticut manufactories have ever been remarkable. The statistics of the United States Patent Office show that the inventive genius of Connecticut is unrivalled. This preëminence is clearly due to the foresight of our fathers in organizing public schools, which the text books of the times, even those published in New York and Philadelphia, pronounced the best in this country. Education became universal. The results show the pecuniary value of intelligence. The following figures, furnished by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subject, illustrate the average superiority of Connecticut in this particular. The figures relate to the last year reported.

New Haven, May 21, 1873.

Dear Sir:—I give you the five States, in their order, having the greatest number of patents issued in proportion to the number of inhabitants, our own State, as usual, standing first:

Connecticut,	648	patents issued,	being one to every	829.
Massachusetts,	1,435	"	"	" " 1,014.
Rhode Island,	179	"	"	" " 1,214.
New Jersey,	682	"	"	" " 1,328.
New York,	3,079	"	"	" " 1,423.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN E. EARLE.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The past year has been one of unprecedented prosperity for this school. Its members have been more permanent, and of a higher order of attainment than in former years. Greater prominence has been given to drawing than ever before in this institution or any other in this State, except the Sheffield Scientific School, and with the happiest results. The instructor in this important department is Miss E. D. Browning, a pupil of Walter Smith, the Director of Art Education in the Public Schools of Massachusetts. Beginning her instructions with the present school year, she has awakened great interest in this subject, and the members of the school have made most gratifying progress.

At the close of the winter term, Miss Ella S. Smith resigned her place as assistant, to the regret of all connected with the school, and Miss Ella J. Gibbs was appointed in her place. The following is the present corps of teachers: I. N. Carleton, Principal; Wm. B. Dwight, Vice Principal. The assistant teachers are Miss Emma M. Goldthwaite, Miss E. D. Browning, Miss Ella J. Gibbs and Miss Celeste E. Bush. Prof. Ralph G. Hibbard of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, is instructor in reading and elocution. With the long cherished conviction that reading is the most important study taught in our public schools, I have often congratulated the members and friends of the Normal School that this department is in so good hands. The striking results apparent at every examination attest the excellence of his methods.

The salary of the Principal of the school is \$3,000, and that of the Vice Principal is \$2,100. The following is a detailed statement of all payments made by the State Board of Education for the purposes of the Normal School from May 13th, 1872, to May 13th, 1873.

Salaries,.....	\$8,655.50
Furniture,.....	873.00
Books and stationery,.....	140.52
School supplies,.....	217.05
Repairs, front steps and walk,.....	239.30
Coal and Janitor,.....	901.77
Insurance,.....	181.57
Lithographic stone,.....	50.00
Special lectures,.....	90.00
Incidentals,.....	17.00
Physiological charts and skeleton,.....	49.40
Diplomas and graduating expenses,.....	91.17
Advertising,.....	91.60
Expressage,.....	7.34
Catalogues and printing,.....	79.60
	<hr/>
	\$11,684.82

The new desks and furniture have added much to the comfort and attractiveness of the school. The financial year as reported above runs from May to May; the school year ends with August. The total expenditures of *the last school year*, to August, 1872, were \$12,078.78. The amount expended thus far during *the present school year* is \$9,261.99. It is the purpose and expectation of the Board not to exceed the appropriation.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The whole series of regular Institutes was more than usually successful. The popular interest shown by the large audiences gathering during the day as well as in the evenings was gratifying. The importance and usefulness of these meetings were never more generally appreciated. Many local Institutes also, occupying a day, or part of a day, have been held in different sections of the State. It is proposed during the current year to multiply these meetings for the benefit of the teachers and friends of education in individual towns. Reading, language-exercises and the mastery of the mother tongue, drawing and map-drawing will be prominent subjects of discussion and illustration at these town gatherings.

The prevalence of the horse disease made it impracticable to hold the usual number of Institutes during the autumn and early winter. The session advertised at Putnam was postponed on account of the occurrence of the State Fast during the time appointed for that meeting. Another session was postponed for special reasons. Seven regular Institutes have been held during the year, as follows: at New London, commencing September 26th, with 109 teachers and school officers in attendance; in Norfolk, beginning October 10th, with 103 in attendance; in Suffield, November 14th, number present 114; in Higganum, March 27th, number present 125; in Stafford Springs, April 3d, 55 present; in Greenwich, April 17th, number in attendance 107; in Washington, April 24th. The attendance here was unusually large, being 181, and the meeting was one of peculiar interest.

The aggregate attendance of teachers and school officers was 794, and the average was a little over 113.

The following persons have assisted at the Institutes: Governor Marshall Jewell, Judge E. Carpenter, Hon. Henry P. Haven, Professors Wm. N. Rice and R. G. Hibbard of the Wesleyan University, H. E. Sawyer of Middletown, Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of Board of Education of Massachusetts, E. A. Hubbard, Superintendent of the schools of Fitchburg, Mass., Rev. F. T. Russell, Waterbury, Chas. Hammond, Principal of Monson Academy, D. H. Cruttenden of Brooklyn, N. Y., Hon. Wm. H. Potter, Mystic River, Rev. W. W. Belden, Bristol, Giles Potter, Essex, Randall Spaulding, Rockville, Professors T. A. Thacher, Wm. H. Brewer, Yale College, D. C. Gilman, President of the University of California, Professor Sanborn Tenney, Williams College, F. F. Barrows, Hartford, Mark Pitman, Fair Haven, Rev. H. B. Elliot, Litchfield, Charles Northend, I. N. Carleton, Wm. B. Dwight, E. S. Smith, E. M. Goldthwaite, E. D. Browning, and C. E. Bush, New Britain. The whole number of lectures given is 159. The amount expended is \$2,583.38. Balance on hand at beginning of the year, sixty cents. Annual appropriation \$3,000, making \$3,000.60 for the past year. Balance unexpended, \$417.22, which is needed for the two sessions postponed, and soon to be held.

The vouchers for all moneys paid out for Institutes have been audited and approved by Judge E. Carpenter, the Treasurer of the Board of Education, and deposited in the Comptroller's office, as also have been similar vouchers for all expenses for the Normal School.

THE SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON.

The condition of our National Capital, and especially the state of its schools, should concern every American citizen. But formerly its schools were sadly neglected, and were a reproach to the nation. In Europe the metropolis is usually the best representative of the educational institutions of each country. In our country before the war, and under the blight of slavery, it was among the worst.

Thomas Jefferson was the first President of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools in Washington, and continued to hold that office for three years, or till 1808. Contributing both time and money, he tried in vain to organize an efficient system of public schools for that city. He urged Congress to appropriate suitable lots in the city for school buildings, and to grant other and further aid. Jefferson also prepared with his own hand a most liberal bill for a free-school system for Virginia. How different would have been the history alike of Washington, and the Old Dominion, had the counsels of this far-seeing statesman been duly heeded. It is by neglect of education that the State so rich in natural resources, most favored in all the elements of material prosperity, has become poor indeed. Near the close of his eventful life, Jefferson wrote from Poplar Forest, his favorite retreat: "Nearly forty years ago I proposed a bill for elementary schools in every county, which should embrace every household. The object of this bill is to bring into action that mass of talents which lies buried in poverty in every country, for want of the means of development, and thus give activity to a mass of mind, which in proportion to our population shall be double or treble what it is in most countries. Mine may after all be an Utopian dream, but being innocent, I have thought I might indulge in it, till I got to the land of dreams, and sleep there with the dreamers of all past and future ages." But now Virginia, learning late but well in the school of adversity, heeds the long-neglected counsels of

her most gifted son, and is organizing an admirable system of public schools; and Washington has already more than realized "the dream" of Jefferson.

The progress made in that city during the last decade may be seen from the following extract from the address which I gave at the dedication of the fitly-named Jefferson School, on the seventh day of December last.

If Dr. Sunderland, in his interpretation of the prophecy just read, means that Washington *was* "the wilderness," "the solitary place," educationally, ten years ago, I fully concur with him, and also in the view that this city, which so recently was the desert, now, indeed, doth "bud and blossom as the rose." Nearly ten years ago I was invited, under the administration of Mayor Wallach, to give a lecture in the hall of the Smithsonian Institution to the friends of education in this city on "the advantages of the supervision of schools." Previously Washington had not regularly employed a city superintendent of schools. To ascertain the facts in the case, and to learn more fully the need of such supervision, I visited your schools, and was greatly surprised to find them, as a whole, in a low condition. While there were some fair buildings and as good schools as could be expected under the circumstances, there were many kept in wretched shanties, in hired houses, that have just been fitly called 'Peggotty' palaces. The whole system was unworthy of a city of the culture, size, and resources of Washington, a conspicuous disgrace to the nation that boasted of the excellence of its schools, and discreditable to Congress, that persistently overlooked the educational need of this District, while it was helping the remotest Territories. But how grand and cheering the change wrought during the last ten years. These new and noble edifices fairly indicate also the great improvement of the schools themselves. Having recently inspected them, I congratulate you on the marked progress made and on the manifold evidence of their faithful supervision. Formerly your schools were not only poor, but for the poor only. They were regarded as pauper schools. To attend them was disreputable. Private schools were sustained by the rich, and the public schools had degenerated, because the so-called better classes did not patronize them nor care for them. But the new educational system of Washington is undermining that system of caste and promoting greater sympathy, intercourse, and acquaintance among all classes. While your public schools are now better than private schools, giving a more thorough and substantial education, thus becoming good enough for the sons of the rich, they are none too good for the sons of the poor. It benefits all classes thus to mingle together.

As Washington formerly suffered from an illiberal spirit, so in the future your present liberality will bring an ample recompense. A penurious policy in regard to schools would be ruinous to any community. Especially in this metropolis of America would such a policy defeat its own aim of saving, and result in deterioration and loss. It would be 'penny wise and pound foolish.' Washington has lately made munificent expenditures for schools, but they will prove your most profitable investments.

WOMEN AS SCHOOL VISITORS.

In Connecticut, Massachusetts and several other States, women are beginning to serve as School Visitors. So far the experiment seems to work well. In some towns it is not easy to find professional men, whether clergymen, lawyers or physicians, who will spare the time required for the thorough supervision of schools. In such towns there are usually well educated women, experienced as teachers, in practical sympathy with the work of the school-room, and with leisure and heart for the duties of the office. The great majority of our teachers are females. During the last *summer* the number of male teachers was only 198, while the females numbered 2,240, being more than eleven times the number of males. The very structure of woman's mind fits her for teaching, especially in elementary schools. Woman is the natural guardian of the young. Outside of the family, she nowhere seems so truly to occupy her appropriate sphere. While woman so generally excels in instruction, are there not cases where her attainments and powers may be wisely employed in the supervision of schools?

THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

While abroad, my attention was turned to institutions for the training of nurses. Training schools of this kind have long been in successful operation in France and Germany. Experience has demonstrated the necessity of special education for the important service required in the sick-room. We are often told how helpful and cheering was the presence of a skilled nurse to the invalid traveler on the Continent, awakening hope and the feeling of security, in spite of discomforts and the de-

pression natural to a stranger, sick in a strange land. Many, grateful for such timely service in the hour of need, are loud in praise of the tact and skill of some professional nurse or "Sister of Charity" who had watched by them with the sympathy of a mother. The patience and unselfish devotion to duty shown by "Sisters of Charity" in the sick room deserve the highest commendation. We have something to learn from their self-denying example.

Associations or "orders" somewhat kindred in their aims have been formed in Protestant communities. The Deaconess Institution has already been organized in England, under the special sanction and inspection of the Lord Bishop of London. One of the duties of this "ancient and primitive order" thus revived is "to minister to those who are gathered in hospitals, prisons, asylums and the like." A Deaconess is not bound by any vows, is not secluded from her friends, but is expected to devote all her care and study to her office for three years, the engagement renewable at pleasure. Many other recent movements in England indicate a demand for the special training of nurses. With the order of Deaconesses nursing is but one of many benevolent aims; but several institutions have been organized in England *solely* for the training of nurses. One has been in successful operation in Edinburgh for more than ten years. So great is the public appreciation of its importance and results, that there has been a steadily increasing demand for the society's nurses; a demand far exceeding the supply. Results have turned opponents to friends, and silenced the ridicule which the plan at first encountered. The movement was inspired by Florence Nightingale, and after meeting many embarrassments, now commands general confidence and liberal support, and schools for nurses have been recently multiplied in England.

Florence Nightingale's success at the great barrack hospital at Scutari was due to her thorough training as a nurse. Reared in affluence, highly educated as the child of cultivated parents, she early devoted herself to plans for the improvement of hospital treatment of the sick. For this purpose she entered the "school of deaconesses" at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, in 1849, as a voluntary nurse, and went through the regular course

of training in order to qualify herself for the work of ministering to the sick. After her return she took charge of the Sanitarium for invalid governesses in London, and soon gave it new efficiency. It was her well-known education as a nurse that prompted the Secretary of War to secure her services during the Crimean war, when she became the idol of the army and indeed of the nation. The subscription of \$250,000 as an expression of the gratitude of the British people she devoted to the founding of an institution for the training of nurses, which is still under her efficient care.

Our late war developed a kindred heroism and devotion in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, and some women of the highest culture, who rendered noble service in our hospitals, are the most active promoters of this movement for the training of nurses, resulting in the organization of the new institutions in Philadelphia, New York and New Haven.

Our most experienced physicians complain bitterly of the *ignorance* of nurses and the mismanagement of patients by their attendants. The recovery of a patient often depends more on good nursing than on the skill of the physician, and the efforts of the best doctors can be neutralized by blundering attendants. Every nurse should be competent to recognize and report to the doctor the variation of the pulse, the temperature of the body, the action of medicines, and the significance of ordinary symptoms, and to understand the dressing of wounds, the ventilation and disinfecting of rooms, the quieting of patients and the preparation of food for the sick.

The Training School now organizing in New Haven should receive the most liberal support. Such a school has long been needed and ought to be generously endowed. The medical profession in New Haven are a unit in its favor. The enlarged State hospital in the city supplies an appropriate place. Managed by eminent physicians, and upon an unsectarian basis, designed for the whole State, it ought to command the sympathy of all. Liberal subscriptions, four of a thousand dollars each, have already been received. A large endowment is required to secure success. An extract from the prospectus of the committee of administration is given below.

It is believed that throughout New England there are many unemployed, capable, educated young women, over twenty-two and under thirty-six years of age, daughters of clergymen, professional men and farmers, who, with a true missionary spirit, would submit themselves to the trials which must arise in the pursuit of a thorough hospital training as nurses. This training once secured, an occupation and support are ensured. Should the public throughout the State respond to this appeal, quarters will be provided, a superintendent of experience put in charge, and a thorough course of instruction planned, including the care of the sick in all matters properly devolving upon the nurse, ventilation, cleanliness, preparation and serving of food, recording of symptoms, etc., and, in surgical cases, the dressing of wounds, bandaging, etc. Text-books will be used and special lectures will be given. A number of the medical men of the city have expressed cordial interest in this enterprise, and have offered to give instruction to nurses in classes and at the bedsides of their patients in the hospital. Should the plan meet with the support it merits, steps will be taken at once to put the work upon a permanent basis, and to make the school the source of supply for the whole State, the duty of its pupils, when qualified, being considered to lie, not in any fixed locality, but wherever there is the greatest need for their services. In considering, each one for himself, whether he will give the help and encouragement asked for, it is well that we should remember not only the claims of the destitute, for the poor we have always with us, but also the necessities of our families and ourselves, for, though we shall not all be poor, it is certain that we shall all be sick and may be dependent, in a greater measure than we now realize, upon the success of this enterprise, not only for our comfort in sickness, but in certain contingencies for our very lives. Who, among the readers of this appeal, would know where to turn for a skillful nurse should he be the victim of a railroad accident, as he is liable to be at any day, or to be overtaken by serious illness, as he must be at some day? It is earnestly hoped that such action will be taken upon this statement, as will put the proposed plan beyond a chance of failure. Contributions in the form of donations towards a permanent fund, or as annual subscriptions, may be sent to Hon. Morris Tyler, treasurer, New Haven.

The following Duties for Nurses as defined by Miss Nightingale will form the basis of instruction for the nurses at the School in New Haven :

“You are expected to be sober, honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet and orderly, cleanly and neat. You are expected to undertake night duty when required, and to become skillful: 1. In the dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds, and in applying fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings. 2. In the application of leeches, externally and internally. 3. In the administration of enemas for men and women. 4. In the management of

trusses and appliances in uterine complaints. 5. In the best method of friction to the body and extremities. 6. In the management of helpless patients, *i. e.*, moving, changing, personal cleanliness of, keeping warm (or cool,) preventing and dressing bed-sores, managing positions. 7. In bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints. 8. In making the beds of patients, and removal of sheets while patient is in bed. 9. You are required to attend at operations. 10. To be competent to cook gruel, arrow-root, egg-flip, puddings, and drinks for the sick. 11. To understand ventilation, or keeping the ward fresh by night as well as by day. 12. To be careful that great cleanliness is observed in all the utensils—those used for the secretions as well as those required for cooking. 13. To make strict observations in the following particulars: The state of secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, intelligence, (as delirium or stupor,) breathing, sleep, state of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicines; and to learn the management of convalescents.”

THE WORDS OF THE GOVERNOR.

“The schools of Connecticut have been the objects of its pride and favor too long for any recommendation of mine to be needed to ensure them your continued support. Their condition in very full detail will be presented to you by the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education.

The total amount expended for the public schools during the last official year was one million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and forty dollars and seventy cents, (\$1,528,440.70), of which one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$1,127,717.67) was raised by town and district taxation.

The number of children in the State between four and sixteen years of age, in January, 1873, was one hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-three (132,943). There were thirteen thousand five hundred and twelve (13,512) children who did not attend any school during the last year.”

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

In accordance with the statute of the Legislature of 1869, as revised in 1872, no children under fourteen years of age can be legally “employed to labor *in any business whatever*, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school at

least three months" in each year of such service. The penalty for the violation of this law is one hundred dollars for each offense.

This law is most beneficent in its aim and results. During the three years of its operation it has met general and cordial approval, and brought large numbers into our schools.

Of late, instances of remissness in this matter have come to the knowledge of the Board of Education. Reluctant to believe that employers have intentionally violated this statute, I attribute this result to inadvertency. The leading manufacturers throughout the State have cordially sustained this law, and even volunteered to sign the following pledge: "We hereby agree that we will employ no children under fourteen years of age, except those who are provided with a certificate from the local school officers of actual attendance at school the full term required by law." It is not believed that any one of "the signers" intends to repudiate this agreement. They have shown a degree of liberality and interest in common schools worthy of special commendation.

But this law applies not to manufacturers only, but to merchants, mechanics, farmers, and all employers of children, and should be executed with equal strictness toward individuals and companies. It protects helpless childhood, whose rights are sacred. It recognizes the claims of the humblest child to an education as that which the State cannot neglect without detriment to itself and harm to a human soul. The State, neither by act nor omission, may doom a single child to ignorance and its consequent evils. The temporary hardships occasionally incident to the observance of this law will be counterbalanced a thousand fold by the permanent advantage of both parents and children, but its neglect will inflict lasting evil upon them and the whole community.

While the law and its penalties are needful, it is hoped prosecutions will be unnecessary. To this end the co-operation of all citizens is earnestly invited to secure the general observance of this statute. But when reason, persuasion and patriotism all fail, coercion must stand in their stead.

In November last, the Board of Education appointed Mr. Giles Potter as agent to secure the observance of this law. For this purpose he has visited different parts of the State, and occa-

sionally lectured on educational topics. His experience in the Legislature, and especially in the revision of the school laws, in which he took the most active part, enables him to give needed information to the school officers, with whom he is constantly conferring.

Mr. Potter has been cordially received, and has already accomplished much good. Successful appeals to delinquent parents have often been made by him, or by School Visitors at his suggestion. There is need for more work and room for still better results in this direction.

As School Visitors are required by law to inquire into the causes and extent of non-attendance, they are requested to communicate to him or the Secretary of the Board any facts they may learn as to neglect in the schooling of children. While the Board of Education must take the steps "proper to secure the due observance" of the law, it is hoped the necessity of rigorous measures may be avoided.

EDUCATION IN PRISONS.

That ignorance is the fruitful source of crime is well known. A large portion of criminals are illiterate. In the Industrial School at Middletown and the Reform School at Meriden, every effort is made to educate and reform the juvenile offenders. Cannot more be done for the older and greater criminals in our prisons and jails? The two objects of criminal legislation are the protection of society and the reformation of offenders. Neither of these objects is secured when there are no provisions for work or instruction. Should it be true of any jail, as is said by our prison inspector, Dr. Nathan Mayer, "no instruction in any shape reaches the prisoners?" Solitary confinement with nothing to do may be a needful punishment for emergencies and extreme cases. But as a rule, in an ordinary jail idleness is not specially reformatory. If habits of idleness led the way to prison, should those habits be there confirmed? "Nothing to do" anywhere and everywhere tends to demoralization, and enforced idleness develops the most debasing habits and passions.

In ordinary cases, the prisoner should at least have access to books, and light enough in his cell to admit of reading. In

winter days should it be said "no light is furnished prisoners in the evening?" When prisoners labor during the day, as is always desirable, instruction might be given for one or two hours every evening. In the Reform School, the constant aim of the whole system is reformation. Something of the same methods might be introduced in our jails and prisons. Certainly, with those immured for a limited time, the constant effort should be to educate and reform, to awaken self-respect, hope, and aspiration. The prison should not be a nursery of crime, where bad men become worse.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

The statistics in this Report embrace the school year ending August 31st, 1872, before the new law of compulsory attendance went into operation, and therefore do not show its results. But the information gathered from other sources is all favorable. The law is generally approved, and I learn of no opposition to it. Since its enactment no article, editorial or contributed, in any Connecticut paper has expressed disapproval of it, so far as my knowledge extends. The wisdom and necessity of the law are admitted. It is certainly increasing the attendance in many places. The Trustees of the State Reform School give their opinion that it has already lessened commitments to that institution. That it would at once be everywhere effective was not expected. Much work needs to be done, especially by School Visitors. As yet there have been no prosecutions under this law. It is hoped that there will be no necessity for penalties. Persuasion should be the main reliance. But kindness and argument may be the more effective when it is understood that the sanctions of the law might be employed. The systematic and successful efforts of the Board of Education in New Haven to enforce the laws concerning the schooling of children furnish an example worthy of imitation. The Board of School Visitors in Hartford also say "the truant law is doing a vast amount of good." In the extracts from town reports given on pages 178-256 are frequent references to the need of such a law. So far it has been endorsed by the people.

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES

COMPILED FROM THE RETURNS OF THE ACTING SCHOOL VISITORS,

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CONNECTICUT,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1872.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

Great pains have been taken to make the following tables as correct as possible, and though perfect accuracy is not attainable, they may be considered as giving a just view of the condition of the public schools. These tables are based upon the returns which the law requires the school visitors of every town to submit each year to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. The school visitors receive their information, to a considerable extent, from the district committees, and they again from the teachers whom they employ. To facilitate the collection of these returns, and to make them as complete and correct as possible, School Registers are provided, at the expense of the State, for all public schools. They may be obtained from the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

EXPLANATION OF THE STATISTICAL TABLES.

Column No. 1. The towns in each county arranged alphabetically, county towns being placed first. In the towns of New Haven, Norwich and Middletown there are districts which make independent reports, and these reports are given separately.

No. 2. The population of each town according to the revised returns of the United States Census of 1870.

No. 3. The Grand List of each town, as given in the State Treasurer's Report to the General Assembly, May, 1872.

No. 4. The number of school districts in each town.

No. 5. The number of public schools in each town.

No. 6. The number of departments in the public schools, counting each school room of a graded school as one department.

Nos. 7 and 8. The average length, in days and decimals of a day, of the schools in winter and summer respectively.

No. 9. The number of children between four and sixteen years of age enumerated in each town in January, 1872; the basis of distributing the income of the School Fund and the State Appropriation to the several towns. These figures agree with those in the Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund to the General Assembly, May, 1872.

Nos. 10 and 11. The number of children registered as attending public schools in winter and summer respectively.

No. 12. The number registered over 16 years of age.

No. 13. The number of *different* scholars registered in the public schools during the year reported; in other words, the number of children who attended public schools *some part* of the year.

No. 14. The number of children attending any other school than the public schools.

No. 15. The number of children between four and sixteen years of age who attended no school of any kind during the year.

Nos. 16 and 17. The average attendance in winter and summer respectively.

Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21. The number of male teachers and female teachers employed in winter and summer respectively.

Nos. 22 and 23. The average wages per month of male and female teachers, including cost of board, when that was supplied by the district.

No. 24. The number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.

No. 25. The number of teachers who were teaching for the first time.

No. 26. The amount of money received by each town from the School Fund and State Appropriation.

No. 27. The amount of income from the Town Deposit Fund in each town.

No. 28. The amount of income from local funds.

No. 29. The amount of money appropriated for schools from town tax in each town.

No. 30. The amount of money raised for school purposes by district tax.

No. 31. The amount of voluntary contributions for teachers' board, fuel or other expenses.

No. 32. The amount of money raised for school purposes from other sources than those previously named.

No. 33. The total amount of money received for public schools from all sources.

No. 34. The amount expended for teachers' wages, including board.

No. 35. The amount expended for fuel and incidental expenses.

No. 36. The amount expended for repairs of school buildings.

No. 37. The amount expended for other objects than those previously mentioned.

No. 38. The total amount expended for public schools.

The totals in column 38 include money expended for new school houses, also the small amount expended for libraries and apparatus. The columns containing these amounts are omitted from these tables for want of room, but may be found on pages 148 and 149.

Tables of averages and percentages, showing the relative position and rank of the towns in various particulars, may be found upon pages 150 to 173.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

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TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1871.	Av. Length.				SCHOLARS.						TEACHERS.						Contin- ued.	Employed.	24	25		
			Depart- ments.		No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Registered.		Diffrent School's Reg.	Private Sch's.	No. in no Scho'l.	Av. Attend.		Male.	Female		Wages per Month.							
			W.	S.			W.	S.				W.	S.		W. S.	W. S.	Male.	Fem.						
Hartford, ---	37,743	\$44,503,127	10	16	93	82.	110.6	9,124	4,855	4,972	265	6,177	1,987	1,236	3,735	3,900	20	20	95	95	\$200.00	\$46.86	115	3
Avon, ---	987	539,032	7	7	7	81.	64.1	203	183	175	9	223	4	2	139	125	0	0	7	7	---	---	27.19	4
Berlin, ---	2,436	1,069,538	9	9	12	76.8	76.3	552	429	332	20	499	55	55	289	197	4	1	7	11	61.40	32.56	5	6
Bloomfield, ---	1,473	843,093	9	9	9	78.1	59.	331	251	184	6	282	30	24	195	133	2	1	7	8	55.00	29.87	2	1
Bristol, ---	3,788	1,737,279	12	12	17	70.4	110.4	901	680	666	22	885	4	109	497	489	5	2	15	17	66.57	33.74	11	7
Burlington, --	1,319	412,971	8	8	8	70.1	75.	312	241	232	9	290	3	21	171	144	3	0	5	8	30.67	27.51	2	3
Canton, ---	2,639	1,303,293	8	8	12	99.2	79.2	557	480	439	22	546	14	19	379	314	6	1	7	12	60.14	30.53	6	4
East Granby, --	853	515,283	6	6	6	71.5	63.	184	154	126	12	182	5	20	109	76	0	0	6	6	---	---	30.00	2
East Hartford, -	3,007	1,697,368	10	10	12	107.5	70.5	697	529	495	13	632	39	45	430	304	3	0	9	11	56.00	37.60	3	3
East Windsor, -	2,882	1,271,719	12	12	15	80.1	84.8	695	531	456	9	604	67	45	414	316	2	0	13	15	51.00	34.27	10	3
Enfield, ---	6,322	2,683,198	14	14	26	116.3	60.7	1,899	1,160	974	27	1,351	308	297	859	682	10	4	16	22	69.69	35.45	19	6
Farmington, --	2,616	1,798,181	9	9	14	74.5	105.1	661	514	452	17	634	37	41	359	274	1	1	13	12	100.00	36.36	13	2
Glastonbury, -	3,560	1,232,733	18	19	19	77.9	66.4	380	253	205	7	320	50	19	181	116	1	0	9	10	32.00	27.22	1	2
Granby, ---	1,517	556,095	10	10	9	71.1	63.5	179	185	104	12	209	5	0	140	75	1	0	8	8	29.00	27.50	7	2
Hardland, ---	789	290,363	9	9	14	110.6	58.9	977	685	605	26	884	30	70	485	403	4	2	11	12	66.00	40.37	8	4
Manchester, --	4,223	1,941,700	9	9	4	77.	57.5	88	82	57	4	91	1	4	58	42	2	0	2	4	36.25	24.33	0	1
Marlborough, -	476	179,192	4	4	4	77.	57.5	88	82	57	4	91	1	4	58	42	2	0	2	4	36.25	24.33	0	1
New Britain, -	9,480	4,113,503	6	7	24	131.3	60.4	2,607	1,792	1,772	57	2,234	108	242	1,283	1,305	4	3	28	29	117.14	39.75	21	12
Newington, --	778	733,467	4	4	4	61.3	83.5	190	122	141	0	144	18	28	86	101	1	0	3	4	34.00	32.43	4	2
Plainville, ---	1,433	398,948	1	2	5	64.0	60.	350	286	222	9	338	0	21	171	158	1	1	4	4	100.00	36.00	4	1
Rocky Hill, ---	971	398,948	4	4	4	90.	89.5	242	193	156	5	236	0	8	149	90	2	0	2	4	52.50	32.17	0	2
Simsbury, ---	2,051	1,149,137	12	11	13	98.2	66.5	479	424	325	40	488	7	55	322	212	4	1	9	12	62.00	37.81	7	6
Southington, -	4,314	2,091,119	11	11	15	98.	60.	1,151	820	732	24	1,049	42	65	562	491	7	3	8	12	64.50	38.20	7	4
So. Windsor, -	1,688	1,326,722	10	10	10	94.7	72.1	331	261	221	9	311	15	12	215	171	0	0	10	10	---	---	34.50	6
Suffield, ---	3,277	2,180,586	11	11	14	79.5	86.1	741	565	514	13	714	24	16	436	365	6	0	8	14	46.25	37.55	11	3
W. Hartford, -	1,533	1,593,793	8	8	8	100.6	64.4	365	261	238	5	325	32	70	183	154	0	0	8	8	---	---	42.88	6
Wethersfield, -	1,915	*1,735,488	6	7	7	89.5	111.	377	293	263	23	343	26	10	197	171	3	1	5	6	83.50	27.64	5	4
Windsor, ---	2,783	1,411,856	10	10	12	76.4	87.	692	501	472	15	587	35	79	371	296	6	1	6	12	56.88	34.29	4	2
Windsor L'ks,	2,154	650,987	1	1	7	105.	85.	615	426	437	6	568	9	90	341	337	1	1	7	7	126.31	37.44	7	1
29 TOWNS.	109,007	\$79,959,771	248	257	410	91.2	82.2	26,659	17,768	16,462	709	21,868	3,016	2,720	13,173	11,772	101	43	345	399	\$103.29	\$37.67	294	107

* Newington included with Wethersfield.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.							
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Vol'tary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel and Inc'tals.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Hartford,-----	\$13,686.00	1,408.88	2,000.00	64,967.85	80,714.49	-----	7,657.92	170,435.14	80,948.01	15,995.28	5,795.76	27,336.42	*190,161.35
Avon,-----	304.50	235.40	116.44	915.78	1,281.80	41.75	33.67	2,929.34	1,407.20	123.42	8.00	40.42	*2,935.84
Berlin,-----	828.00	176.52	275.44	2,471.48	2,096.91	36.50	1,246.88	7,131.73	3,421.25	421.54	174.63	225.45	*6,674.49
Bloomfield,-----	496.50	241.00	-----	1,511.00	200.00	6.00	10.00	2,464.50	2,178.00	193.11	13.50	46.00	*2,450.61
Bristol,-----	1,351.50	270.58	107.25	5,370.31	2,657.42	17.25	315.01	10,089.32	7,236.50	837.90	770.36	719.64	*9,774.75
Burlington,-----	468.00	200.48	75.35	1,196.46	156.27	-----	6.00	2,102.56	1,848.25	137.03	-----	40.30	2,025.58
Canton,-----	835.50	221.44	-----	2,843.73	2,534.68	89.25	75.31	6,599.91	4,459.44	764.14	723.84	640.49	*6,597.91
East Granby,-----	276.00	125.00	6.40	865.60	-----	20.00	-----	1,293.00	1,158.30	101.89	1.00	24.00	1,285.19
East Hartford,-----	1,045.50	335.00	-----	3,926.82	536.16	-----	401.08	6,244.56	4,234.00	792.21	658.39	138.85	*5,834.45
East Windsor,-----	1,042.50	205.50	44.92	2,958.60	469.13	-----	65.89	4,786.54	4,164.50	438.40	161.40	108.75	*4,908.05
Enfield,-----	2,848.50	328.08	48.75	8,590.96	3,398.72	22.75	77.00	15,314.76	10,180.00	1,396.05	804.39	342.03	*14,824.31
Farmington,-----	991.50	292.94	574.96	2,351.43	4,147.11	14.00	481.59	8,853.53	5,078.82	645.44	20.40	801.72	*8,556.38
Glastonbury,-----	1,168.50	483.37	-----	3,865.36	931.85	50.28	10.00	6,509.36	5,011.25	507.28	525.56	373.31	6,417.40
Granby,-----	570.00	296.12	-----	1,175.69	265.00	102.00	-----	2,408.81	2,074.50	152.61	239.67	100.00	2,566.78
Hartland,-----	268.50	188.00	-----	1,287.87	-----	42.00	-----	1,786.37	1,489.00	108.37	1.40	50.00	1,648.77
Manchester,-----	1,465.50	285.99	-----	4,503.25	354.42	-----	115.12	6,724.28	5,239.30	693.59	354.42	269.12	*6,686.38
Marlborough,-----	132.00	108.49	143.81	542.00	-----	20.00	10.00	956.30	801.00	122.48	-----	12.00	*965.48
New Britain,-----	3,910.50	261.50	-----	10,129.33	18,540.57	402.00	65.00	33,308.90	13,925.25	2,651.80	3,517.01	2,160.80	*33,088.81
Newington,-----	285.00	89.77	-----	649.21	-----	-----	97.87	1,121.85	918.00	135.17	30.66	38.15	1,121.98
Plainville,-----	525.00	-----	-----	2,397.57	-----	-----	15.00	2,937.57	2,304.00	304.92	25.00	214.65	*2,937.57
Rocky Hill,-----	363.00	177.19	-----	990.26	-----	16.50	-----	1,546.95	1,362.00	137.78	16.50	36.00	1,552.28
Simsbury,-----	718.50	243.18	42.40	2,792.42	593.56	-----	84.00	4,474.06	3,795.59	410.52	38.23	189.02	*4,436.36
Southington,-----	1,726.50	287.08	-----	4,533.93	439.55	15.00	579.53	7,581.59	6,195.60	649.73	127.20	162.00	*7,764.58
South Windsor,-----	496.50	243.55	53.40	2,447.48	495.00	47.59	267.24	4,050.76	2,889.40	249.55	339.60	306.40	*3,892.95
Suffield,-----	1,111.50	424.23	-----	4,042.70	102.75	30.00	17.68	5,728.86	4,532.28	515.07	335.55	379.93	*5,874.83
West Hartford,-----	547.50	99.60	42.02	2,389.88	609.83	27.00	32.75	3,748.08	2,825.73	264.61	86.93	545.96	*3,733.23
Wethersfield,-----	565.50	304.40	1,018.72	1,930.10	433.08	5.00	97.57	4,354.37	3,266.25	423.11	76.02	57.00	*3,832.38
Windsor,-----	1,038.00	200.00	125.00	3,057.47	3,946.67	290.00	341.81	8,998.95	3,739.00	413.97	172.03	183.20	*8,798.20
Windsor Locks,-----	922.50	96.64	-----	3,239.86	-----	-----	30.00	4,289.00	3,529.00	700.00	-----	-----	*4,289.00
	\$39,988.50	7,829.93	4,674.86	147,943.90	124,904.97	1,294.87	12,133.92	338,770.95	190,211.42	30,286.97	15,017.45	35,541.61	*355,635.89

For explanations, see pages 127-129.

*Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1871.	No. Dwell- ings.	No. Schools.	Part- Boards.	Av. Length.		Enam. Jan. '72.	Registered.			Diff't Schols. Reg.		Private Schools.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend.		TEACHERS.					Conti- nued Employ- ment.	Begin- ning.
						W.	S.		W.	S.	Ov. 16.	W.	S.			Male.	Female.	Wages per Month.						
																		Male.	Female.	Conti- nued Employ- ment.				
New Haven, Ct.,	49,575		1	25	150	100.	100.	11,873	8,207	7,884	211	6,366	6,066	1,000	2,400	6,366	6,066	13	13	169	\$199.00	\$48.21	182	31
" Westville,	1,265		1	1	5	100.	100.	312	234	226	9	187	178	15	29	187	178	1	1	5	120.00	47.50	6	0
" complete,	50,840	\$46,527,165	2	26	155	100.	100.	12,185	8,441	8,110	220	6,553	6,244	1,015	2,429	6,553	6,244	14	14	174	191.57	48.19	188	31
Beacon Falls,	*		3	3	4	83.7	66.3	135	107	127	1	64	72	1	10	64	72	0	0	4	---	27.75	4	1
Bethany, ---	*1,135	*600,576	4	4	4	80.	62.5	129	109	101	12	81	69	0	8	81	69	2	0	4	47.00	34.67	2	0
Branford, ---	2,488	1,189,097	1	7	11	100.	100.	725	604	510	10	415	353	0	30	415	353	0	0	2	---	39.50	10	2
Cheshire, ---	2,344	1,398,666	12	12	13	79.2	69.2	543	415	348	8	291	239	39	79	291	239	6	1	7	50.21	30.94	6	6
Derby, ---	8,020	3,638,994	6	6	28	140.	60.	2,032	1,485	1,480	25	1,089	1,080	72	79	1,089	1,080	3	3	26	150.00	42.19	22	6
East Haven, --	2,714	1,440,992	1	8	11	132.8	43.5	678	488	437	16	599	297	69	70	599	297	3	1	8	63.75	37.81	9	3
Guilford, ---	2,576	1,509,637	11	15	15	88.	74.	527	428	367	20	314	245	18	51	314	245	5	0	10	32.50	24.49	10	9
Hamden, ---	3,028	1,532,141	13	13	14	130.8	63.6	701	478	459	9	355	315	41	120	355	315	1	0	13	40.00	35.69	12	0
Madison, ---	1,814	851,978	13	13	14	91.5	61.5	423	369	288	19	279	197	27	35	279	197	4	0	10	48.70	31.36	2	3
Meriden, ---	10,495	6,780,006	12	12	34	140.	60.	2,672	1,769	1,690	28	1,365	1,233	111	333	1,365	1,233	6	6	30	121.83	46.40	30	1
Middlebury, --	696	379,226	5	5	5	77.2	75.8	166	120	89	5	87	62	10	9	87	62	1	0	4	40.00	26.00	2	2
Milford, ---	3,405	1,177,235	11	11	11	78.6	72.7	643	366	362	3	290	247	159	47	290	247	2	0	9	32.50	29.70	11	2
Naugatuck, --	2,830	1,375,753	6	6	11	131.4	63.8	706	536	497	15	364	324	38	60	364	324	2	1	9	74.67	33.79	7	1
No. Branford,	1,035	511,231	7	7	8	105.9	60.6	229	192	125	23	139	98	18	25	139	98	0	0	8	---	30.92	5	0
North Haven,	1,771	743,464	7	7	7	118.3	60.	412	299	285	17	223	168	17	50	223	168	4	0	3	42.25	37.40	4	1
Orange, ---	2,634	1,684,235	7	7	13	122.2	55.8	682	523	394	8	223	298	28	55	337	298	1	0	12	30.00	32.07	9	2
Oxford, ---	*1,338	*571,384	12	12	12	75.8	63.2	256	230	178	10	168	123	3	11	168	123	4	0	8	33.00	27.05	3	2
Prospect, ---	551	211,952	5	5	5	60.	60.	116	101	60	8	70	39	0	5	70	39	0	0	5	---	25.33	2	3
Seymour, ---	2,122	931,695	1	8	8	135.	55.	466	350	293	6	27	239	12	27	239	208	1	0	7	36.00	38.86	7	0
Southbury, --	1,318	734,619	9	9	9	85.2	64.5	324	253	191	5	179	137	1	29	179	137	2	0	7	44.00	21.81	2	6
Wallingford, --	3,676	2,279,843	9	11	18	118.4	56.3	965	754	400	30	502	275	39	62	502	275	4	2	14	82.17	40.00	14	3
Waterbury, --	13,106	7,294,855	10	22	41	66.6	133.2	3,496	2,274	2,112	46	1,560	1,580	267	205	1,560	1,580	1	1	42	200.00	38.15	43	5
Wolcott, ---	491	248,677	6	5	5	73.4	55.8	105	70	60	1	53	45	5	4	53	45	1	0	4	20.00	22.89	2	2
Woodbridge, --	830	511,115	5	5	5	102.	68.6	198	170	132	9	103	89	1	6	103	89	0	0	5	---	40.69	4	0
25 TOWNS.	121,257	\$84,054,536	178	239	461	103.1	82.2	29,514	20,931	19,095	554	24,647	1,991	3,764	15,480	14,037	67	29	432	\$110.11	\$40.58	410	91	

* Beacon Falls was incorporated as a town in 1871, taken mostly from Bethany, a small part from Oxford.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.							EXPENSES.					
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib'ns.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
New Haven, City,	\$17,809.50	1,602.43	-----	45,712.34	97,065.30	-----	2,173.74	164,363.31	105,388.34	10,848.83	3,563.22	23,534.16	*253,988.25
" Westville,	468.00	43.63	-----	1,244.82	6,142.58	-----	10.00	7,909.03	3,550.00	565.75	18.84	239.07	*4,389.66
" complete,	18,277.50	1,646.06	-----	46,957.16	103,207.88	-----	2,183.74	172,272.34	108,938.34	11,414.58	3,582.06	23,773.23	*258,377.91
Beacon Falls,-----	202.50	84.89	-----	671.13	-----	-----	-----	958.52	831.00	94.56	-----	32.96	958.52
Bethany,-----	193.50	111.27	7.00	995.93	-----	-----	-----	1,307.70	1,177.05	86.65	-----	47.00	1,310.70
Branford,-----	1,087.50	191.08	43.20	3,678.22	-----	-----	35.00	5,035.00	4,072.60	498.86	350.08	104.75	*5,696.29
Cheshire,-----	814.50	254.45	-----	2,540.59	-----	15.00	408.31	4,032.85	3,434.50	255.34	261.31	108.00	*4,084.15
Derby,-----	3,048.00	241.10	-----	10,873.38	10,481.16	35.35	112.82	24,791.81	14,600.50	2,389.43	985.52	962.14	*19,035.09
East Haven,-----	1,017.00	185.00	-----	2,928.52	-----	42.50	20.00	4,193.02	4,107.88	298.21	28.40	215.02	*4,712.01
Guilford,-----	790.50	361.00	-----	2,319.97	-----	291.93	113.06	3,876.46	3,430.40	197.71	58.32	142.70	*3,865.53
Hamden,-----	1,051.50	256.73	34.80	4,554.73	1,309.00	318.00	236.65	7,761.41	5,092.00	700.76	765.00	325.00	*7,720.76
Madison,-----	634.50	391.48	9.10	2,506.00	407.65	38.50	164.00	4,151.23	3,472.25	329.06	318.00	115.94	*4,245.75
Meriden,-----	4,008.00	275.23	-----	22,737.69	17,721.51	50.00	2,454.55	47,246.98	21,679.61	4,107.12	1,641.75	2,962.37	*47,662.02
Middlebury,-----	249.00	126.00	-----	778.45	-----	-----	52.21	1,205.66	1,072.27	75.20	6.95	20.00	1,174.42
Milford,-----	964.50	371.02	162.00	1,757.00	-----	126.10	75.00	3,455.62	2,514.00	227.75	97.50	151.75	*3,011.00
Naugatuck,-----	1,059.00	74.40	-----	4,170.47	2,228.96	-----	54.00	7,586.83	4,408.95	478.69	112.64	332.95	*7,587.23
North Branford,-----	343.50	168.28	36.54	1,271.18	416.60	33.12	147.12	2,416.34	1,808.50	151.97	407.83	30.00	*2,423.30
North Haven,-----	618.00	197.52	37.50	1,661.28	219.89	37.48	98.45	2,870.12	2,337.07	166.38	183.99	189.57	*2,897.01
Orange,-----	1,023.00	206.67	50.80	2,566.07	163.78	10.00	83.35	4,103.67	3,345.75	439.33	49.38	101.00	*4,103.21
Oxford,-----	384.00	275.00	-----	1,742.16	158.40	50.10	45.00	2,654.66	2,247.00	169.01	163.65	75.00	2,654.66
Prospect,-----	174.00	72.75	-----	634.80	-----	5.00	-----	886.55	797.40	61.65	8.50	19.00	886.55
Seymour,-----	699.00	110.10	36.50	2,939.32	-----	-----	-----	3,784.92	2,975.32	776.00	33.60	-----	3,784.92
Southbury,-----	486.00	239.93	-----	1,395.92	-----	47.00	-----	2,168.85	1,915.00	198.30	10.55	45.00	2,168.85
Wallingford,-----	1,447.50	372.63	57.00	5,741.50	6,484.64	-----	91.37	14,194.64	7,740.60	628.84	1,427.82	1,290.23	*14,137.49
Waterbury,-----	5,244.00	181.00	51.00	10,879.65	12,849.96	92.75	936.86	30,235.22	17,894.29	3,177.89	870.43	4,590.84	*38,670.95
Wolcott,-----	157.50	129.70	493.22	263.33	-----	-----	-----	1,043.75	854.92	158.46	19.90	26.00	1,059.28
Woodbridge,-----	297.00	149.63	28.00	1,383.23	-----	140.00	25.00	2,022.86	1,638.21	154.65	50.00	45.00	*1,937.86
\$44,271.00	6,672.92	1,046.66	137,947.68	155,649.43	1,332.83	7,336.49	354,257.01	222,385.41	27,236.40	11,433.18	35,705.45	*443,565.46	

For explanations, see pages 127-129. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1871.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Ar. Length.		Enu- m. Jan. '72	Registered.				SCHOLARS.				TEACHERS.				Contin- ued Employed.	Begin- ing.				
						W.	S.		W.	S.	Ov. 16	Diff- erent Reg- is- tered	Private Schools.	No. in School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female				Wages per Month.			
															W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.			W.	S.	Male.	Fem.
New London.	9,576	\$6,470,391	1	9	26	144.	56.	2,099	1,584	1,570	42	1,932	20	100	1,223	1,214	5	5	30	\$120.00	\$33.00	30	5			
Norwich Town.	---	---	1	1	4	137.5	62.5	295	203	192	0	266	17	12	155	140	1	1	4	95.00	31.00	5	0			
" Central.	---	---	1	6	25	140.	70.	1,504	956	981	12	1,263	50	190	827	829	1	1	26	171.42	48.26	27	1			
" W. Chelsea.	---	---	1	3	12	140.	70.	942	671	612	1	783	20	139	462	431	1	1	16	100.00	32.50	14	3			
" other Dis- tricts.	---	---	9	10	28	100.	83.	1,794	1,145	1,065	7	1,429	53	321	840	810	5	3	22	67.94	30.79	24	4			
" complete	16,653	14,231,194	12	20	69	123.9	74.8	4,535	2,975	2,850	20	3,741	140	662	2,284	2,210	8	6	68	91.10	37.73	70	8			
Bozrah.	984	608,263	7	6	6	82.8	68.9	276	240	194	13	278	0	2	171	121	2	0	4	36.55	30.59	2	5			
Colchester.	3,383	1,386,678	14	13	17	100.	68.8	731	443	398	27	585	110	53	313	242	9	4	8	39.67	26.11	13	5			
East Lyme.	1,506	491,874	9	9	9	79.8	70.7	373	335	271	35	393	6	26	226	150	6	0	3	41.67	21.16	1	3			
Franklin.	731	417,718	8	7	7	86.4	71.1	218	166	138	9	214	24	10	138	93	2	0	5	38.75	27.08	4	3			
Griswold.	2,575	1,311,388	14	14	16	89.7	57.	644	489	393	18	595	5	91	350	283	8	1	8	50.05	26.86	13	14			
Groton.	5,124	2,045,523	11	11	19	118.3	69.7	1,258	1,009	833	39	1,176	48	113	667	535	10	3	15	55.73	29.98	12	2			
Lebanon.	2,211	1,204,986	16	16	16	78.6	65.	456	400	294	35	478	11	38	314	209	7	1	9	40.38	23.60	8	8			
Ledyard.	1,392	556,332	14	14	14	86.5	50.1	346	334	215	47	397	4	20	247	146	11	0	3	30.69	16.20	2	6			
Lisbon.	502	285,802	5	5	5	98.2	53.3	96	94	44	4	115	6	7	70	30	1	0	4	37.50	26.81	2	0			
" Lyme.	1,181	330,583	7	7	7	94.1	49.	303	245	167	19	281	30	19	173	105	3	0	4	50.80	23.85	3	3			
Montville.	2,495	1,226,760	12	12	13	98.8	58.9	590	489	345	32	612	13	15	339	232	6	1	7	45.23	28.67	9	0			
North Stonington.	1,759	787,341	14	14	14	81.7	57.4	390	371	273	32	436	0	17	282	198	11	1	3	34.17	18.46	3	1			
Old Lyme.	1,362	511,757	8	8	8	79.9	68.5	370	324	233	17	372	45	0	221	125	4	0	5	57.50	22.92	1	0			
Preston.	2,161	787,356	12	12	15	102.6	59.9	681	553	458	19	667	3	39	396	292	10	1	5	41.55	23.96	4	3			
Salem.	717	360,998	8	8	8	84.5	63.7	177	164	115	8	202	0	1	111	76	5	0	3	33.77	24.27	3	2			
Sprague.	3,463	1,293,840	5	5	5	108.1	65.3	1,138	647	452	13	805	50	299	412	246	5	3	5	54.19	28.38	6	0			
Stonington.	6,313	5,263,115	17	17	29	106.2	54.1	1,700	1,239	1,230	33	1,507	106	161	918	870	12	5	19	24	59.31	29.89	16	5		
Waterford.	2,482	943,690	11	11	11	88.	75.1	652	511	358	24	619	12	41	337	209	5	0	6	46.00	22.58	8	8			
20 TOWNS.	66,570	\$40,515,589	205	218	317	106.	63.9	17,033	12,612	10,831	486	15,405	633	1,714	9,192	7,586	130	31	208	299	\$53.74	\$30.87	210	81		

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENSES.						
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
New London,-----	\$3,148.50	642.50	407.92	19,500.00	-----	-----	400.00	24,098.92	16,147.15	2,000.85	883.67	3,015.29	*25,679.04
Norwich Town,-----	442.50	51.91	23.23	947.19	1,169.21	-----	-----	2,634.04	2,300.00	161.88	195.72	64.07	*2,741.87
“ Central,-----	2,256.00	264.68	-----	4,350.54	24,712.00	-----	-----	31,583.22	14,976.49	1,722.32	1,522.94	2,752.65	*25,854.01
“ W. Chelsea,-----	1,413.00	165.78	-----	2,730.44	10,197.82	-----	104.00	14,611.04	6,200.00	1,234.13	771.76	-----	*8,285.89
“ other Dist's,-----	2,691.00	315.71	340.00	6,203.02	7,570.01	-----	648.03	17,767.77	9,622.91	2,391.51	3,718.99	224.40	*16,017.81
“ complete,-----	6,802.50	798.08	363.23	14,231.19	43,649.04	-----	752.03	66,596.07	33,099.40	5,509.84	6,209.41	3,041.12	*52,899.58
Bozrah,-----	414.00	166.62	-----	1,100.00	-----	10.43	-----	1,691.05	1,537.73	149.06	6.14	7.50	1,700.43
Colchester,-----	1,096.50	364.64	398.26	2,232.48	50.00	-----	156.67	4,298.55	4,298.85	245.17	32.55	189.00	*4,795.57
East Lyme,-----	559.50	207.08	-----	1,198.33	-----	158.00	-----	2,122.91	1,933.00	130.21	-----	59.70	2,122.91
Franklin,-----	327.00	127.48	226.60	781.80	149.40	123.40	-----	1,735.68	1,438.19	136.02	112.71	42.00	1,728.92
Griswold,-----	966.00	351.08	32.85	2,958.78	964.76	-----	39.48	5,312.95	4,111.63	434.98	501.48	283.26	*5,361.35
Groton,-----	1,887.00	410.00	-----	4,865.45	1,603.07	-----	-----	8,765.52	6,890.21	683.09	129.31	696.47	*8,949.08
Lebanon,-----	684.00	393.73	117.20	2,421.00	163.53	32.18	-----	3,811.64	3,341.38	269.45	129.03	121.00	*3,860.86
Ledyard,-----	519.00	375.48	85.05	1,456.20	828.08	67.97	-----	3,331.78	2,282.39	160.64	2.00	224.70	*3,319.73
Lisbon,-----	144.00	83.15	24.88	658.69	-----	15.38	33.81	959.91	825.78	82.02	17.38	33.00	958.18
Lyme,-----	454.50	153.50	-----	871.35	32.00	175.00	15.00	1,701.35	1,710.74	108.50	17.99	38.15	1,875.38
Montville,-----	885.00	351.00	-----	2,447.33	3,368.05	50.25	20.66	7,122.29	3,834.48	317.91	506.51	75.00	*6,333.90
North Stonington,-----	585.00	569.83	52.61	1,650.92	122.50	-----	-----	2,980.86	2,560.00	206.46	123.50	90.90	*2,980.86
Old Lyme,-----	555.00	222.00	-----	1,307.63	-----	-----	42.37	2,127.00	1,982.00	97.00	-----	48.00	2,127.00
Preston,-----	1,021.50	352.54	63.48	2,666.26	1,285.31	-----	8.00	5,397.09	3,894.08	553.27	190.00	500.25	*5,137.60
Salem,-----	265.50	147.78	9.60	982.81	-----	81.50	-----	1,487.19	1,372.69	75.00	-----	39.50	1,487.19
Sprague,-----	1,707.00	154.05	-----	1,145.88	1,049.37	-----	14.55	4,070.85	2,740.50	337.70	295.04	289.37	*3,677.61
Stonington,-----	2,550.00	524.10	-----	6,136.09	2,273.14	-----	295.20	11,778.53	9,439.70	849.19	577.84	363.72	*11,249.17
Waterford,-----	978.00	365.00	18.00	2,038.00	30.55	36.00	80.43	3,545.98	2,951.00	341.54	59.32	80.00	*3,451.86
	\$25,549.50	6,759.64	1,799.68	70,650.19	55,568.80	750.11	1,858.20	162,926.12	106,390.90	12,687.90	9,793.88	9,237.93	*149,696.22

For explanations, see pages 127-129. *Including money for new school houses, and for Library and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1871.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Depar- tment No.	Av. Length.		SCHOLARS.					TEACHERS.										Contin- ued Employ- ment.	
						W.	S.	Registered.		Diff't Schol'rs Reg.	Private Schools	No. in no School.	Av. Attend.		Male, Female.		Wages per Year.							
								W.	S.				Ov. 16	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bridgeport, --	*21,735	\$12,139,873	11	14	55	147.9	54.9	5,726	3,943	3,732	28	4,792	437	587	2,588	2,563	10	9	60	61	\$110.02	\$35.20	68	11
Danbury, ----	8,753	5,745,246	12	15	34	119.4	68.6	2,226	1,533	1,514	41	1,926	119	221	1,025	1,053	5	3	31	33	86.75	40.33	27	3
Bethel, ----	2,311	877,084	6	7	10	103.8	95.3	602	493	474	6	556	27	31	264	247	5	2	5	8	67.50	32.92	4	2
Brookfield, --	1,193	664,821	8	8	8	88.1	78.9	237	195	189	10	241	11	9	124	117	2	0	6	8	41.00	29.86	3	1
Darien, ----	1,808	1,533,009	5	5	6	122.	85.5	450	320	318	7	377	52	37	194	183	3	4	4	3	43.57	37.86	5	2
Easton, ----	1,288	535,818	8	8	8	85.9	74.8	232	209	161	6	244	2	11	136	97	4	1	3	7	24.20	22.82	1	6
Fairfield, ---	*3,745	2,288,190	14	14	16	108.5	73.4	939	662	539	19	774	105	79	382	338	8	2	9	15	56.70	31.03	7	4
Greenwich, --	7,644	3,659,690	19	19	24	108.	86.4	2,007	1,254	1,149	24	1,604	178	249	793	700	7	5	17	20	64.67	41.78	19	1
Huntington, -	1,527	778,681	12	12	13	91.7	90.2	374	316	290	4	380	17	22	207	173	2	1	11	10	50.50	26.71	7	5
Monroe, ----	1,226	559,336	7	7	7	108.6	89.3	268	211	184	13	230	7	38	140	92	2	0	5	7	42.50	30.78	3	3
New Canaan, -	2,497	1,231,831	11	11	14	103.8	83.1	632	536	508	24	629	3	24	312	270	2	2	12	12	65.83	28.25	8	1
New Fairfield, -	870	471,973	7	7	7	78.6	84.7	218	176	148	18	219	2	33	121	77	6	1	1	6	35.07	24.52	1	3
Newtown, ---	3,681	1,860,401	21	21	21	99.3	97.8	1,012	888	857	29	1,098	17	11	575	473	10	4	11	17	43.78	30.63	4	1
Northwalk, ---	12,119	6,625,327	11	11	34	107.7	97.1	3,125	2,286	2,325	61	2,720	114	338	1,541	1,501	9	9	29	29	96.13	37.30	30	13
Reading, ----	1,624	999,340	9	9	9	93.	88.	381	254	233	6	315	26	44	170	145	8	2	1	7	32.50	29.75	6	9
Ridgefield, ---	1,919	1,280,624	14	14	14	95.	82.	458	388	348	32	478	23	19	253	230	6	0	7	13	36.83	29.11	4	6
Sherman, ----	846	369,971	6	6	6	85.	99.7	173	156	116	14	180	0	7	96	55	3	1	3	5	27.50	22.75	0	1
Stamford, ---	9,714	7,527,710	15	15	29	128.2	67.1	2,357	1,411	1,306	60	1,635	512	297	937	873	9	5	21	25	73.27	37.94	22	6
Stratford, ---	3,032	1,663,186	8	8	8	110.2	80.9	683	398	409	0	514	135	35	242	233	1	1	8	8	65.00	28.75	7	3
Trumbull, ---	1,335	636,363	6	6	6	104.2	80.8	286	232	183	8	255	18	21	141	122	4	2	2	4	44.50	27.44	4	3
Weston, ----	1,054	509,621	6	6	6	95.	93.3	212	156	149	3	198	0	20	107	96	0	0	6	6	-----	27.06	2	1
Westport, ---	3,361	2,144,274	1	10	11	147.1	49.	868	612	402	26	684	158	60	367	252	7	2	4	8	53.67	35.00	4	0
Wilton, ----	1,994	778,208	10	10	10	95.1	77.4	454	352	292	3	407	47	17	216	170	2	2	8	7	38.13	27.40	3	2
23 TOWNS.	95,276	\$54,881,127	227	243	356	112.1	77.5	23,920	16,981	15,826	442	20,456	2,010	2,210	10,931	10,050	115	58	764	319	\$63.12	\$34.17	739	87

* In 1870, a part of Fairfield, containing a population of about 1,900, was annexed to Bridgeport. This transfer has accordingly been made in the figures above given.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.										EXPENSES.						
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	Total.	Other Objects.	Repairs.	Fuel, &c.
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib'n.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.								
Bridgeport, --	\$8,589.00	431.48	-----	28,788.25	19,448.82	116.00	14,063.44	71,436.99	32,605.45	3,130.38	6,473.26	15,528.32	*66,488.93				
Danbury, ---	3,339.00	521.00	185.00	14,582.17	31,425.06	340.61	2,613.21	53,006.05	16,000.41	2,246.58	262.70	11,938.66	*34,156.05				
Bethel, ---	903.00	104.75	-----	3,729.67	4,071.77	-----	-----	8,809.19	4,574.90	799.84	3,153.63	421.86	8,950.23				
Brookfield, --	355.50	193.37	28.18	1,751.13	536.06	-----	-----	2,864.24	2,045.00	149.09	482.40	30.00	2,706.49				
Darien, ---	675.00	178.00	-----	2,288.69	-----	-----	19.29	3,160.98	2,614.29	236.18	64.87	50.00	2,965.34				
Easton, ---	348.00	139.38	163.35	1,238.44	605.00	8.00	-----	2,502.17	1,721.42	133.12	18.18	36.00	*2,513.72				
Fairfield, ---	1,408.50	524.17	301.52	3,982.57	10,133.00	58.37	48.00	16,456.13	6,055.23	871.89	249.80	570.00	*16,146.92				
Greenwich, ---	3,010.50	582.27	54.60	9,422.69	3,037.91	-----	147.82	16,255.79	11,315.99	1,099.58	1,787.01	2,012.61	*16,255.79				
Huntington, -	561.00	211.26	-----	2,060.25	500.00	81.76	52.13	3,466.40	2,928.25	245.43	105.90	137.70	*4,149.13				
Monroe, ---	402.00	287.50	42.00	1,614.71	-----	-----	-----	2,346.21	2,128.45	172.26	-----	45.50	2,346.21				
New Canaan, -	948.00	282.00	23.16	3,488.22	2,119.44	-----	89.33	6,950.15	4,406.24	375.02	129.44	1,895.22	*6,818.82				
New Fairfield, -	327.00	153.60	-----	1,323.40	151.49	4.00	11.06	1,970.55	1,574.75	89.35	37.39	100.74	1,802.23				
Newtown, ---	1,518.00	597.09	90.00	5,927.39	-----	78.93	-----	8,211.41	7,483.30	513.18	78.93	136.00	8,211.41				
Norwalk, ---	4,687.50	472.62	246.00	14,709.93	745.44	298.73	3,690.18	24,850.40	19,177.55	1,836.01	762.65	3,357.44	*25,397.83				
Reading, ---	571.50	259.81	28.71	2,474.48	-----	-----	-----	3,334.50	2,992.63	202.00	18.28	121.59	3,334.50				
Ridgefield, --	687.00	365.05	-----	2,571.72	1,071.57	10.00	2.30	4,707.64	3,214.25	274.29	77.29	58.75	*4,631.58				
Sherman, ---	259.50	144.00	-----	820.39	-----	211.71	-----	1,435.60	1,288.60	117.00	-----	30.00	1,435.60				
Stamford, ---	3,535.50	537.28	105.68	9,918.45	4,386.28	5.00	898.35	19,386.54	14,594.21	1,833.22	151.00	2,371.19	*19,059.62				
Stratford, ---	1,024.50	279.55	140.00	1,900.00	15.00	-----	11.00	3,370.05	3,004.00	244.00	26.00	152.00	*3,436.00				
Trumbull, ---	429.00	189.56	122.72	1,300.00	297.70	20.00	5.00	2,363.98	2,205.77	139.66	79.78	32.00	*2,467.21				
Weston, ---	318.00	179.91	-----	1,220.53	-----	9.00	-----	1,727.44	1,560.44	104.00	-----	24.00	1,688.44				
Westport, ---	1,302.00	336.54	-----	3,484.00	-----	-----	-----	5,122.54	4,615.00	220.28	-----	242.07	5,077.35				
Wilton, ---	681.00	360.00	-----	1,517.58	1,841.00	60.11	24.93	4,484.62	2,257.95	190.46	242.98	50.00	*4,341.39				
	\$35,880.00	7,330.19	1,530.92	20,114.66	80,385.54	1,302.22	21,676.04	268,219.57	150,364.08	15,272.82	14,201.49	39,341.65	*244,383.79				

For explanations, see pages 127-129.

* Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1871.	No. of Districts.	No. of Scholars.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		Jan. Enu- m.	Registered.				Scholars.		Av. Attend.		TEACHERS.				Continu- ally Employed.	Begin- ners.		
						W.	S.		W.	S.	Differt Scholars.	Private Schools.	No. in School.	W.	S.	Male.		Fem.						
																W.	S.	W. S.	W. S.	Male.			Fem.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Brooklyn, ---	2,354	\$1,595,739	9	9	13	100.3	54.4	567	380	302	38	529	4	72	293	213	7	1	6	12	\$46.68	\$32.28	5	2
Ashford, ---	1,241	428,151	10	10	10	78.9	57.9	277	297	208	25	340	0	11	191	123	6	0	4	10	40.70	24.75	4	4
Canterbury, -	1,543	633,389	11	11	11	90.9	59.	376	351	224	22	387	0	16	269	165	8	1	3	9	38.28	24.04	4	5
Chaplin, ---	704	280,835	5	5	5	84.	62.	134	125	83	15	155	0	12	95	55	4	1	1	4	27.46	21.40	0	1
Eastford, ---	984	258,371	8	8	8	69.1	65.8	214	186	172	26	238	0	13	141	117	4	0	4	8	32.00	23.50	3	3
Hampton, ---	891	461,026	7	7	7	80	70.	202	194	144	25	228	1	7	156	90	3	0	4	7	28.44	23.50	0	3
Killingly, ---	5,712	1,899,784	15	14	22	112.9	66.4	1,500	1,009	872	28	1,264	0	271	796	608	9	3	13	19	55.50	34.00	15	4
Plainfield, ---	4,521	2,078,558	14	14	16	88.8	76.4	1,200	738	587	30	929	30	274	489	376	7	2	9	14	47.72	29.52	10	2
Pomfret, ---	1,488	851,531	8	8	8	78.1	64.5	252	234	154	20	279	20	0	171	111	7	0	1	8	48.86	25.78	1	3
Putnam, ---	4,192	1,669,399	6	6	12	112.6	57.8	1,131	684	651	23	914	16	232	529	476	3	2	11	12	88.31	36.01	10	4
Scotland, ---	643	392,218	5	5	5	82.	76.8	122	132	75	6	135	0	0	96	52	1	0	4	5	40.00	22.56	2	0
Sterling, ---	1,022	344,587	9	9	9	81.1	54.4	279	249	192	9	290	0	3	149	113	5	0	4	9	32.64	23.54	4	3
Thompson, ---	3,804	1,568,061	13	13	14	88.6	61.2	898	556	471	33	702	37	192	411	341	5	1	9	12	51.17	37.33	6	4
Voluntown, -	1,052	236,753	10	8	8	76.6	57.4	305	218	150	25	253	10	66	152	80	5	1	4	7	36.67	15.36	4	4
Windham, ---	5,412	2,927,154	11	11	21	119.4	63.1	1,378	966	880	101	1,344	3	121	663	583	6	3	18	20	90.36	33.30	17	1
Woodstock, --	2,955	1,162,019	17	17	17	71.8	72.1	614	554	398	25	608	10	28	424	300	14	0	3	17	37.87	22.93	0	11
16 TOWNS.	38,518	\$16,787,575	158	155	186	92.7	63.7	9,449	6,873	5,563	451	8,595	131	1,318	5,025	3,797	94	15	98	173	\$46.29	\$28.44	85	54

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.							EXPENSES.						
	School Fund, Etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.	
Brooklyn, -----	\$850.50	223.56	31.16	2,972.44	1,189.02	10.00	214.50	5,491.18	3,782.33	467.51	177.15	1,029.69	*5,490.58	
Ashford, -----	415.50	210.70	-----	1,594.92	470.59	-----	23.75	2,715.46	2,047.67	131.20	21.20	90.39	*2,715.46	
Canterbury, -----	564.00	288.00	-----	1,763.74	532.00	78.00	194.68	3,420.42	2,598.59	209.46	611.15	58.00	*3,517.20	
Chaplin, -----	201.00	124.36	-----	792.76	178.75	-----	-----	1,296.87	985.18	82.94	182.75	20.00	1,270.87	
Eastford, -----	321.00	216.65	-----	888.43	558.32	2.00	-----	1,986.40	1,270.84	117.74	560.32	36.00	1,984.90	
Hampton, -----	303.00	169.17	22.50	1,014.95	-----	-----	-----	1,509.62	1,377.26	96.16	-----	36.00	1,509.42	
Killingly, -----	2,250.00	431.82	12.89	6,926.41	7,941.15	65.85	393.55	18,021.67	8,446.93	942.31	116.46	222.50	*16,818.30	
Plainfield, -----	1,800.00	339.50	-----	3,030.13	-----	55.97	68.35	5,293.95	4,719.81	370.42	75.38	128.34	5,293.95	
Pomfret, -----	378.00	272.00	48.00	1,546.00	335.25	-----	8.75	2,588.00	2,078.06	145.90	382.70	50.00	2,656.66	
Putnam, -----	1,696.50	259.04	-----	4,097.13	2,328.42	358.03	87.30	8,826.42	5,300.95	895.10	996.41	117.94	*8,621.40	
Scotland, -----	183.00	66.39	36.64	792.97	-----	10.00	10.00	1,099.00	960.00	97.00	-----	22.00	*1,099.00	
Sterling, -----	418.50	191.08	-----	1,267.17	-----	5.00	5.00	1,886.75	1,663.92	163.58	10.09	38.50	*1,886.09	
Thompson, -----	1,347.00	198.85	-----	3,213.15	50.00	-----	10.00	4,819.00	4,077.00	392.05	57.25	90.50	4,616.80	
Voluntown, -----	457.50	199.49	-----	793.03	-----	-----	-----	1,450.02	1,318.02	96.00	-----	36.00	1,450.02	
Windham, -----	2,067.00	375.00	-----	5,526.88	6,576.45	40.00	951.75	15,537.08	9,545.29	1,417.24	893.54	2,205.90	*15,332.20	
Woodstock, -----	921.00	527.16	123.60	2,300.00	571.72	105.18	20.00	4,568.66	3,391.83	321.79	68.94	80.00	*4,387.56	
\$	14,173.50	4,092.77	274.79	38,520.11	20,731.67	730.03	1,987.63	80,510.50	53,563.68	5,946.40	4,153.34	4,261.76	*78,650.41	

For explanations, see pages 127-129. *Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1871.	Ar. Length.		Dis- ciples.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Av. Attend.		TEACHERS.				23	24	25
			W.	S.														W.	S.	Male.	Female.	Wages per Month.	Male.				Female.
Litchfield, ----	3,113	\$1,901,557	20	19	79.8	70.3	70.3	666	499	388	34	591	93	41	374	245	4	0	15	19	\$38.28	\$24.87	4	4		
Barkhamsted, --	1,439	468,444	11	11	69.8	62.8	62.8	293	241	196	13	303	0	14	173	137	5	0	7	12	36.60	25.30	3	6		
Bethlehem, ---	750	483,722	8	8	70.	70.3	70.3	139	126	81	12	146	4	14	105	58	5	0	3	8	37.80	20.09	1	3		
Bridgewater, -	877	501,495	5	5	76.7	85.8	85.8	237	217	151	13	243	1	13	129	88	2	0	4	6	52.00	26.00	1	0		
Canaan, -----	1,257	667,410	10	10	89.6	73.1	73.1	318	255	199	18	295	1	25	158	127	3	0	7	9	36.33	28.35	1	0		
Colebrook, ----	1,141	563,294	10	10	73.8	72.2	72.2	277	246	180	20	298	0	9	190	121	6	0	4	10	37.83	24.71	1	4		
Cornwall, -----	1,772	757,808	17	17	80.7	74.7	74.7	484	408	320	35	499	5	37	282	207	8	1	9	15	30.65	24.56	0	0		
Goshen, -----	1,223	892,671	11	11	68.8	72.2	72.2	295	234	200	12	327	39	5	173	128	4	0	7	11	32.75	23.17	1	7		
Harwinton, ---	1,044	531,711	12	12	79.5	70.6	70.6	242	229	182	23	270	0	10	169	124	5	0	7	12	32.70	21.63	2	7		
Kent, -----	1,744	563,940	13	13	77.1	93.1	93.1	434	339	286	26	438	28	24	218	163	5	0	8	13	32.90	24.14	7	7		
Morris, -----	701	412,049	6	6	83.3	75.	75.	197	166	123	13	195	2	20	133	79	3	0	3	6	38.67	24.22	4	2		
New Hartford, -	3,078	1,071,554	10	10	91.8	74.6	74.6	869	581	507	26	766	9	135	377	356	5	1	9	13	39.00	27.84	7	4		
New Milford, -	3,586	2,014,101	18	18	84.7	100.7	100.7	818	632	546	23	734	80	32	421	315	11	2	8	17	41.21	25.32	7	2		
Norfolk, -----	1,641	821,636	13	13	68.4	73.5	73.5	366	287	225	11	332	23	41	184	145	1	0	11	13	38.18	27.28	5	4		
North Canaan, -	1,695	716,950	5	5	78.7	79.	79.	358	277	225	20	320	12	32	195	157	2	0	5	7	40.00	29.83	4	1		
Plymouth, ----	4,149	2,003,816	13	13	22.1	115.9	87.5	1,056	828	766	30	989	33	73	592	498	5	4	17	18	58.73	35.92	13	4		
Roxbury, -----	919	542,416	7	7	84.	82.4	82.4	213	178	163	3	229	0	0	103	85	3	0	4	7	30.83	17.98	0	1		
Salisbury, ----	3,303	2,019,060	14	14	120.8	84.5	84.5	935	703	638	15	871	29	71	435	331	1	1	17	16	65.00	31.96	13	4		
Sharon, -----	2,441	1,494,375	18	18	80.3	61.9	61.9	640	480	405	26	627	23	43	315	255	5	0	13	18	31.10	26.26	6	8		
Torrington, ---	2,893	1,364,549	12	12	77.7	84.8	84.8	745	531	469	2	630	34	83	374	329	3	1	14	15	70.25	31.91	10	2		
Warren, -----	673	274,453	7	7	69.6	85.3	85.3	168	135	129	10	184	8	13	84	64	4	0	2	7	34.44	20.00	1	3		
Washington, ---	1,563	992,858	12	12	77.	84.7	84.7	360	310	256	16	376	29	12	187	148	5	0	7	12	34.60	25.53	4	3		
Watertown, ---	1,698	1,527,193	9	9	88.	75.3	75.3	346	287	217	33	350	31	11	207	133	6	0	4	10	42.83	28.14	4	5		
Winchester, ---	4,096	2,696,671	8	8	1520.7	68.1	68.1	853	586	472	35	708	157	22	430	387	2	1	14	15	100.00	41.24	16	1		
Woodbury, ----	1,931	1,248,858	14	14	76.6	76.4	76.4	419	377	287	38	425	2	32	265	202	7	0	7	14	35.00	24.38	5	5		
25 TOWNS.	48,727	\$26,532,591	283	282	86.	75.9	75.9	11,728	9,152	7,611	507	11,146	643	812	6,273	4,882	110	11	206	303	\$44.68	\$27.55	120	87		

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENSES.						
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib'n.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Litchfield, ---	\$999.00	522.90	-----	2,931.96	253.00	78.79	103.34	4,888.99	4,144.78	388.12	223.24	201.24	*4,977.38
Barkhamsted, ---	439.50	264.24	-----	1,778.02	38.00	13.21	30.00	2,562.97	2,109.00	191.36	51.21	62.20	2,413.77
Bethlehem, ---	208.50	139.61	-----	1,088.81	1,025.00	213.45	-----	2,675.37	1,469.10	155.33	-----	35.00	*2,684.43
Bridgewater, ---	355.50	152.87	13.79	980.74	634.09	-----	2.84	2,139.83	1,347.22	129.68	636.93	26.00	2,139.83
Canaan, ---	477.00	180.00	-----	1,600.23	100.00	98.42	326.93	2,782.58	2,208.00	264.48	110.00	57.00	2,639.48
Colebrook, ---	415.50	189.47	95.61	1,553.89	47.25	-----	-----	2,301.72	1,970.34	271.20	8.55	91.69	2,341.78
Cornwall, ---	726.00	264.12	38.82	2,236.43	320.98	678.99	65.00	4,330.34	3,428.02	314.14	291.32	133.17	4,166.65
Goshen, ---	442.50	241.80	124.23	1,216.98	34.78	-----	-----	2,060.29	1,867.39	219.19	61.29	100.00	2,247.87
Harwinton, ---	363.00	242.27	-----	1,663.00	-----	46.00	-----	2,314.27	1,984.63	187.37	40.12	79.00	2,291.12
Kent, ---	651.00	308.35	-----	1,790.65	-----	398.43	-----	3,146.43	2,729.25	233.80	83.38	100.00	3,146.43
Morris, ---	295.50	103.02	-----	877.84	10.00	-----	60.78	1,357.14	1,153.00	159.10	-----	42.00	*1,364.10
New Hartford	1,303.50	242.56	-----	2,443.39	71.17	69.25	110.51	4,240.38	3,574.65	378.54	197.63	104.40	4,255.22
New Milford,	1,227.00	465.00	179.00	2,984.00	-----	1,285.80	53.91	6,194.71	5,445.00	568.19	2.54	100.00	*6,138.23
Norfolk, ---	549.00	230.72	89.13	1,789.74	117.00	104.00	34.54	2,914.13	2,568.85	199.88	56.40	55.00	*2,883.38
North Canaan,	537.00	174.58	-----	1,339.17	434.43	10.60	-----	2,495.78	1,725.00	213.60	429.03	63.55	2,431.18
Plymouth, ---	1,584.00	315.47	-----	7,053.61	89.56	67.55	349.35	9,459.54	7,960.55	1,013.43	74.56	228.00	*9,406.54
Roxbury, ---	319.50	150.00	-----	983.54	-----	-----	-----	1,453.04	1,206.90	159.68	10.00	36.00	1,412.58
Salisbury, ---	1,402.50	220.31	50.83	4,468.37	450.00	-----	-----	6,592.01	5,217.12	624.60	526.02	213.46	6,581.20
Sharon, ---	960.00	402.96	51.20	2,904.23	298.00	-----	-----	4,616.39	3,706.98	373.90	298.00	155.00	4,533.88
Torrington, ---	1,117.50	127.50	-----	5,344.25	-----	12.00	1,302.98	7,904.23	5,343.23	617.77	299.43	564.71	*6,915.20
Warren, ---	252.00	151.94	-----	713.71	589.00	340.00	40.75	2,087.40	1,258.75	106.40	-----	63.75	*2,092.90
Washington, ---	540.00	249.79	-----	1,627.78	425.99	327.05	59.95	3,230.56	2,735.50	229.21	160.28	75.00	3,199.99
Watertown, ---	519.00	269.15	-----	2,301.32	-----	22.75	36.43	3,148.65	2,753.05	248.69	20.05	92.13	*3,156.32
Winchester, ---	1,279.50	273.05	-----	6,475.11	8,457.35	-----	15.00	16,500.01	6,817.36	1,271.93	287.56	882.92	*16,143.12
Woodbury, ---	628.50	330.89	21.00	2,054.70	1,122.00	239.90	10.00	4,406.99	2,938.58	251.91	622.00	74.50	*4,406.99
	\$17,592.00	6,212.57	663.61	60,201.47	14,517.60	4,014.19	2,602.31	105,893.75	77,662.25	8,771.50	4,489.54	3,635.72	*103,969.57

For explanations, see pages 127-129.

* Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	SCHOLARS.						TEACHERS.						23	24	25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
																		Av. Length.		Lear- ning.	Registered.		Diff- erent.	Private Schools.	No. in School.	Av. Attend.		Male.					Fem.		Wages per Month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Population, 1870.			Grand List, 1871.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

TOWNS.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.					Total.
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.		
Middletown, ---	\$1,630.50	412.00	---	3,433.00	1,728.00	11.50	80.63	7,295.63	4,705.25	435.84	152.66	432.75	*7,246.50	
" City, ---	2,323.50	482.12	147.10	6,545.26	9,339.44	---	1,116.06	19,953.48	11,203.00	2,186.77	669.34	5,470.99	*36,972.62	
" complete, ---	3,954.00	894.12	147.10	9,978.26	11,067.44	11.50	1,196.69	27,249.11	15,908.25	2,622.61	822.00	5,903.74	*44,219.12	
Haddam, ---	676.50	466.15	---	2,222.85	80.00	67.00	20.50	3,533.00	2,912.80	307.75	130.73	107.28	*3,483.56	
Chatham, ---	750.00	275.00	---	2,401.01	760.73	---	240.00	4,426.74	4,226.75	285.27	225.03	143.26	*4,893.01	
Chester, ---	391.50	120.00	---	865.87	2,416.75	---	152.85	3,946.97	1,362.00	130.47	51.50	28.00	*3,946.97	
Clinton, ---	480.00	185.42	454.83	2,105.57	---	---	60.00	3,285.82	2,517.63	257.18	34.11	306.90	*3,285.82	
Cromwell, ---	853.50	147.00	---	2,301.50	---	---	---	3,302.00	2,921.00	301.79	---	79.21	3,302.00	
Durham, ---	357.00	172.00	116.45	745.47	---	6.15	93.86	1,490.93	1,254.50	203.00	---	48.60	1,506.10	
East Haddam, ---	1,071.00	407.62	35.16	3,287.88	2,232.50	79.00	50.00	7,163.16	4,754.60	344.78	39.91	150.50	*7,299.79	
Essex, ---	564.00	416.25	66.36	1,559.30	---	---	---	2,605.91	1,634.00	196.31	652.60	123.00	2,605.91	
Killingworth, ---	247.50	160.94	10.00	1,159.14	---	66.00	10.00	1,653.58	1,495.34	110.35	14.00	33.00	*1,672.69	
Middlefield, ---	336.00	90.00	54.00	1,678.00	---	---	17.25	2,175.25	1,857.00	200.05	---	104.25	2,161.30	
Old Saybrook, ---	468.00	125.80	21.12	985.51	---	---	50.00	1,650.43	1,342.95	165.23	14.78	105.67	*1,640.63	
Portland, ---	1,719.00	175.98	---	6,007.23	7,757.63	35.00	55.00	15,749.84	6,993.04	991.90	1,259.05	133.95	*15,810.39	
Saybrook, ---	361.50	127.87	19.50	1,761.78	---	---	---	2,270.65	1,880.40	184.85	105.15	50.00	*2,240.65	
Westbrook, ---	273.00	193.59	13.17	1,084.46	110.00	44.00	35.25	1,753.47	1,549.00	139.47	32.00	28.00	*1,758.47	
	\$12,502.50	3,957.74	937.69	38,143.83	24,425.05	308.65	1,981.40	82,256.86	52,609.26	6,441.01	3,380.86	7,345.36	*99,826.41	

*Including money for new school houses, and for Library and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

1	TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1871.	No. of Schools.	Depa- rtment.	Av. Length.		Scholars.			Teachers.					22	23	24	25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
						W.	S.	W.	S.	Registered.		No. in no School.	Av. Attend.	Male.						Female.	Wages per Month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.										EXPENSES.						
	School Fund, Etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.				
Tolland,-----	\$462.00	279.83	-----	1,676.80	-----	-----	-----	2,418.63	2,168.90	193.73	-----	56.00	2,418.63				
Andover,-----	106.50	99.64	8.02	555.54	-----	-----	-----	769.70	679.25	74.45	-----	16.00	769.70				
Bolton,-----	216.00	114.65	-----	848.00	100.00	24.00	77.89	1,380.54	1,078.00	104.65	116.67	40.02	*1,373.39				
Columbia,-----	321.00	145.50	19.23	1,023.48	175.79	-----	-----	1,685.00	1,357.95	98.73	107.69	56.00	1,620.37				
Coventry,-----	637.50	275.64	43.67	2,291.83	224.73	119.62	20.00	3,612.99	2,823.54	246.86	307.32	92.12	*3,512.89				
Ellington,-----	480.00	224.10	174.43	1,613.09	11.00	7.00	-----	2,509.62	2,201.00	205.69	62.93	40.00	2,509.62				
Hebron,-----	369.00	213.73	99.53	1,449.33	594.37	60.00	107.73	2,893.69	1,995.20	150.57	46.33	83.50	*2,769.60				
Mansfield,-----	691.50	410.00	39.52	2,080.81	36.13	14.45	180.03	3,452.44	3,169.98	238.58	-----	80.75	*3,499.31				
Somers,-----	412.50	222.23	-----	1,698.00	-----	-----	-----	2,332.73	2,184.00	241.50	-----	48.75	2,474.25				
Stafford,-----	1,288.50	364.34	35.44	3,021.45	3,340.96	170.82	-----	8,231.51	4,648.00	346.84	698.24	291.77	*5,989.85				
Union,-----	220.50	109.92	-----	933.43	-----	5.00	16.06	1,284.91	1,161.00	78.02	11.84	39.20	*1,305.06				
Vernon,-----	2,083.50	180.00	-----	10,524.47	4,759.52	45.00	40.00	17,632.49	10,686.50	1,481.73	1,378.70	1,192.03	*22,750.68				
Wilmington,-----	376.50	217.46	-----	956.04	98.00	72.00	-----	1,720.00	1,531.57	98.55	25.10	63.75	1,718.97				
	\$7,665.00	2,857.04	419.84	28,672.27	9,340.50	517.89	441.71	49,914.25	35,684.89	3,559.90	2,754.82	2,099.89	*52,712.32				

For explanations, see pages 127-129. *Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
COUNTIES.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1871.	Un- der 25 years of age.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Ar. Length.		Enu- mer. Jan. '72.	Registered.			Diff. ent Scholars Reg.		Private Schools.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month.		Conti- nued Employ- ed
						W.	S.		W.	S.	Ov. 16.	W.	S.			W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Female.			
Hartford, ---	109,007	\$79,959,771	248	257	410	91.2	82.2	26,659	17,768	16,462	709	21,868	3,016	2,720	13,173	11,772	101	43	345	399	\$103.29	\$37.67	294	
New Haven,	121,257	84,054,536	178	239	461	103.1	82.2	29,514	20,931	19,095	554	24,647	1,991	3,764	15,480	14,037	67	29	432	460	110.11	40.58	410	
N. London, -	66,570	40,515,589	205	218	317	106.	63.9	17,033	12,612	10,831	486	15,405	633	1,714	9,192	7,586	130	31	208	299	53.74	30.87	210	
Fairfield, ---	95,276	54,881,127	227	243	356	112.1	77.5	23,920	16,981	15,826	442	20,456	2,010	2,210	10,931	10,050	115	58	264	319	63.12	34.17	239	
Windham, --	38,518	16,787,575	158	155	186	93.7	63.7	9,449	6,873	5,563	451	8,595	131	1,318	5,025	3,797	94	15	98	173	46.29	28.44	85	
Witchfield, --	48,727	28,532,591	283	282	315	86.	75.9	11,728	9,152	7,611	507	11,145	643	812	6,273	4,882	110	11	206	303	44.68	27.55	120	
Middlesex, -	36,099	16,734,976	97	120	160	102.2	69.9	8,335	6,318	5,283	257	7,430	549	740	4,399	3,576	45	6	119	152	65.14	31.82	89	
Holland, ---	22,000	8,970,436	125	124	143	84.1	66.3	5,110	4,152	3,203	236	5,158	56	234	3,126	2,413	53	5	90	135	41.16	27.83	61	
TOTALS,	537,454	\$328,436,601	1,521	1,638	2,348	98.44	74.90	131,748	94,787	83,874	3,642	114,705	9,029	13,512	67,599	58,113	715	198	1,762	2,240	\$57.01	\$34.09	1,508	

COUNTIES.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
	RECEIPTS.						EXPENSES.							
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib'ns.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.	
Hartford, -----	\$39,988.50	7,829.93	4,674.86	147,943.90	124,904.97	1,294.87	12,133.92	338,770.95	190,211.42	30,286.97	15,017.45	35,541.61	*355,635.89	
New Haven, ----	44,271.00	6,672.92	1,046.66	137,947.68	155,649.43	1,332.83	7,336.49	354,257.01	222,385.41	27,236.40	11,433.18	35,705.45	*443,565.46	
New London, ----	25,549.50	6,759.64	1,799.68	70,650.19	55,568.80	750.11	1,858.20	162,936.12	106,390.90	12,687.90	9,793.88	9,237.93	*149,696.22	
Fairfield, -----	35,880.00	7,330.19	1,530.92	120,114.66	80,385.54	1,302.22	21,676.04	268,219.57	150,364.08	15,272.82	14,201.49	39,341.65	*244,383.79	
Windham, -----	14,173.50	4,092.77	274.79	38,520.11	20,731.67	730.03	1,987.63	80,510.50	53,563.68	5,946.40	4,153.34	4,361.76	*78,650.41	
Litchfield, -----	17,592.00	6,212.57	663.61	60,201.47	14,517.60	4,014.19	2,602.31	105,803.75	77,662.25	8,771.50	4,489.54	3,635.72	*103,969.57	
Middlesex, -----	12,502.50	3,957.74	937.69	38,143.83	24,425.05	308.65	1,981.40	82,256.86	52,609.26	6,441.01	3,380.86	7,345.36	*99,826.41	
Tolland, -----	7,665.00	2,857.04	419.84	28,672.27	9,340.50	517.89	441.71	49,914.25	35,684.89	3,559.90	2,754.82	2,099.89	*52,712.32	
TOTALS,	\$197,622.00	45,712.80	11,348.05	642,194.11	485,523.56	10,250.79	50,017.70	1,442,669.01	888,871.89	110,202.90	65,224.56	137,169.37	*1,528,440.07	

[32] For explanations, see pages 127-129.

*Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

A statement of the amounts reported as expended for new school houses, during the year ending August 31st, 1872. These amounts are included in the "TOTALS" on pages 131-147.

TOWNS.	No. of School Houses.	Amounts.	TOWNS.	No. of School Houses.	Amounts.
HARTFORD COUNTY.			WINDHAM COUNTY.		
Hartford, -----	2	\$59,177.15	Ashford, -----	1	\$ 425.00
Avon, -----	1	1,281.80	Killingly, -----	1	6,899.85
Berlin, -----	1	2,363.67	Putnam, -----	--	1,000.00
Enfield, -----	1	1,990.34	Windham, -----	1	1,184.83
Farmington, -----	1	1,900.00	Woodstock, -----	1	485.00
New Britain, -----	--	*10,703.95	Total, -----	4	\$9 994.68
Southington, -----	--	*559.65			
Windsor, -----	1	4,200.00			
Total, -----	7	\$82,176.56	LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.			Bethlehem, -----	1	\$1,025.00
New Haven, -----	2	\$109,613.01	Warren, -----	1	664.00
Hamden, -----	1	815.00	Winchester, -----	--	*6,853.35
Meriden, -----	1	17,208.17	Woodbury, -----	1	500.00
Naugatuck, -----	1	2,200.00	Total, -----	3	\$9,042.35
Wallingford, -----	--	*3,000.00			
Waterbury, -----	1	11,800.00	MIDDLESEX COUNTY.		
Total, -----	6	\$144,636.18	Middletown, -----	2	\$18,801.17
NEW LONDON COUNTY.			Chester, -----	1	2,350.00
New London, -----	2	\$3,431.63	East Haddam, -----	2	2,000.00
Norwich, -----	1	4,879.61	Portland, -----	1	6,318.15
Groton, -----	1	550.00	Total, -----	6	\$29,469.32
Ledyard, -----	1	650.00			
Montville, -----	2	1,600.00	TOLLAND COUNTY.		
Total, -----	7	\$11,111.24	Hebron, -----	1	\$ 494.00
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			Vernon, -----	--	*7,941.72
Bridgeport, -----	2	\$8,385.95	Total, -----	1	\$8,435.72
Danbury, -----	1	3,500.00			
Easton, -----	1	605.00	BY COUNTIES.		
Fairfield, -----	1	8,400.00	Hartford, -----	7	\$ 82,176.56
Huntington, -----	1	668.55	New Haven, -----	6	144,636.18
Ridgefield, -----	1	1,000.00	New London, -----	7	11,111.24
Wilton, -----	1	1,600.00	Fairfield, -----	8	24,159.50
Total, -----	8	\$24 159.50	Windham, -----	4	9,994.68
			Litchfield, -----	3	9,042.35
			Middlesex, -----	6	29,469.32
			Tolland, -----	1	8,435.72
			Total, -----	42	\$319,025.55

* Expended to pay debts on school houses previously reported.

The figures given below indicate the amounts expended for Libraries and Apparatus during the year ending August 31st, 1872. These amounts are included in the "TOTALS" of expenses in the tables on pages 131-147.

TOWNS.	Amount.	TOWNS.	Amount.
Hartford, -----	\$908.73	Ridgefield, -----	10.00
Avon, -----	75.00	Stamford, -----	60.00
Berlin, -----	67.95	Stratford, -----	10.00
Bloomfield, -----	20.00	Trumbull, -----	10.00
Bristol, -----	210.35		\$1,044.25
Canton, -----	10.00		
East Hartford, -----	11.00	Brooklyn, -----	\$ 33.90
East Windsor, -----	35.00	Canterbury, -----	40.00
Enfield, -----	111.50	Killingly, -----	190.25
Farmington, -----	110.00	Putnam, -----	311.00
Manchester, -----	129.95	Scotland, -----	20.00
Marlborough, -----	30.00	Sterling, -----	10.00
New Britain, -----	130.00	Windham, -----	85.40
Plainville, -----	89.00	Woodstock, -----	40.00
Simsbury, -----	3.00		\$730.55
Southington, -----	70.40		
South Windsor, -----	108.00	Litchfield, -----	\$ 20.00
Suffield, -----	112.00	Morris, -----	10.00
West Hartford, -----	10.00	New Milford, -----	22.50
Wethersfield, -----	10.00	Norfolk, -----	3.25
Windsor, -----	90.00	Plymouth, -----	130.00
Windsor Locks, -----	60.00	Torrington, -----	90.06
	\$2,401.88	Watertown, -----	42.40
		Winchester, -----	30.00
		Woodbury, -----	20.00
			\$368.21
New Haven, -----	\$1,056.69		
Branford, -----	70.00	Middletown, -----	\$161.35
Cheshire, -----	25.00	Haddam, -----	25.00
Derby, -----	97.50	Chatham, -----	12.70
East Haven, -----	62.50	Chester, -----	25.00
Guilford, -----	36.40	Clinton, -----	170.00
Hamden, -----	23.00	East Haddam, -----	10.00
Madison, -----	10.50	Killingworth, -----	20.00
Meriden, -----	63.00	Old Saybrook, -----	12.00
Milford, -----	20.00	Portland, -----	114.30
Naugatuck, -----	54.00	Saybrook, -----	20.25
North Branford, -----	25.00	Westbrook, -----	10.00
North Haven, -----	20.00		\$580.60
Orange, -----	167.75		
Wallingford, -----	50.00	Bolton, -----	\$34.05
Waterbury, -----	337.50	Coventry, -----	43.05
Woodbridge, -----	50.00	Mansfield, -----	10.00
	\$2,168.84	Stafford, -----	5.00
		Union, -----	15.00
		Vernon, -----	70.00
			\$177.10
New London, -----	\$200.45		
Norwich, -----	160.20	Hartford County, -----	\$2,401.88
Colchester, -----	30.00	New Haven " -----	2,168.84
Griswold, -----	30.00	New London " -----	474.37
Sprague, -----	15.00	Fairfield " -----	1,044.25
Stonington, -----	18.72	Windham " -----	730.55
Waterford, -----	20.00	Litchfield " -----	368.21
	\$474.37	Middlesex " -----	580.60
		Tolland " -----	177.10
Bridgeport, -----	\$365.57		
Danbury, -----	207.70	Total, -----	\$7,945.80
Greenwich, -----	40.60		
Huntington, -----	63.30		
New Canaan, -----	12.90		
Norwalk, -----	264.18		

TABLE I.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of taxable property in each to every child between the ages of four and sixteen years.

The amount is given in dollars.

This table is based upon the Grand List completed in 1871, and the Enumeration of children taken in January, 1872, and is designed to show the relative wealth of the several towns, as compared with their respective number of children of the usual school age. An examination of this table will show, *approximately*, which towns are best able to provide liberally for their public schools, though this ability depends also, in part, upon the *density of population*, and the consequent number of schools required.

Where a district is formed of parts of two or more towns, the law now requires that all the children in such district shall be returned as from the town having jurisdiction over the district. For this reason the figures in this table cannot be made to show *precisely* what they are designed to show.

The rank of towns in this table may be compared with their rank in Table II.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
1	1	Hartford,-----	\$4878	35	37	Cheshire,-----	\$2576
3	2	Watertown,-----	4414	38	38	Bloomfield,-----	2547
2	3	West Hartford,-----	4367	51	39	Roxbury,-----	2547
5	4	South Windsor,-----	4008	34	40	Meriden,-----	2537
4	5	New Haven,-----	3818	40	41	Middlefield,-----	2478
6	6	Andover,-----	3762	55	42	Westport,-----	2470
10	7	Bethlehem,-----	3480	52	43	Orange,-----	2470
11	8	Darien,-----	3407	42	44	New Milford,-----	2462
9	9	Pomfret,-----	3379	13	45	Fairfield,-----	2437
28	10	Scotland,-----	3215	45	46	East Hartford,-----	2435
15	11	Stamford,-----	3194	39	47	Stratford,-----	2435
25	12	Winchester,-----	3161	63	48	Weston,-----	2404
19	13	Norwich,-----	3138	46	49	Somers,-----	2404
18	14	Stonington,-----	3096	44	50	Simsbury,-----	2399
23	15	New London,-----	3083	60	51	Wolcott,-----	2368
14	16	*Wethersfield,-----	3061	41	52	Wallingford,-----	2363
8	17	Goshen,-----	3026	64	53	Canton,-----	2340
16	18	Woodbury,-----	2981	62	54	Sharon,-----	2335
20	19	Lisbon,-----	2977	73	55	Hebron,-----	2323
22	20	Suffield,-----	2943	43	56	Easton,-----	2310
7	21	Saybrook,-----	2869	91	57	Portland,-----	2304
26	22	Guilford,-----	2865	53	58	Middlebury,-----	2284
21	23	Litchfield,-----	2855	48	59	Hampton,-----	2282
54	24	Brooklyn,-----	2814	66	60	Ellington,-----	2282
37	25	Brookfield,-----	2805	61	61	†Bethany,-----	2275
33	26	East Granby,-----	2800	59	62	Southbury,-----	2267
31	27	Ridgefield,-----	2796	94	63	Norfolk,-----	2245
29	28	Washington,-----	2758	82	64	North Branford,-----	2232
24	29	Farmington,-----	2720	83	65	Oxford,-----	2228
65	30	Westbrook,-----	2658	67	66	Trumbull,-----	2225
27	31	Avon,-----	2655	57	67	Bozrah,-----	2204
30	32	Essex,-----	2650	56	68	Harwinton,-----	2197
36	33	Lebanon,-----	2643	81	69	Hamden,-----	2186
12	34	Reading,-----	2623	77	70	New Fairfield,-----	2165
17	35	Woodbridge,-----	2581	72	71	Durham,-----	2164
32	36	Danbury,-----	2581	47	72	Salisbury,-----	2159

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
86	73	Sherman,	\$2139	125	120	Haddam,	\$1758
78	74	Middletown,	2136	118	121	Thompson,	1746
70	75	East Haven,	2125	124	122	Plainfield,	1732
76	76	Windham,	2124	106	123	Wilton,	1714
90	77	Bridgeport,	2120	129	124	Canterbury,	1685
71	78	Norwalk,	2120	127	125	Old Saybrook,	1684
58	79	Bridgewater,	2116	126	126	Rocky Hill,	1649
114	80	Canaan,	2099	132	127	Branford,	1640
69	81	Chaplin,	2096	96	128	Warren,	1634
79	82	Plainville,	2096	130	129	Killingworth,	1633
50	83	Morris,	2092	146	130	Mansfield,	1629
74	84	Monroe,	2089	133	131	Groton,	1626
49	85	Huntington,	2082	122	132	Bolton,	1623
111	86	Montville,	2079	134	133	Hartland,	1622
89	87	Waterbury,	2067	137	134	Ledyard,	1608
75	88	Windsor,	2040	140	135	Barkhamsted,	1599
84	89	Salem,	2040	136	136	Glastonbury,	1582
87	90	Griswold,	2036	128	137	New Britain,	1578
80	91	Marlborough,	2036	135	138	Cornwall,	1564
93	92	Colebrook,	2034	138	139	Ashford,	1546
92	93	North Stonington,	2019	141	140	Columbia,	1528
85	94	Madison,	2014	148	141	Chatham,	1484
99	95	North Canaan,	2003	119	142	Putnam,	1476
88	96	Seymour,	1999	142	143	Granby,	1463
109	97	Manchester,	1987	145	144	Bethel,	1457
103	98	New Canaan,	1949	150	145	Waterford,	1447
95	99	Naugatuck,	1949	143	146	Enfield,	1413
97	100	Berhn,	1938	144	147	Old Lyme,	1383
104	101	Clinton,	1929	139	148	Stafford,	1371
101	102	Bristol,	1928	151	149	Killinealy,	1367
100	103	Franklin,	1916	147	150	Chester,	1352
110	104	Plymouth,	1898	158	151	Burlington,	1324
98	105	Colchester,	1897	152	152	East Lyme,	1319
115	106	Woodstock,	1893	157	153	Kent,	1299
112	107	Newtown,	1838	154	154	Tolland,	1271
117	108	East Haddam,	1837	153	155	Sterling,	1235
105	109	Torrington,	1832	156	156	New Hartford,	1233
123	110	Milford,	1831	149	157	Willington,	1228
121	111	East Windsor,	1830	160	158	Eastford,	1207
68	112	Prospect,	1827	155	159	Preston,	1156
107	113	Greenwich,	1823	159	160	Sprague,	1137
108	114	Southington,	1817	162	161	Lyme,	1091
120	115	Coventry,	1814	161	162	Cromwell,	1074
113	116	Vernon,	1813	163	163	Windsor Locks,	1059
102	117	North Haven,	1805	164	164	Voluntown,	776
116	118	Derby,	1791			† Beacon Falls,	
131	119	Union,	1786			† Newington,	

* Including Newington.

† Including Beacon Falls.

‡ Beacon Falls is included with Bethany, and Newington with Wethersfield.

The same figures are next given by Counties.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

In which the Towns of each County are arranged according to the amount of taxable property in each to every child between the ages of four and sixteen years.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.		14	14	Hamden,	\$2186
				13	15	East Haven,	2125
1	1	Hartford,	\$4878	19	16	Waterbury,	2067
2	2	West Hartford,	4367	17	17	Madison,	2014
3	3	South Windsor,	4008	18	18	Seymour,	1999
4	4	*Wethersfield,	3061	20	19	Naugatuck,	1949
5	5	Suffield,	2943	23	20	Milford,	1831
8	6	East Granby,	2800	12	21	Prospect,	1827
6	7	Farmington,	2720	21	22	North Haven,	1805
7	8	Avon,	2655	22	23	Derby,	1791
9	9	Bloomfield,	2547	24	24	Branford,	1640
11	10	East Hartford,	2435			† Beacon Falls,	
10	11	Simsbury,	2399			NEW LONDON CO.	
12	12	Canton,	2340				
14	13	Plainville,	2096	2	1	Norwich,	3138
13	14	Windsor,	2040	1	2	Stonington,	3096
15	15	Marlborough,	2036	4	3	New London,	3083
19	16	Manchester,	1987	3	4	Lisbon,	2977
16	17	Berlin,	1938	5	5	Lebanon,	2643
17	18	Bristol,	1928	6	6	Bozrah,	2204
20	19	East Windsor,	1830	12	7	Montville,	2079
18	20	Southington,	1817	7	8	Salem,	2040
21	21	Rocky Hill,	1649	8	9	Griswold,	2036
23	22	Hartland,	1622	9	10	North Stonington,	2019
24	23	Glastonbury,	1582	11	11	Franklin,	1916
22	24	New Britain,	1578	10	12	Colchester,	1897
25	25	Granby,	1463	13	13	Groton,	1626
26	26	Enfield,	1413	14	14	Ledyard,	1608
27	27	Burlington,	1324	16	15	Waterford,	1447
28	28	Windsor Locks,	1059	15	16	Old Lyme,	1383
		* Newington,		17	17	East Lyme,	1319
		NEW HAVEN CO.		18	18	Preston,	1156
1	1	New Haven,	3818	19	19	Sprague,	1137
3	2	Guilford,	2865	20	20	Lyme,	1091
2	3	Woodbridge,	2581			FAIRFIELD CO.	
5	4	Cheshire,	2576	1	1	Darien,	3407
4	5	Meriden,	2537	4	2	Stamford,	3194
7	6	Orange,	2470	7	3	Brookfield,	280
10	7	Wolcott,	2368	5	4	Ridgefield,	2796
6	8	Wallingford,	2363	2	5	Reading,	2623
8	9	Middlebury,	2284	6	6	Danbury,	2581
11	10	† Bethany,	2275	11	7	Westport,	2470
9	11	Southbury,	2267	3	8	Fairfield,	243
15	12	North Branford,	2232	8	9	Stratford,	2435
16	13	Oxford,	2228	12	10	Weston,	2404

* Newington with Wethersfield. † Beacon Falls with Bethany.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
9	11	Easton	\$2310	17	21	Warren,	\$1634
13	12	Trumbull,	2225	23	22	Barkhamsted,	1599
16	13	New Fairfield,	2165	22	23	Cornwall,	1564
17	14	Sherman,	2139	25	24	Kent,	1299
18	15	Bridgeport,	2120	24	25	New Hartford,	1233
14	16	Norwalk,	2120			MIDDLESEX CO.	
15	17	Monroe,	2089				
10	18	Huntington,	2082	1	1	Saybrook,	2869
19	19	New Canaan,	1949	4	2	Westbrook,	2658
22	20	Newtown,	1838	2	3	Essex,	2650
21	21	Greenwich,	1823	3	4	Middlefield,	2478
20	22	Wilton,	1714	7	5	Portland,	2304
23	23	Bethel,	1457	5	6	Durham,	2164
		WINDHAM CO.		6	7	Middletown,	2136
1	1	Pomfret,	3379	8	8	Clinton,	1929
2	2	Scotland,	3215	9	9	East Haddam,	1837
4	3	Brooklyn,	2814	10	10	Haddam,	1758
3	4	Hampton,	2282	11	11	Old Saybrook,	1684
6	5	Windham,	2124	12	12	Killingworth,	1633
5	6	Chaplin,	2096	14	13	Chatham,	1484
7	7	Woodstock,	1893	13	14	Chester,	1352
8	8	Thompson,	1746	15	15	Cromwell,	1074
10	9	Plainfield,	1732			TOLLAND CO.	
11	10	Canterbury,	1685	1	1	Andover,	3762
12	11	Ashford,	1546	2	2	Somers,	2404
9	12	Putnam,	1476	4	3	Hebron,	2323
13	13	Killingly,	1367	3	4	Ellington,	2282
14	14	Sterling,	1235	6	5	Coventry,	1814
15	15	Eastford,	1207	5	6	Vernon,	1813
16	16	Voluntown,	776	8	7	Union,	1786
		LITCHFIELD CO.		11	8	Mansfield,	1629
1	1	Watertown,	4414	7	9	Bolton,	1623
3	2	Bethlehem,	3480	10	10	Columbia,	1528
6	3	Winchester,	3161	9	11	Stafford,	1371
2	4	Goshen,	3026	13	12	Tolland,	1271
4	5	Woodbury,	2981	12	13	Willington,	1228
5	6	Litchfield,	2855				
7	7	Washington,	2758			THE COUNTIES.	1870-71. '71-72.
11	8	Roxbury,	2547				
8	9	New Milford,	2462				
14	10	Sharon,	2335				
16	11	Norfolk,	2245	1	1	Hartford,	\$3108 \$2999
12	12	Harwinton,	2197	2	2	New Haven,	2834 2848
9	13	Salisbury,	2159	3	3	New London,	2384 2380
13	14	Bridgewater,	2116	4	4	Fairfield,	2344 2294
21	15	Canaan,	2099	5	5	Litchfield,	2265 2262
10	16	Morris,	2092	6	6	Middlesex,	1942 2008
15	17	Colebrook,	2034	7	7	Windham,	1799 1777
18	18	North Canaan,	2003	8	8	Tolland,	1780 1755
20	19	Plymouth,	1898				
19	20	Torrington,	1832			The State,	\$2511 \$2493

TABLE II.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the percentage of their taxable property appropriated for Public Schools during the year ending August 31st, 1872.

The basis of comparison is the Grand List completed in 1871. The moneys included in this computation are those received for school purposes from Town Taxes, District Taxes, and Voluntary Contributions. The amount is given in mills and hundredths of a mill on the dollar; or the figures may be read so many dollars and cents on each thousand dollars.

This table is designed to show how much money was raised for public schools in each town, according to its *pecuniary ability*. The rank of the towns in this table may be compared with their rank in Table I.

For a statement of the amount raised and received in each town for every child enumerated, see Table III.

In addition to the moneys included in this table, each town paid, in proportion to its Grand List, its share of the amount distributed from the State Treasury to the several towns according to their respective number of children enumerated in January, 1872.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
48	1	Chester, -----	\$9.30	25	30	Tolland, -----	\$4.28
15	2	Bethel, -----	8.89	14	31	Cornwall, -----	4.27
90	3	Danbury, -----	8.07	86	32	East Haddam, -----	4.27
49	4	Killingly, -----	7.86	18	33	Chatham, -----	4.26
7	5	New Britain, -----	7.07	8	34	Ledyard, -----	4.23
137	6	Fairfield, -----	6.19	11	35	Canton, -----	4.20
9	7	Vernon, -----	6.09	46	36	Bolton, -----	4.16
78	8	Warren, -----	5.99	45	37	Avon, -----	4.15
23	9	Meriden, -----	5.97	21	38	Windham, -----	4.15
6	10	Derby, -----	5.88	26	39	Norwich, -----	4.07
29	11	Eastford, -----	5.61	41	40	Putnam, -----	4.06
28	12	Stafford, -----	5.55	51	41	Hamden, -----	4.03
97	13	Winchester, -----	5.54	54	42	Bridgeport, -----	3.98
3	14	Wallingford, -----	5.36	33	43	Glastonbury, -----	3.93
32	15	Ashford, -----	5.23	27	44	Torrington, -----	3.93
88	16	Portland, -----	5.23	42	45	Barkhamsted, -----	3.90
141	17	Windsor, -----	5.17	30	46	Kent, -----	3.88
13	18	Preston, -----	5.02	2	47	Cromwell, -----	3.77
1	19	Windsor Locks, -----	4.98	55	48	Canterbury, -----	3.75
103	20	Bethlehem, -----	4.81	35	49	Middletown, -----	3.74
60	21	Montville, -----	4.78	19	50	Sterling, -----	3.69
43	22	Naugatuck, -----	4.65	106	51	Hebron, -----	3.68
17	23	Bristol, -----	4.63	37	52	Columbia, -----	3.67
5	24	Hartland, -----	4.58	34	53	Willington, -----	3.65
75	25	New Canaan, -----	4.55	52	54	Farmington, -----	3.62
20	26	Killingworth, -----	4.55	39	55	Plymouth, -----	3.60
68	27	Enfield, -----	4.48	65	56	Union, -----	3.57
82	28	Wilton, -----	4.39	56	57	Madison, -----	3.47
111	29	Berlin, -----	4.31	62	58	Chaplin, -----	3.46

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
136	59	Easton,	\$3.46	161	113	North Canaan,	\$2.49
72	60	Brookfield,	3.44	116	114	Reading,	2.48
40	61	Oxford,	3.41	67	115	Norfolk,	2.45
64	62	Clinton,	3.41	123	116	Salisbury,	2.44
57	63	Coventry,	3.41	47	117	Weston,	2.41
105	64	Greenwich,	3.40	69	118	New Hartford,	2.41
53	65	Huntington,	3.39	132	119	Washington,	2.40
129	66	North Branford,	3.37	12	120	Southington,	2.39
50	67	Voluntown,	3.35	22	121	Norwalk,	2.38
59	68	Waterbury,	3.30	118	122	Lisbon,	2.36
125	69	Burlington,	3.28	74	123	North Stonington,	2.25
84	70	Hartford,	3.27	112	124	Ellington,	2.23
73	71	Plainville,	3.27	102	125	Waterford,	2.23
24	72	Lyme,	3.26	131	126	Pomfret,	2.21
61	73	Newtown,	3.23	139	127	Hampton,	2.20
63	74	New Haven,	3.23	121	128	Morris,	2.18
127	75	Bridgewater,	3.22	107	129	Lebanon,	2.17
31	76	Harwinton,	3.21	100	130	Sharon,	2.14
94	77	Groton,	3.16	115	131	New Milford,	2.12
71	78	Seymour,	3.15	108	132	Thompson,	2.08
87	79	Marlborough,	3.14	83	133	Andover,	2.08
76	80	New Fairfield,	3.13	109	134	East Haven,	2.06
44	81	Branford,	3.09	128	135	Middlebury,	2.05
16	82	Middlefield,	3.02	133	136	Scotland,	2.05
36	83	Prospect,	3.02	110	137	Bloomfield,	2.04
98	84	New London,	3.01	150	138	South Windsor,	2.03
114	85	Griswold,	2.99	140	139	Southbury,	1.96
4	86	Haddam,	2.99	143	140	Suffield,	1.91
99	87	Woodbridge,	2.98	101	141	Stamford,	1.90
58	88	Salem,	2.95	126	142	West Hartford,	1.90
77	89	Simsbury,	2.95	151	143	Old Saybrook,	1.88
81	90	Monroe,	2.88	147	144	Cheshire,	1.83
91	91	Ridgefield,	2.85	130	145	Bozrah,	1.83
92	92	Colebrook,	2.84	145	146	Roxbury,	1.81
66	93	Mansfield,	2.84	138	147	Wethersfield,	1.74
70	94	Sherman,	2.79	148	148	Guilford,	1.73
85	95	*Bethany,	2.78	152	149	East Granby,	1.72
134	96	Granby,	2.77	164	150	Sprague,	1.70
38	97	East Lyme,	2.76	154	151	Litchfield,	1.67
155	98	Woodbury,	2.74	122	152	Colchester,	1.65
93	99	East Windsor,	2.70	157	153	Orange,	1.63
79	100	Canaan,	2.69	162	154	Westport,	1.62
135	101	East Hartford,	2.63	113	155	Milford,	1.60
89	102	Brooklyn,	2.61	142	156	Stonington,	1.60
95	103	North Haven,	2.58	163	157	Essex,	1.56
80	104	Somers,	2.57	160	158	Watertown,	1.52
159	105	Woodstock,	2.56	158	159	Darien,	1.49
119	106	Westbrook,	2.56	146	160	Plainfield,	1.48
96	107	Old Lyme,	2.56	120	161	Durham,	1.46
117	108	Saybrook,	2.55	153	162	Goshen,	1.40
124	109	Trumbull,	2.54	149	163	Stratford,	1.15
10	110	Franklin,	2.52	156	164	Wolcott,	1.06
104	111	Rocky Hill,	2.52			*Beacon Falls,	
144	112	Manchester,	2.50			†Newington,	

* Beacon Falls included with Bethany. † Newington included with Wethersfield.

The order of the Towns in the several Counties is as follows:

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the percentage of their property appropriated for Public Schools during the year ending August 31st, 1872.

1870-'71.	1871-'72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.		13	15	†Bethany, -----	\$2.78
				14	16	North Haven, -----	2.58
3	1	New Britain, -----	\$7.07	16	17	East Haven, -----	2.06
24	2	Windsor, -----	5.17	18	18	Middlebury, -----	2.05
1	3	Windsor Locks, -----	4.98	20	19	Southbury, -----	1.96
6	4	Bristol, -----	4.63	21	20	Cheshire, -----	1.83
2	5	Hartland, -----	4.58	22	21	Guilford, -----	1.73
10	6	Enfield, -----	4.48	24	22	Orange, -----	1.63
18	7	Berlin, -----	4.31	17	23	Milford, -----	1.60
4	8	Canton, -----	4.20	23	24	Wolcott, -----	1.06
8	9	Avon, -----	4.15			†Beacon Falls, -----	
7	10	Glastonbury, -----	3.93			NEW LONDON CO.	
9	11	Farmington, -----	3.62				
19	12	Burlington, -----	3.28	3	1	Preston, -----	5.02
13	13	Hartford, -----	3.27	8	2	Montville, -----	4.78
11	14	Plainville, -----	3.27	1	3	Ledyard, -----	4.23
14	15	Marlborough, -----	3.14	5	4	Norwich, -----	4.07
12	16	Simsbury, -----	2.95	4	5	Lyme, -----	3.26
21	17	Granby, -----	2.77	10	6	Groton, -----	3.16
15	18	East Windsor, -----	2.70	12	7	New London, -----	3.01
22	19	East Hartford, -----	2.63	15	8	Griswold, -----	2.99
16	20	Rocky Hill, -----	2.52	7	9	Salem, -----	2.95
26	21	Manchester, -----	2.50	6	10	East Lyme, -----	2.76
5	22	Southington, -----	2.39	11	11	Old Lyme, -----	2.56
17	23	Bloomfield, -----	2.04	2	12	Franklin, -----	2.52
27	24	South Windsor, -----	2.03	16	13	Lisbon, -----	2.36
25	25	Suffield, -----	1.91	9	14	North Stonington, -----	2.25
20	26	West Hartford, -----	1.90	13	15	Waterford, -----	2.23
23	27	*Wethersfield, -----	1.74	14	16	Lebanon, -----	2.17
28	28	East Granby, -----	1.72	18	17	Bozrah, -----	1.83
		*Newington, -----		20	18	Sprague, -----	1.70
		NEW HAVEN CO.		17	19	Colchester, -----	1.65
3	1	Meriden, -----	5.97	19	20	Stonington, -----	1.60
2	2	Derby, -----	5.88			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
1	3	Wallingford, -----	5.36	1	1	Bethel, -----	8.89
6	4	Naugatuck, -----	4.65	13	2	Danbury, -----	8.07
8	5	Hamden, -----	4.03	20	3	Fairfield, -----	6.19
9	6	Madison, -----	3.4	9	4	New Canaan, -----	4.55
5	7	Oxford, -----	3.41	12	5	Wilton, -----	4.39
19	8	North Branford, -----	3.37	5	6	Bridgeport, -----	3.98
10	9	Waterbury, -----	3.30	19	7	Easton, -----	3.46
11	10	New Haven, -----	3.23	8	8	Brookfield, -----	3.44
12	11	Seymour, -----	3.15	16	9	Greenwich, -----	3.40
7	12	Branford, -----	3.09	4	10	Huntington, -----	3.39
4	13	Prospect, -----	3.02	6	11	Newtown, -----	3.23
15	14	Woodbridge, -----	2.98	10	12	New Fairfield, -----	3.13

* Newington included with Wethersfield. † Beacon Falls included with Bethany.

[illegible]

TABLE III.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised and received for Public Schools from all sources for each child enumerated; not including money for new school houses.

The money raised for building new school houses is not included in these computations, because it is for a special and occasional object. The thirty-nine towns in which additional money was raised for that object are designated by a *.

See page 148, also note on page 159. Table II, on the previous pages, shows how much each town raised in proportion to its pecuniary ability.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
55	1	Bethel,	\$14.63	32	42	Chaplin,	\$9.68
7	2	*Danbury,	13.77	88	43	Westbrook,	9.63
6	3	*Hartford,	13.26	49	44	Bolton,	9.59
59	4	South Windsor,	12.24	63	45	Stafford,	9.57
11	5	*New Haven,	12.21	5	46	Harwinton,	9.56
2	6	Derby,	12.20	54	47	Saybrook,	9.42
22	7	Brookfield,	12.09	36	48	Simsbury,	9.34
20	8	*Bethlehem,	11.87	118	49	*Woodbury,	9.32
69	9	Canton,	11.85	132	50	Eastford,	9.28
14	10	*Wallingford,	11.60	68	51	Huntington,	9.27
18	11	Wethersfield,	11.55	67	52	Watertown,	9.10
15	12	*Meriden,	11.50	86	53	Canterbury,	9.10
42	13	*Winchester,	11.31	70	54	New Fairfield,	9.04
12	14	Bristol,	11.20	106	55	Bridgewater,	9.03
65	15	New Canaan,	11.00	91	56	Washington,	8.97
37	16	Marlborough,	10.87	92	57	East Hartford,	8.96
3	17	Andover,	10.84	46	58	Plymouth,	8.96
16	18	*Vernon,	10.66	27	59	Cornwall,	8.95
29	19	Torrington,	10.61	62	60	Union,	8.89
19	20	*Norwich,	10.59	61	61	Chatham,	8.85
98	21	North Branford,	10.55	60	62	Monroe,	8.75
4	22	*Farmington,	10.52	30	63	Reading,	8.75
8	23	*Windham,	10.42	123	64	Canaan,	8.75
26	24	Oxford,	10.37	89	65	Barkhamsted,	8.75
28	25	Middletown,	10.34	83	66	Coventry,	8.74
33	26	Pomfret,	10.27	73	67	*New Britain,	8.67
10	27	West Hartford,	10.27	131	68	*Berlin,	8.64
75	28	Clinton,	10.27	47	69	*Fairfield,	8.58
23	29	Woodbridge,	10.22	40	70	Somers,	8.48
24	30	*Bridgeport,	10.15	41	71	*Warren,	8.47
64	31	Bethany,	10.14	44	72	Salem,	8.40
25	32	Killingworth,	10.02	76	73	Plainville,	8.39
35	33	Lisbon,	10.00	50	74	Lebanon,	8.36
9	34	Hartland,	9.98	56	75	Glastonbury,	8.36
17	35	Wolcott,	9.94	81	76	Scotland,	8.33
45	36	*Hamden,	9.91	95	77	Colebrook,	8.31
34	37	*New London,	9.90	66	78	Sherman,	8.30
38	38	Madison,	9.81	58	79	*Ashford,	8.27
79	39	*Hebron,	9.74	93	80	Trumbull,	8.27
1	40	Middlefield,	9.71	135	81	Griswold,	8.25
21	41	Brooklyn,	9.68	129	82	*Portland,	8.23

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
51	83	Stamford,-----	\$8.23	133	125	Windsor Locks,-----	\$6.98
97	84	*Easton,-----	8.18	163	126	North Canaan,-----	6.97
108	85	Weston,-----	8.15	126	127	North Haven,-----	9.97
39	86	Seymour,-----	8.12	52	128	Branford,-----	6.94
128	87	*Avon,-----	8.12	152	129	*Windsor,-----	6.93
80	88	Newtown,-----	8.11	156	130	Essex,-----	6.93
143	89	Greenwich,-----	8.10	90	131	Stonington,-----	6.93
85	90	*Ridgefield,-----	8.10	99	132	*Putnam,-----	6.92
84	91	*Montville,-----	8.02	102	133	Morris,-----	6.89
125	92	Norfolk,-----	7.96	136	134	East Windsor,-----	6.89
31	93	Franklin,-----	7.96	151	135	Manchester,-----	6.88
48	94	Norwalk,-----	7.95	77	136	Willington,-----	6.85
119	95	Preston,-----	7.93	142	137	Roxbury,-----	6.82
78	96	Columbia,-----	7.87	72	138	Sterling,-----	6.76
82	97	Tolland,-----	7.85	161	139	Burlington,-----	6.74
94	98	Ellington,-----	7.84	134	140	Southbury,-----	6.69
103	99	Haddam,-----	7.83	148	141	*Groton,-----	6.53
113	100	*Ledyard,-----	7.74	144	142	Rocky Hill,-----	6.39
109	101	Suffield,-----	7.73	105	143	*Wilton,-----	6.35
100	102	*Waterbury,-----	7.69	157	144	Granby,-----	6.34
43	103	North Stonington,-----	7.64	117	145	Durham,-----	6.26
13	104	Prospect,-----	7.64	110	146	East Haven,-----	6.19
53	105	*Naugatuck,-----	7.63	124	147	Bozrah,-----	6.13
87	106	New Milford,-----	7.57	121	148	*Chester,-----	6.12
130	107	Mansfield,-----	7.49	107	149	*Southington,-----	6.10
104	108	Hampton,-----	7.47	155	150	Orange,-----	6.02
71	109	Bloomfield,-----	7.45	159	151	Westport,-----	5.90
147	110	*Woodstock,-----	7.44	†	152	Newington,-----	5.90
140	111	Cheshire,-----	7.43	96	153	Colchester,-----	5.88
138	112	*Killingly,-----	7.41	141	154	Cromwell,-----	5.80
114	113	Guilford,-----	7.36	150	155	Old Lyme,-----	5.75
120	114	Litchfield,-----	7.34	112	156	East Lyme,-----	5.69
111	115	Middlebury,-----	7.26	115	157	Lyme,-----	5.62
116	116	Kent,-----	7.25	154	158	Waterford,-----	5.44
127	117	*East Haddam,-----	7.23	146	159	Milford,-----	5.37
74	118	Sharon,-----	7.21	149	160	Thompson,-----	5.37
†	119	Beacon Falls,-----	7.10	162	161	Old Saybrook,-----	5.34
122	120	Salisbury,-----	7.05	139	162	Stratford,-----	4.93
137	121	East Granby,-----	7.03	153	163	New Hartford,-----	4.88
101	122	Darien,-----	7.02	158	164	Voluntown,-----	4.75
145	123	*Enfield,-----	7.02	160	165	Plainfield,-----	4.41
57	124	Goshen,-----	6.98	164	166	Sprague,-----	3.58

NOTE.—In the computations for this table, the design was to omit the amounts of money *raised* for new school houses. The amounts *expended* for new school houses are given on page 148. For obvious reasons, the amounts excluded in the construction of this table differ, in some cases, from the amounts there given. These differences are as follows:—In Hartford, \$39,450.94 excluded, instead of \$59,177.15. In New Haven, \$23,507.44 instead of \$109,613.01. In Waterbury, \$3,364.27, instead of \$11,800.00. In Norwich, \$18,576.10, instead of \$4,879.61. In Montville, \$2,388.39, instead of \$1,600.00. In Bridgeport, \$13,334.01, instead of \$8,385.95. In Danbury, \$22,350.00, instead of \$3,500.00. In Huntington, nothing excluded. In Middletown, nothing excluded. In Vernon, \$2,823.53, instead of \$7,941.72.

† New Towns.

The order of the Towns in each County is given below.

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised and received for Public Schools from all sources for each child enumerated.

Money for new school houses is not included. The towns in which additional money was raised for that purpose are designated by a *.

See page 148, also note on page 159.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.		11	10	*Hamden, -----	\$9.91
				9	11	Madison, -----	9.81
2	1	*Hartford, -----	\$13.26	10	12	Seymour, -----	8.12
10	2	South Windsor, -----	12.24	16	13	*Waterbury, -----	7.69
11	3	Canton, -----	11.85	3	14	Prospect, -----	7.64
6	4	Wethersfield, -----	11.55	13	15	*Naugatuck, -----	7.63
5	5	Bristol, -----	11.20	22	16	Cheshire, -----	7.43
8	6	Marlborough, -----	10.87	19	17	Guilford, -----	7.36
1	7	*Farmington, -----	10.52	18	18	Middlebury, -----	7.26
4	8	West Hartford, -----	10.27	†	19	Beacon Falls, -----	7.10
3	9	Hartland, -----	9.98	20	20	North Haven, -----	6.97
7	10	Simsbury, -----	9.34	12	21	Branford, -----	6.94
15	11	East Hartford, -----	8.96	21	22	Southbury, -----	6.69
13	12	*New Britain, -----	8.67	17	23	East Haven, -----	6.19
19	13	*Berlin, -----	8.64	24	24	Orange, -----	6.02
14	14	Plainville, -----	8.39	23	25	Milford, -----	5.37
9	15	Glastonbury, -----	8.36			NEW LONDON CO.	
18	16	*Avon, -----	8.12	1	1	*Norwich, -----	10.59
17	17	Suffield, -----	7.73	4	2	Lisbon, -----	10.00
12	18	Bloomfield, -----	7.45	3	3	*New London, -----	9.90
22	19	East Granby, -----	7.03	6	4	Salem, -----	8.40
24	20	*Enfield, -----	7.02	7	5	Lebanon, -----	8.36
20	21	Windsor Locks, -----	6.98	16	6	Griswold, -----	8.25
26	22	*Windsor, -----	6.93	8	7	*Montville, -----	8.02
21	23	East Windsor, -----	6.89	2	8	Franklin, -----	7.96
25	24	Manchester, -----	6.88	14	9	Preston, -----	7.93
28	25	Burlington, -----	6.74	12	10	*Ledyard, -----	7.74
23	26	Rocky Hill, -----	6.39	5	11	North Stonington, -----	7.64
27	27	Granby, -----	6.34	9	12	Stonington, -----	6.93
16	28	*Southington, -----	6.10	17	13	*Groton, -----	6.53
†	29	Newington, -----	5.90	15	14	Bozrah, -----	6.13
		NEW HAVEN CO.		10	15	Colchester, -----	5.88
2	1	*New Haven, -----	12.21	18	16	Old Lyme, -----	5.75
1	2	Derby, -----	12.20	11	17	East Lyme, -----	5.69
4	3	*Wallingford, -----	11.60	13	18	Lyme, -----	5.62
5	4	*Meriden, -----	11.50	19	19	Waterford, -----	5.44
15	5	North Branford, -----	10.55	20	20	Sprague, -----	3.58
8	6	Oxford, -----	10.37			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
7	7	Woodbridge, -----	10.22	8	1	Bethel, -----	14.63
14	8	Bethany, -----	10.14	1	2	*Danbury, -----	13.77
6	9	Wolcott, -----	9.94				

† New Towns.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
2	3	Brookfield,	\$12.09	11	16	New Milford,	\$7.57
10	4	New Canaan,	11.00	19	17	Litchfield,	7.34
3	5	*Bridgeport,	10.15	17	18	Kent,	7.25
12	6	Huntington,	9.27	10	19	Sharon,	7.21
13	7	New Fairfield,	9.04	20	20	Salisbury,	7.05
9	8	Monroe,	8.75	8	21	Goshen,	6.98
4	9	Reading,	8.75	25	22	North Canaan,	6.97
5	10	*Fairfield,	8.58	15	23	Morris,	6.89
11	11	Sherman,	8.30	23	24	Roxbury,	6.82
16	12	Trumbull,	8.27	24	25	New Hartford,	4.88
7	13	Stamford,	8.23			MIDDLESEX CO.	
17	14	*Easton,	8.18				
20	15	Weston,	8.15	3	1	Middletown,	10.34
14	16	Newtown,	8.11	6	2	Clinton,	10.27
22	17	Greenwich,	8.10	2	3	Killingworth,	10.02
15	18	*Ridgefield,	8.10	1	4	Middlefield,	9.71
6	19	Norwalk,	7.95	7	5	Westbrook,	9.63
18	20	Darien,	7.02	4	6	Saybrook,	9.42
19	21	*Wilton,	6.35	5	7	Chatham,	8.85
23	22	Westport,	5.90	12	8	*Portland,	8.23
21	23	Stratford,	4.93	8	9	Haddam,	7.83
		WINDHAM COUNTY.		11	10	*East Haddam,	7.23
1	1	*Windham,	10.42	14	11	Essex,	6.93
4	2	Pomfret,	10.27	9	12	Durham,	6.26
2	3	Brooklyn,	9.68	10	13	*Chester,	6.12
3	4	Chaplin,	9.68	13	14	Cromwell,	5.80
11	5	Eastford,	9.28	15	15	Old Saybrook,	5.34
8	6	Canterbury,	9.10			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
7	7	Scotland,	8.33	1	1	Andover,	10.84
5	8	*Ashford,	8.27	2	2	*Vernon,	10.66
10	9	Hampton,	7.47	9	3	*Hebron,	9.74
13	10	*Woodstock,	7.44	4	4	Bolton,	9.59
12	11	*Killingly,	7.41	6	5	Stafford,	9.57
9	12	*Putnam,	6.92	5	6	Union,	8.89
6	13	Sterling,	6.76	11	7	Coventry,	8.74
14	14	Thompson,	5.37	3	8	Somers,	8.48
15	15	Voluntown,	4.75	8	9	Columbia,	7.87
16	16	Plainfield,	4.41	10	10	Tolland,	7.85
		LITCHFIELD CO.		12	11	Ellington,	7.84
2	1	*Bethlehem,	11.87	13	12	Mansfield,	7.49
6	2	*Winchester,	11.31	7	13	Willington,	6.85
4	3	Torrington,	10.61			THE COUNTIES.†	70-71. 71-72.
1	4	Harwinton,	9.56	2	1	Hartford,	\$14.14 \$12.71
18	5	*Woodbury,	9.32	4	2	New Haven,	12.96 12.00
9	6	Watertown,	9.10	5	3	Fairfield,	10.46 11.21
16	7	Bridgewater,	9.03	1	4	Middlesex,	16.54 9.87
13	8	Washington,	8.97	3	5	Tolland,	13.34 9.77
7	9	Plymouth,	8.96	6	6	New London,	9.76 9.58
3	10	Cornwall,	8.95	7	7	Litchfield,	7.82 9.02
21	11	Canaan,	8.75	8	8	Windham,	7.47 8.49
12	12	Barkhamsted,	8.75			The State,	\$11.70 \$10.95
5	13	*Warren,	8.47				
14	14	Colebrook,	8.31				
22	15	Norfolk,	7.96				

† Including all receipts.

TABLE IV.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the percentage of their children who attended the Public Schools during some part of the year ending August 31st, 1872.

This Table is formed by comparing the whole number of *different* scholars registered in each town with the number of children enumerated in January, 1872;— i. e., the numbers in Column 13 with those in Column 9 in the statistical tables of the several counties, pages 130–145. The very large percentage in some towns results from one or more of the following causes: 1. The attendance of scholars over 16 years of age. 2. The attendance of those under 4 years of age. 3. The attendance of those enumerated in adjoining towns. 4. The removal of families with children into a town after the enumeration has been made.

In preparing this table, those children who attended other schools than the Public Schools are not reckoned among attendants. In some towns a large proportion of the children are in private schools.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
6	1	Ashford, -----	122.7	25	66	35	Montville, -----	103.7	32
10	2	Lisbon, -----	119.8	4	60	36	Oxford, -----	103.5	10
7	3	Killingworth, ----	117.0	20	98	37	Barkhamsted, ----	103.4	13
11	4	Hartland, -----	116.8	12	2	38	Marlborough, ----	103.4	4
27	5	Chaplin, -----	115.7	15	45	39	Cornwall, -----	103.1	35
23	6	Ledyard, -----	114.7	47	20	40	Canterbury, ----	102.9	22
5	7	Salem, -----	114.1	8	55	41	Vernon, -----	102.6	19
13	8	Hampton, -----	112.9	25	28	42	Bridgewater, ----	102.5	13
18	9	North Stonington,	111.8	32	32	43	Simsbury, -----	101.9	40
1	10	Harwinton, -----	111.6	23	9	44	Prospect, -----	101.7	8
33	11	Eastford, -----	111.2	26	97	45	Brookfield, -----	101.7	10
12	12	Goshen, -----	110.8	12	31	46	Huntington, ----	101.6	4
19	13	Pomfret, -----	110.7	20	49	47	Woodbury, -----	101.4	38
4	14	Scotland, -----	110.7	6	127	48	Watertown, -----	101.2	33
29	15	Westbrook, -----	110.4	15	36	49	Somers, -----	101.1	13
34	16	Willington, -----	110.4	10	41	50	Tolland, -----	101.0	15
14	17	Andover, -----	109.9	6	53	51	Kent, -----	100.9	26
16	18	Avon, -----	109.9	9	62	52	Chester, -----	100.8	3
44	19	Warren, -----	109.5	10	35	53	Bozrah, -----	100.7	13
113	20	Bethany, -----	109.3	12	101	54	Old Lyme, -----	100.5	17
48	21	Newtown, -----	108.5	29	43	55	New Fairfield, ---	100.5	18
17	22	Colebrook, -----	107.6	20	92	56	Madison, -----	99.8	19
57	23	Roxbury, -----	107.5	3	80	57	New Canaan, ----	99.5	24
50	24	Mansfield, -----	105.9	25	26	58	Bolton, -----	99.3	10
15	25	East Lyme, -----	105.4	35	*	59	Beacon Falls, ---	99.3	1
46	26	Coventry, -----	105.2	27	73	60	Hebron, -----	99.2	9
24	27	Easton, -----	105.2	6	84	61	East Haddam, ---	99.2	22
40	28	Bethlehem, -----	105.0	12	68	62	Woodstock, -----	99.0	25
30	29	Clinton, -----	105.0	36	25	63	Morris, -----	99.0	13
8	30	Lebanon, -----	104.8	35	86	64	East Granby, ---	98.9	12
96	31	Washington, ----	104.4	16	38	65	Woodbridge, -----	98.5	9
89	32	Ridgefield, -----	104.4	32	105	66	Bristol, -----	98.2	22
3	33	Sherman, -----	104.0	14	21	67	Franklin, -----	98.2	9
106	34	Sterling, -----	103.9	9	87	68	Canton, -----	98.0	22

* New Town.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
54	69	Sharon,	98.0	26	110	118	Trumbull,	89.2	8
70	70	Preston,	97.9	19	79	119	Middlebury,	89.1	5
52	71	Stafford,	97.6	73	137	120	North Haven,	89.1	17
58	72	Windham,	97.5	101	88	121	West Hartford,	89.0	5
115	73	Rocky Hill,	97.5	5	56	122	Litchfield,	88.7	34
74	74	Branford,	97.2	10	143	123	Orange,	88.7	8
59	75	Columbia,	96.7	11	118	124	Stonington,	88.6	33
85	76	Plainville,	96.6	9	126	125	Haddam,	88.5	16
69	77	Suffield,	96.4	13	146	126	East Haven,	88.3	16
99	78	Derby,	96.0	25	147	127	New Hartford,	88.1	26
120	79	Cheshire,	95.9	8	123	128	Essex,	88.0	7
37	80	Union,	95.9	8	125	129	Ellington,	87.8	10
82	81	Farmington,	95.9	17	144	130	Norwalk,	87.0	61
78	82	Guilford,	95.8	20	133	131	East Windsor,	86.9	7
75	83	Waterford,	94.9	24	135	132	Danbury,	86.5	41
63	84	Saybrook,	94.6	3	94	133	Monroe,	85.8	13
130	85	South Windsor, ..	94.0	9	112	134	New Britain,	85.7	57
122	86	Plymouth,	93.7	30	76	135	Bloomfield,	85.2	6
91	87	Groton,	93.5	39	142	136	Meriden,	85.0	28
61	88	North Branford, ..	93.4	23	114	137	Windsor,	84.8	15
47	89	Chatham,	93.4	24	109	138	Torrington,	84.6	2
103	90	Weston,	93.4	3	00	139	Killingly,	84.3	28
134	91	Brooklyn,	93.3	38	102	140	Granby,	84.2	7
138	92	Salisbury,	93.2	15	129	141	Darien,	83.8	7
132	93	Burlington,	92.9	9	152	142	Bridgeport,	83.7	28
145	94	Canaan,	92.8	18	131	143	Winchester,	83.0	35
51	95	Wallingford,	92.7	30	149	144	Voluntown,	83.0	25
90	96	Lyme,	92.7	19	81	145	Reading,	82.7	6
116	97	Glastonbury,	92.7	23	148	146	Norwich,	82.5	20
77	98	Griswold,	92.4	18	156	147	Fairfield,	82.4	19
95	99	Bethel,	92.4	6	150	148	Durham,	82.4	7
65	100	Windsor Locks, ..	92.4	6	104	149	Hamden,	82.2	9
141	101	New London,	92.0	42	117	150	Middletown,	81.7	76
108	102	Seymour,	91.6	6	136	151	Middlefield,	81.7	3
22	103	Wolcott,	91.4	1	64	152	Putoam,	80.8	23
39	104	Southbury,	91.4	5	124	153	Colchester,	80.0	27
119	105	Southington,	91.1	24	155	154	Greenwich,	79.9	24
67	106	Wethersfield,	91.0	23	153	155	Westport,	78.8	26
107	107	Waterbury,	90.9	46	154	156	Thompson,	78.2	33
93	108	Norfolk,	90.7	11	128	157	Plainfield,	77.4	30
71	109	East Hartford,	90.7	13	*	158	Newington,	75.8	0
151	110	Manchester,	90.5	26	158	159	Old Saybrook,	75.3	14
139	111	Berlin,	90.4	20	161	160	Stratford,	75.3	0
72	112	Cromwell,	90.0	5	159	161	New Haven,	74.2	220
111	113	New Milford,	89.7	23	162	162	Enfield,	71.1	27
42	114	Wilton,	89.6	3	164	163	Sprague,	70.7	13
121	115	Naugatuck,	89.5	15	157	164	Stamford,	69.4	60
140	116	North Canaan,	89.4	20	163	165	Milford,	68.4	3
83	117	Portland,	89.4	6	160	166	Hartford,	67.7	265

* New Town.

The order of the Towns in each County is next given.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the percentage of their children who attended Public Schools during some part of the year ending August 31st, 1872.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
		HARTFORD CO.			15	13	Seymour, -----	91.6	6
					2	14	Wolcott, -----	91.4	1
2	1	Hartland, -----	116.8	12	4	15	Southbury, -----	91.4	5
3	2	Avon, -----	109.9	9	14	16	Waterbury, -----	90.9	46
1	3	Marlborough, -----	103.4	4	18	17	Naugatuck, -----	89.5	15
4	4	Simsbury, -----	101.9	40	10	18	Middlebury, -----	89.1	5
12	5	East Granby, -----	98.9	12	19	19	North Haven, -----	89.1	17
16	6	Bristol, -----	98.2	22	21	20	Orange, -----	88.7	8
13	7	Canton, -----	98.0	22	22	21	East Haven, -----	88.3	16
19	8	Rocky Hill, -----	97.5	5	20	22	Meriden, -----	85.0	28
11	9	Plainville, -----	96.6	9	13	23	Hamden, -----	82.2	9
7	10	Suffield, -----	96.4	13	23	24	New Haven, -----	74.2	220
10	11	Farmington, -----	95.9	17	24	25	Milford, -----	68.4	3
22	12	South Windsor, -----	94.0	9			NEW LONDON CO.		
23	13	Burlington, -----	92.9	9					
20	14	Glastonbury, -----	92.7	23	3	1	Lisbon, -----	119.8	4
5	15	Windsor Locks, -----	92.4	6	7	2	Ledyard, -----	114.7	47
21	16	Southington, -----	91.1	24	1	3	Salem, -----	114.1	8
6	17	Wethersfield, -----	91.0	23	5	4	North Stonington, -----	111.8	32
8	18	East Hartford, -----	90.7	13	4	5	East Lyme, -----	105.4	35
26	19	Manchester, -----	90.5	26	2	6	Lebanon, -----	104.8	35
25	20	Berlin, -----	90.4	20	9	7	Montville, -----	103.7	32
14	21	West Hartford, -----	89.0	5	8	8	Bozrah, -----	100.7	13
24	22	East Windsor, -----	86.9	9	15	9	Old Lyme, -----	100.5	17
17	23	New Britain, -----	85.7	57	6	10	Frauklin, -----	98.2	9
9	24	Bloomfield, -----	85.2	6	10	11	Preston, -----	97.9	19
18	25	Windsor, -----	84.8	15	11	12	Waterford, -----	94.9	24
15	26	Granby, -----	84.2	7	14	13	Groton, -----	93.5	39
*	27	Newington, -----	75.8	0	13	14	Lyme, -----	92.7	19
28	28	Enfield, -----	71.1	27	12	15	Griswold, -----	92.4	18
27	29	Hartford, -----	67.7	265	18	16	New London, -----	92.0	42
		NEW HAVEN CO.			16	17	Stonington, -----	88.6	33
16	1	Bethany, -----	109.3	12	19	18	Norwich, -----	82.5	20
6	2	Oxford, -----	103.5	10	17	19	Colchester, -----	80.0	27
1	3	Prospect, -----	101.7	8	20	20	Sprague, -----	70.7	13
11	4	Madison, -----	99.8	19			FAIRFIELD CO.		
*	5	Beacon Falls, -----	99.3	1	6	1	Newtown, -----	108.5	29
3	6	Woodbridge, -----	98.5	9	2	2	Easton, -----	105.2	6
8	7	Branford, -----	97.2	10	9	3	Ridgefield, -----	104.4	32
12	8	Derby, -----	96.0	25	1	4	Sherman, -----	104.0	14
17	9	Cheshire, -----	95.9	8	12	5	Brookfield, -----	101.7	10
9	10	Guilford, -----	95.8	20	3	6	Huntington, -----	101.6	4
7	11	North Branford, -----	93.4	23	5	7	New Fairfield, -----	100.5	18
5	12	Wallingford, -----	92.7	30	7	8	New Canaan, -----	99.5	24

* New Towns.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
13	9	Weston,	93.4	3	18	20	New Milford,	89.7	23
11	10	Bethel,	92.4	6	23	21	North Canaan,	89.4	20
4	11	Wilton,	89.6	3	12	22	Litchfield,	88.7	34
14	12	Trumbull,	89.2	8	25	23	New Hartford,	88.1	26
17	13	Norwalk,	87.0	61	17	24	Torrington,	84.6	2
16	14	Danbury,	86.5	41	21	25	Winchester,	83.0	35
10	15	Monroe,	85.8	13			MIDDLESEX CO.		
15	16	Darien,	83.8	7			1 Killingworth,	117.0	20
18	17	Bridgeport,	83.7	28	1	2	2 Westbrook,	110.4	15
8	18	Reading,	82.7	6	2	3	3 Clinton,	105.0	36
21	19	Fairfield,	82.4	19	3	4	4 Chester,	100.8	3
20	20	Greenwich,	79.9	24	5	5	5 East Haddam,	99.2	22
19	21	Westport,	78.8	26	9	6	6 Saybrook,	94.6	3
23	22	Stratford,	75.3	0	6	7	7 Chatham,	93.4	24
22	23	Stamford,	69.4	60	4	8	8 Cromwell,	90.0	5
		WINDHAM CO.			7	9	9 Portland,	89.4	6
2	1	Ashford,	122.7	25	8	10	10 Haddam,	88.5	16
6	2	Chaplin,	115.7	15	11	11	11 Essex,	88.0	7
3	3	Hampton,	112.9	25	14	12	12 Durham,	82.4	7
7	4	Eastford,	111.2	26	10	13	13 Middletown,	81.7	76
4	5	Pomfret,	110.7	20	13	14	14 Middlefield,	81.7	3
1	6	Scotland,	110.7	6	15	15	15 Old Saybrook,	75.3	14
12	7	Sterling,	103.9	9			TOLLAND CO.		
5	8	Canterbury,	102.9	22			1 Willington,	110.4	10
10	9	Woodstock,	99.0	25	3	2	2 Andover,	109.9	6
8	10	Windham,	97.5	101	1	3	3 Mansfield,	105.9	25
14	11	Brooklyn,	93.3	38	8	4	4 Coventry,	105.2	27
11	12	Killingly,	84.3	28	7	5	5 Vernon,	102.6	19
15	13	Voluntown,	83.0	25	10	6	6 Somers,	101.1	13
9	14	Putnam,	80.8	23	4	7	7 Tolland,	101.0	15
16	15	Thompson,	78.2	33	6	8	8 Bolton,	99.3	10
13	16	Plainfield,	77.4	30	2	9	9 Hebron,	99.2	9
		LITCHFIELD CO.			9	10	10 Stafford,	97.6	73
1	1	Harwinton,	111.6	23	11	11	11 Columbia,	96.7	11
2	2	Goshen,	110.8	12	5	12	12 Union,	95.9	8
7	3	Warren,	109.5	10	13	13	13 Ellington,	87.8	10
3	4	Colebrook,	107.6	20					
13	5	Roxbury,	107.5	3			THE COUNTIES.		
6	6	Bethlehem,	105.0	12			1 Tolland,	100.9	286
15	7	Washington,	104.4	16			2 Litchfield,	95.0	507
16	8	Barkhamsted,	103.4	13			3 Windham,	91.0	451
8	9	Cornwall,	103.1	35			4 New London,	90.4	486
5	10	Bridgewater,	102.5	13	1	5	5 Middlesex,	89.1	251
9	11	Woodbury,	101.4	38	3	6	6 Fairfield,	85.5	442
20	12	Watertown,	101.2	33	2	7	7 New Haven,	83.8	554
10	13	Kent,	100.9	26	5	8	8 Hartford,	82.0	709
4	14	Morris,	99.0	13	4				
11	15	Sharon,	98.0	26	6				
19	16	Plymouth,	93.7	30	8				
22	17	Salisbury,	93.2	15	7				
24	18	Canaan,	92.8	18					
14	19	Norfolk,	90.7	11			The State,	87.1	3642

TABLE V.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "registered in winter."

This Table shows the comparative *regularity* of attendance of children in the public schools in each town in the State during the winter of 1871-72. It is formed by comparing the numbers in column 10 with those in column 16, in the statistical tables of the several Counties on pages 130-145.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
38	1	Bethlehem, -----	83.3	34	44	Bolton, -----	75.4
1	2	Franklin, -----	83.1	80	45	Hebron, -----	75.0
17	3	South Windsor, -----	82.4	74	46	Litchfield, -----	74.9
40	4	East Hartford, -----	81.3	8	47	Somers, -----	74.9
29	5	Hampton, -----	80.4	106	48	Saybrook, -----	74.6
87	6	Morris, -----	80.1	104	49	North Haven, -----	74.6
18	7	Windsor Locks, -----	80.0	117	50	Lisbon, -----	74.5
62	8	East Haddam, -----	79.3	82	51	Bethany, -----	74.3
25	9	Milford, -----	79.2	75	52	Hamden, -----	74.3
12	10	Canton, -----	79.0	68	53	Stonington, -----	74.1
27	11	Killingly, -----	78.9	102	54	Windsor, -----	74.1
4	12	Lebanon, -----	78.5	24	55	Enfield, -----	74.1
5	13	Vernon, -----	78.1	64	56	Ledyard, -----	74.0
3	14	East Windsor, -----	78.0	79	57	Goshen, -----	73.9
43	15	Killingworth, -----	77.9	23	58	Thompson, -----	73.9
95	16	Bloomfield, -----	77.7	59	59	Harwinton, -----	73.8
7	17	New Haven, -----	77.6	91	60	East Haven, -----	73.8
9	18	Putnam, -----	77.3	30	61	Columbia, -----	73.7
51	19	Colebrook, -----	77.2	85	62	Winchester, -----	73.4
67	20	New London, -----	77.2	26	63	Gulford, -----	73.4
141	21	Rocky Hill, -----	77.2	73	64	Derby, -----	73.3
22	22	Suffield, -----	77.2	81	65	Bristol, -----	73.1
14	23	Meriden, -----	77.2	119	66	Pomfret, -----	73.1
52	24	Brooklyn, -----	77.1	96	67	Oxford, -----	73.0
45	25	Mansfield, -----	77.1	72	68	Essex, -----	73.0
6	26	Stafford, -----	76.8	11	69	Tolland, -----	73.0
13	27	Norwich, -----	76.8	46	70	{ Durham, -----	72.9
78	28	Canterbury, -----	76.6	108	71	{ Haddam, -----	72.9
15	29	Woodstock, -----	76.5	56	72	Scotland, -----	72.7
94	30	Hartford, -----	76.5	2	73	Middlebury, -----	72.5
122	31	Ellington, -----	76.1	150	74	North Branford, -----	72.4
89	32	Westbrook, -----	76.1	31	75	Coventry, -----	72.3
84	33	North Stonington, -----	76.0	16	76	Middlefield, -----	72.2
58	34	Chaplin, -----	76.0	99	77	Watertown, -----	72.1
42	35	Avon, -----	76.0	48	78	Clinton, -----	71.9
33	36	Simsbury, -----	75.9	153	79	Barkhamsted, -----	71.8
111	37	{ Eastford, -----	75.8	41	80	Glastonbury, -----	71.6
50	38	{ Old Saybrook, -----	75.8	100	81	Preston, -----	71.6
21	39	Andover, -----	75.8	32	82	New Britain, -----	71.6
155	40	Wolcott, -----	75.7	129	83	Griswold, -----	71.6
28	41	Hartland, -----	75.7	36	84	Granby, -----	71.5
19	42	{ Madison, -----	75.6	44	85	Lymouth, -----	71.5
130	43	{ Union, -----	75.6	77	86	Bozrah, -----	71.3

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
54	87	Burlington,-----	71.0	107	140	Ashford,-----	64.3
88	88	Manchester,-----	70.8	146	141	Kent,-----	64.3
126	89	Southbury,-----	70.8	133	142	Norfolk,-----	64.1
49	90	East Granby,-----	70.8	143	143	Sprague,-----	63.7
97	91	Marlborough,-----	70.7	160	144	Brookfield,-----	63.6
142	92	Colchester,-----	70.7	121	145	Greenwich,-----	63.2
134	93	Lyme,-----	70.6	93	146	Portland,-----	63.2
*	94	Newington,-----	70.5	71	147	Willington,-----	62.4
37	95	Torrington,-----	70.4	65	148	Warren,-----	62.2
151	96	North Canaan,-----	70.4	98	149	Canaan,-----	62.0
105	97	Chatham,-----	70.3	118	150	Salisbury,-----	61.9
76	98	Cheshire,-----	70.1	162	151	Sherman,-----	61.5
53	99	West Hartford,-----	70.1	164	152	Wilton,-----	61.5
66	100	Woodbury,-----	70.0	132	153	Stratford,-----	60.8
63	101	Farmington,-----	69.8	90	154	Trumbull,-----	60.8
114	102	Voluntown,-----	69.7	161	155	Darien,-----	60.6
113	103	Montville,-----	69.3	148	156	Woodbridge,-----	60.6
55	104	Prospect,-----	69.3	144	157	Washington,-----	60.3
39	105	Cornwall,-----	69.1	128	158	Westport,-----	60.0
163	106	New Fairfield,-----	68.8	57	159	Sterling,-----	59.8
154	107	Branford,-----	68.7	*	160	Beacon Falls,-----	59.8
20	108	Windham,-----	68.6	61	161	Plainville,-----	59.8
92	109	Waterbury,-----	68.6	116	162	Bridgewater,-----	59.4
152	110	Weston,-----	68.6	159	163	New Canaan,-----	58.2
112	111	Southington,-----	68.5	139	164	Roxbury,-----	57.9
158	112	Cromwell,-----	68.4	157	165	Fairfield,-----	57.7
60	113	Seymour,-----	68.3	145	166	Bethel,-----	53.5
70	114	Old Lyme,-----	68.2				
127	115	Naugatuck,-----	67.9				
131	116	Salem,-----	67.7				
123	117	East Lyme,-----	67.5				
149	118	Norwalk,-----	67.4				
83	119	Berlin,-----	67.4				
47	120	Wethersfield,-----	67.2				
103	121	Reading,-----	66.9				
69	122	Danbury,-----	66.9				
137	123	New Milford,-----	66.6				
10	124	Wallingford,-----	66.6				
140	125	Stamford,-----	66.4				
125	126	Monroe,-----	66.4				
86	127	Plainfield,-----	66.3				
109	128	Groton,-----	66.1				
124	129	Middletown,-----	66.0				
138	130	Waterford,-----	65.9				
120	131	Bridgeport,-----	65.6				
101	132	Sharon,-----	65.6				
35	133	Chester,-----	65.5				
156	134	Huntington,-----	65.5				
115	135	Ridgefield,-----	65.2				
147	136	Easton,-----	65.1				
135	137	New Hartford,-----	64.9				
136	138	Newtown,-----	64.8				
110	139	Orange,-----	64.4				

1870-71.	1871-72.	THE COUNTIES.	1870-71.	1871-72.
1	1	Tolland,-----	76.7	75.3
4	2	Hartford,-----	72.1	74.1
2	3	New Haven,-----	75.1	73.5
3	4	Windham,-----	73.9	73.1
5	5	New London,-----	71.2	72.9
6	6	Middlesex,-----	68.6	69.6
7	7	Litchfield,-----	68.4	68.5
8	8	Fairfield,-----	64.3	64.4
		The State,-----	70.99	71.32

* New Towns.

In the several Counties, the Towns rank as follows:

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "registered in winter."

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				22	14	North Branford,-----	72.4
				19	15	Southbury,-----	70.8
3	1	South Windsor,-----	82.4	12	16	Cheshire,-----	70.1
11	2	East Hartford,-----	81.3	8	17	Prospect,-----	69.3
4	3	Windsor Locks,-----	80.0	23	18	Branford,-----	68.7
2	4	Canton,-----	79.0	15	19	Waterbury,-----	68.6
1	5	East Windsor,-----	78.0	9	20	Seymour,-----	68.3
24	6	Bloomfield,-----	77.7	20	21	Naugatuck,-----	67.9
28	7	Rocky Hill,-----	77.2	3	22	Wallingford,-----	66.6
5	8	Suffield,-----	77.2	18	23	Orange,-----	64.4
23	9	Hartford,-----	76.5	21	24	Woodbridge,-----	60.6
13	10	Avon,-----	76.0	*	25	Beacon Falls,-----	59.8
9	11	Simsbury,-----	75.9	NEW LONDON CO.			
7	12	Hartland,-----	75.7	1	1	Franklin,-----	83.1
26	13	Windsor,-----	74.1	2	2	Lebanon,-----	78.5
6	14	Enfield,-----	74.1	5	3	New London,-----	77.2
20	15	Bristol,-----	73.1	3	4	Norwich,-----	76.8
12	16	Glastonbury,-----	71.6	9	5	North Stonington,-----	76.0
8	17	New Britain,-----	71.6	13	6	Lisbon,-----	74.5
10	18	Granby,-----	71.5	6	7	Stonington,-----	74.1
17	19	Burlington,-----	71.0	4	8	Ledyard,-----	74.0
22	20	Manchester,-----	70.8	10	9	Preston,-----	71.6
15	21	East Granby,-----	70.8	15	10	Griswold,-----	71.6
25	22	Marlborough,-----	70.7	8	11	Bozrah,-----	71.3
*	23	Newington,-----	70.5	19	12	Colchester,-----	70.7
16	24	West Hartford,-----	70.1	17	13	Lyme,-----	70.6
27	25	Farmington,-----	69.8	12	14	Montville,-----	69.3
21	26	Southington,-----	68.5	7	15	Old Lyme,-----	68.2
21	27	Berlin,-----	67.4	16	16	Salem,-----	67.7
14	28	Wethersfield,-----	67.2	14	17	East Lyme,-----	67.5
18	29	Plainville,-----	59.8	11	18	Groton,-----	66.1
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.				18	19	Waterford,-----	65.9
6	1	Milford,-----	79.2	20	20	Sprague,-----	63.7
2	2	New Haven,-----	77.6	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			
4	3	Meriden,-----	77.2	22	1	New Fairfield,-----	68.8
24	4	Wolcott,-----	75.7	15	2	Weston,-----	68.6
5	5	Madison,-----	75.6	14	3	Norwalk,-----	67.4
17	6	North Haven,-----	74.6	3	4	Reading,-----	66.9
13	7	Bethany,-----	74.3	1	5	Danbury,-----	66.9
11	8	Hamden,-----	74.3	11	6	Stamford,-----	66.4
14	9	East Haven,-----	73.8	7	7	Monroe,-----	66.4
7	10	Guilford,-----	73.4	5	8	Bridgeport,-----	65.6
10	11	Derby,-----	73.3	16	9	Huntington,-----	65.5
16	12	Oxford,-----	73.0	4	10	Ridgefield,-----	65.2
1	13	Middlebury,-----	72.5				

* New Towns.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
13	11	Easton, -----	65.1	8	13	Woodbury, -----	70.0
10	12	Newtown, -----	64.8	3	14	Cornwall, -----	69.1
19	13	Brookfield, -----	63.6	20	15	New Milford, -----	66.6
6	14	Greenwich, -----	63.2	15	16	Sharon, -----	65.6
21	15	Sherman, -----	61.5	19	17	New Hartford, -----	64.9
23	16	Wilton, -----	61.5	23	18	Kent, -----	64.3
9	17	Stratford, -----	60.8	18	19	Norfolk, -----	64.1
2	18	Trumbull, -----	60.8	7	20	Warren, -----	62.2
20	19	Darien, -----	60.6	13	21	Canaan, -----	62.0
8	20	Westport, -----	60.0	17	22	Salisbury, -----	61.9
18	21	New Canaan, -----	58.2	22	23	Washington, -----	60.3
17	22	Fairfield, -----	57.7	16	24	Bridgewater, -----	59.4
12	23	Bethel, -----	53.5	21	25	Roxbury, -----	57.9
WINDHAM COUNTY.				MIDDLESEX COUNTY.			
6	1	Hampton, -----	80.4	7	1	East Haddam, -----	79.3
5	2	Killingly, -----	78.9	3	2	Killingworth, -----	77.9
1	3	Putnam, -----	77.3	9	3	Westbrook, -----	76.1
7	4	Brooklyn, -----	77.1	6	4	Old Saybrook, -----	75.8
11	5	Canterbury, -----	76.6	12	5	Saybrook, -----	74.6
2	6	Woodstock, -----	76.5	8	6	Essex, -----	73.0
10	7	Chaplin, -----	76.0	4	7	{ Durham, -----	72.9
14	8	Eastford, -----	75.8	13	8	{ Haddam, -----	72.9
4	9	Thompson, -----	73.9	1	9	Middlefield, -----	72.2
16	10	Pomfret, -----	73.1	5	10	Clinton, -----	71.9
8	11	Scotland, -----	72.7	11	11	Chatham, -----	70.3
15	12	Voluntown, -----	69.7	15	12	Cromwell, -----	68.4
3	13	Windham, -----	68.6	14	13	Middletown, -----	66.0
12	14	Plainfield, -----	66.3	2	14	Chester, -----	65.5
13	15	Ashford, -----	64.3	10	15	Portland, -----	63.2
9	16	Sterling, -----	59.8	TOLLAND COUNTY.			
LITCHFIELD COUNTY				1	1	Vernon, -----	78.1
2	1	Bethlehem, -----	83.3	9	2	Mansfield, -----	77.1
12	2	Morris, -----	80.1	2	3	Stafford, -----	76.8
5	3	Colebrook, -----	77.2	12	4	Ellington, -----	76.1
9	4	Litchfield, -----	74.9	5	5	Andover, -----	75.8
10	5	Goshen, -----	73.9	13	6	Union, -----	75.6
6	6	Harwinton, -----	73.8	8	7	Bolton, -----	75.4
11	7	Winchester, -----	73.4	11	8	Hebron, -----	75.0
14	8	Watertown, -----	72.1	3	9	Somers, -----	74.9
25	9	Barkhamsted, -----	71.8	6	10	Columbia, -----	73.7
4	10	Plymouth, -----	71.5	4	11	Tolland, -----	73.0
1	11	Torrington, -----	70.4	7	12	Coventry, -----	72.3
4	12	North Canaan, -----	70.4	10	13	Willington, -----	62.4

TABLE VI.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

This Table is designed to show what proportion of children in each town were present, on the average, in the public schools, during the winter of 1871-72. It is formed by comparing the numbers in Column 9 with those in Column 16, in the statistical tables of the several Counties, on pages 130-145.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
5	1	Killingworth, -----	81.2	51	45	East Hartford, -----	61.6
4	2	Scotland, -----	78.7	120	46	North Branford, -----	60.7
8	3	Hartland, -----	78.2	25	47	East Lyme, -----	60.6
2	4	Hampton, -----	77.2	38	48	Prospect, -----	60.3
22	5	Bethlehem, -----	75.5	48	49	Stafford, -----	60.2
59	6	Westbrook, -----	73.6	97	50	Watertown, -----	59.8
42	7	Lisbon, -----	72.9	66	51	Old Lyme, -----	59.7
24	8	North Stonington, -----	72.3	35	52	East Windsor, -----	59.6
15	9	Canterbury, -----	71.5	47	53	Guilford, -----	59.6
13	10	Ledyard, -----	71.4	69	54	East Granby, -----	59.2
14	11	Chaplin, -----	70.9	160	55	Barkhamsted, -----	59.0
11	12	Andover, -----	70.4	60	56	Willington, -----	59.0
9	13	Harwinton, -----	69.8	86	57	Bloomfield, -----	58.9
49	14	Woodstock, -----	69.1	40	58	Suffield, -----	58.8
18	15	Ashford, -----	69.0	53	59	Chatham, -----	58.8
3	16	Lebanon, -----	68.9	29	60	Goshen, -----	58.6
16	17	Colebrook, -----	68.6	33	61	Easton, -----	58.6
19	18	Mansfield, -----	68.5	65	62	Cornwall, -----	58.3
44	19	Columbia, -----	68.2	112	63	New London, -----	58.3
17	20	Canton, -----	68.0	23	64	Chester, -----	58.2
55	21	Avon, -----	68.0	41	65	Preston, -----	58.1
28	22	Pomfret, -----	67.9	78	66	Montville, -----	57.4
26	23	Morris, -----	67.5	106	67	Branford, -----	57.2
10	24	Simsbury, -----	67.2	72	68	Lyme, -----	57.1
21	25	Saybrook, -----	66.0	27	69	Vernon, -----	56.9
30	26	Madison, -----	66.0	95	70	Newtown, -----	56.8
32	27	Marlborough, -----	65.9	89	71	Litchfield, -----	56.2
31	28	Eastford, -----	65.9	92	72	Plymouth, -----	56.1
76	29	Oxford, -----	65.6	128	73	New Fairfield, -----	55.5
7	30	Somers, -----	65.1	129	74	Sherman, -----	55.5
39	31	South Windsor, -----	65.0	102	75	Windsor Locks, -----	55.4
6	32	Tolland, -----	64.9	130	76	Huntington, -----	55.3
45	33	Hebron, -----	64.6	58	77	Southbury, -----	55.2
46	34	Coventry, -----	63.8	74	78	Ridgefield, -----	55.2
1	35	Franklin, -----	63.3	84	79	Bristol, -----	55.2
79	36	Union, -----	63.3	98	80	Burlington, -----	54.8
43	37	Woodbury, -----	63.2	152	81	North Canaan, -----	54.5
61	38	Bolton, -----	63.2	77	82	Bridgewater, -----	54.4
12	39	Clinton, -----	63.1	142	83	Griswold, -----	54.3
114	40	Bethany, -----	62.8	80	84	Farmington, -----	54.3
50	41	Salem, -----	62.7	131	85	North Haven, -----	54.1
68	42	East Haddam, -----	62.6	107	86	Stonington, -----	54.0
37	43	Bozrah, -----	62.0	70	87	New Haven, -----	53.8
137	44	Rocky Hill, -----	61.6	101	88	Haddam, -----	53.7

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
111	89	Windsor,	53.6	64	139	Windham,	48.1
122	90	Derby,	53.6	73	140	Granby,	47.6
110	91	Cheshire,	53.6	149	141	Wilton,	47.6
85	92	Glastonbury,	53.5	*	142	Beacon Falls,	47.4
96	93	Sterling,	53.4	63	143	Putnam,	46.8
91	94	Killingly,	53.1	147	144	Salisbury,	46.5
67	95	Groton,	53.0	104	145	Danbury,	46.0
20	96	Middlebury,	52.4	134	146	Thompson,	45.8
109	97	Berlin,	52.4	*	147	Newington,	45.3
133	98	Brookfield,	52.3	153	148	Enfield,	45.2
52	99	Wethersfield,	52.3	150	149	Bridgeport,	45.2
105	100	Monroe,	52.2	148	150	Old Saybrook,	45.2
56	101	Middlefield,	52.2	156	151	Milford,	45.1
117	102	Cromwell,	52.0	140	152	Middletown,	45.0
36	103	Wallingford,	52.0	146	153	Waterbury,	44.6
88	104	Woodbridge,	52.0	71	154	Reading,	44.6
118	105	Washington,	51.9	108	155	Bethel,	43.9
135	106	Ellington,	51.9	162	156	New Hartford,	43.4
113	107	Waterford,	51.7	154	157	Darien,	43.1
115	108	Brooklyn,	51.7	138	158	Colchester,	42.8
145	109	East Haven,	51.6	151	159	Westport,	42.3
93	110	Naugatuck,	51.6	155	160	Hartford,	40.9
100	111	New Milford,	51.5	157	161	Plainfield,	40.8
81	112	Portland,	51.3	159	162	Fairfield,	40.7
34	113	Seymour,	51.3	161	163	Stamford,	39.8
116	114	Meriden,	51.1	158	164	Greenwich,	39.5
127	115	Durham,	50.8	164	165	Sprague,	36.2
139	116	Hamden,	50.6	163	166	Stratford,	35.4
75	117	Wolcott,	50.5				
141	118	Weston,	50.5				
124	119	Winchester,	50.4				
94	120	Norwich,	50.4				
126	121	Norfolk,	50.3				
99	122	Kent,	50.2				
82	123	Torrington,	50.2				
54	124	West Hartford,	50.1				
103	125	Warren,	50.0				
121	126	Voluntown,	49.8				
83	127	Essex,	49.7				
132	128	Canaan,	49.7				
144	129	Manchester,	49.6				
136	130	Orange,	49.4				
119	131	New Canaan,	49.4				
143	132	Norwalk,	49.3				
57	133	Trumbull,	49.3				
62	134	Sharon,	49.2				
125	135	New Britain,	49.2				
90	136	Plainville,	48.9				
123	137	Southington,	48.8				
87	138	Roxbury,	48.4				

		THE COUNTIES.	1870-71.	1871-72.
1	1	Tolland,	63.1	61.2
4	2	New London,	53.9	54.0
6	3	Litchfield,	52.7	53.5
2	4	Windham,	55.7	53.2
3	5	Middlesex,	54.2	52.8
5	6	New Haven,	53.5	52.4
7	7	Hartford,	50.4	49.0
8	8	Fairfield,	46.4	45.7
		The State,	52.17	51.31

* New Towns.

The arrangement of the same figures by Counties appears below.

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.		4	14	Wallingford, -----	52.0
				11	15	Woodbridge, -----	52.0
1	1	Hartland, -----	78.2	22	16	East Haven, -----	51.6
3	2	Canton, -----	68.0	12	17	Naugatuck, -----	51.6
11	3	Avon, -----	68.0	3	18	Seymour, -----	51.3
2	4	Simsbury, -----	67.2	16	19	Meriden, -----	51.1
4	5	Marlborough, -----	65.9	21	20	Hamden, -----	50.6
6	6	South Windsor, -----	65.0	9	21	Wolcott, -----	50.5
25	7	Rocky Hill, -----	61.6	20	22	Orange, -----	49.4
8	8	East Hartford, -----	61.6	*	23	Beacon Falls, -----	47.4
5	9	East Windsor, -----	59.6	24	24	Milford, -----	45.1
12	10	East Granby, -----	59.2	23	25	Waterbury, -----	44.6
17	11	Bloomfield, -----	58.9			NEW LONDON CO.	
7	12	Suffield, -----	58.8				
20	13	Windsor Locks, -----	55.4	8	1	Lisbon, -----	72.9
15	14	Bristol, -----	55.2	4	2	North Stonington, -----	72.3
19	15	Burlington, -----	54.8	3	3	Ledyard, -----	71.4
14	16	Farmington, -----	54.3	2	4	Lebanon, -----	68.9
22	17	Windsor, -----	53.6	1	5	Franklin, -----	63.3
16	18	Glastonbury, -----	53.5	9	6	Salem, -----	62.7
21	19	Berlin, -----	52.4	6	7	Bozrah, -----	62.0
9	20	Wethersfield, -----	52.3	5	8	East Lyme, -----	60.6
10	21	West Hartford, -----	50.1	10	9	Old Lyme, -----	59.7
26	22	Manchester, -----	49.6	16	10	New London, -----	58.3
24	23	New Britain, -----	49.2	7	11	Preston, -----	58.1
18	24	Plainville, -----	48.9	13	12	Montville, -----	57.4
23	25	Southington, -----	48.8	12	13	Lyme, -----	57.1
13	26	Granby, -----	47.6	19	14	Griswold, -----	54.3
*	27	Newington, -----	45.3	15	15	Stonington, -----	54.0
27	28	Enfield, -----	45.2	11	16	Groton, -----	53.0
28	29	Hartford, -----	40.9	17	17	Waterford, -----	51.7
		NEW HAVEN CO.		14	18	Norwich, -----	50.4
2	1	Madison, -----	66.0	18	19	Colchester, -----	42.8
10	2	Oxford, -----	65.6	20	20	Sprague, -----	36.2
15	3	Bethany, -----	62.8			FAIRFIELD CO.	
17	4	North Branford, -----	60.7	1	1	Easton, -----	58.6
5	5	Prospect, -----	60.3	5	2	Newtown, -----	56.8
6	6	Guilford, -----	59.6	10	3	New Fairfield, -----	55.5
13	7	Branford, -----	57.2	11	4	Sherman, -----	55.5
7	8	Southbury, -----	55.2	12	5	Huntington, -----	55.3
19	9	North Haven, -----	54.1	4	6	Ridgefield, -----	55.2
8	10	New Haven, -----	53.8	13	7	Brookfield, -----	52.3
18	11	Derby, -----	53.6	7	8	Monroe, -----	52.2
14	12	Cheshire, -----	53.6	14	9	Weston, -----	50.5
1	13	Middlebury, -----	52.4	9	10	New Canaan, -----	49.4

* New Towns.

1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1870-71.	1871-72.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
15	11	Norwalk, -----	49.3	9	13	Bridgewater, -----	54.4
2	12	Trumbull, -----	49.3	18	14	Washington, -----	51.9
16	13	Wilton, -----	47.6	16	15	New Milford, -----	51.5
6	14	Danbury, -----	46.0	19	16	Winchester, -----	50.4
17	15	Bridgeport, -----	45.2	20	17	Norfolk, -----	50.3
3	16	Reading, -----	44.6	15	18	Kent, -----	50.2
8	17	Bethel, -----	43.9	10	19	Torrington, -----	50.2
19	18	Darien, -----	43.1	17	20	Warren, -----	50.0
18	19	Westport, -----	42.3	21	21	Canaan, -----	49.7
21	20	Fairfield, -----	40.7	7	22	Sharon, -----	49.2
22	21	Stamford, -----	39.8	11	23	Roxbury, -----	48.4
22	22	Greenwich, -----	39.5	22	24	Salisbury, -----	46.5
23	23	Stratford, -----	35.4	25	25	New Hartford, -----	43.4
WINDHAM CO.				MIDDLESEX CO.			
2	1	Scotland, -----	78.7	1	1	Killingworth, -----	81.2
1	2	Hampton, -----	77.2	7	2	Westbrook, -----	73.6
4	3	Canterbury, -----	71.5	3	3	Saybrook, -----	66.0
3	4	Chaplin, -----	70.9	2	4	Clinton, -----	63.1
8	5	Woodstock, -----	69.1	8	5	East Haddam, -----	62.6
5	6	Ashford, -----	69.0	5	6	Chatham, -----	58.8
6	7	Pomfret, -----	67.9	4	7	Chester, -----	58.2
7	8	Eastford, -----	65.9	11	8	Haddam, -----	53.7
12	9	Sterling, -----	53.4	6	9	Middlefield, -----	52.2
11	10	Killingly, -----	53.1	12	10	Cromwell, -----	52.0
13	11	Brooklyn, -----	51.7	9	11	Portland, -----	51.3
14	12	Voluntown, -----	49.8	13	12	Durham, -----	50.8
10	13	Windham, -----	48.1	10	13	Essex, -----	49.7
9	14	Putnam, -----	46.8	15	14	Old Saybrook, -----	45.2
15	15	Thompson, -----	45.8	14	15	Middletown, -----	45.0
16	16	Plainfield, -----	40.8	TOLLAND CO.			
LITCHFIELD CO.				3	1	Andover, -----	70.4
3	1	Bethlehem, -----	75.5	4	2	Mansfield, -----	68.5
1	2	Harwinton, -----	69.8	6	3	Columbia, -----	68.2
2	3	Colebrook, -----	68.6	2	4	Somers, -----	65.1
4	4	Morris, -----	67.5	1	5	Tolland, -----	64.9
6	5	Woodbury, -----	63.2	7	6	Hebron, -----	64.6
14	6	Watertown, -----	59.8	8	7	Coventry, -----	63.8
24	7	Barkhamsted, -----	59.0	12	8	Union, -----	63.3
5	8	Goshen, -----	58.6	11	9	Bolton, -----	63.2
8	9	Cornwall, -----	58.3	9	10	Stafford, -----	60.2
12	10	Litchfield, -----	56.2	10	11	Willington, -----	59.0
13	11	Plymouth, -----	56.1	5	12	Vernon, -----	56.9
23	12	North Canaan, -----	54.5	13	13	Ellington, -----	51.9

CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.	TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.
Hartford,-----	10	4	2	16	2	New Haven,-----	24	2	0	26	2
Avon,-----	4	1	2	7	1	Beacon Falls,-----	1	0	2	3	
Berlin,-----	3	5	1	9	1	Bethany,-----	3	1	0	4	
Bloomfield,-----	4	5	0	9		Branford,-----	5	4	1	10	
Bristol,-----	4	6	2	12		Cheshire,-----	5	4	3	12	
Burlington,-----	7	1	0	8		Derby,-----	5	0	1	6	
Canton,-----	8	0	0	8		East Haven,-----	6	1	1	8	
East Granby,-----	1	4	1	6		Guilford,-----	5	9	1	15	
East Hartford,-----	8	1	1	10		Hamden,-----	12	1	0	13	1
East Windsor,-----	6	4	2	12		Madison,-----	6	5	2	13	
Enfield,-----	4	7	3	14	1	Meriden,-----	7	2	3	12	1
Farmington,-----	6	1	2	9	1	Middlebury,-----	5	0	0	5	
Glastonbury,-----	6	11	1	18		Milford,-----	6	2	3	11	
Granby,-----	0	7	3	10		Naugatuck,-----	1	5	0	6	1
Hartland,-----	2	7	0	9		North Branford,-----	5	0	2	7	
Manchester,-----	4	4	1	9		North Haven,-----	3	3	1	7	
Marlborough,-----	3	3	1	0	4	Orange,-----	7	0	0	7	
New Britain,-----	4	3	0	7		Oxford,-----	6	5	1	12	
Newington,-----	2	2	0	4		Prospect,-----	3	2	0	5	
Plainville,-----	2	3	0	5		Seymour,-----	6	2	0	8	
Rocky Hill,-----	0	2	2	4		Southbury,-----	4	5	0	9	
Simsbury,-----	7	3	1	11		Wallingford,-----	5	5	1	11	
Southington,-----	3	6	2	11		Waterbury,-----	14	1	5	20	1
South Windsor,-----	6	4	0	10		Wolcott,-----	2	3	0	5	
Suffield,-----	11	0	0	11		Woodbridge,-----	3	1	1	5	
West Hartford,-----	2	3	3	8		Total,-----	149	63	28	240	6
Wethersfield,-----	5	2	0	7		Bridgeport,-----	10	4	0	14	2
Windsor,-----	4	4	2	10	1	Danbury,-----	9	3	3	15	1
Windsor Locks,-----	1	0	0	1		Bethel,-----	4	3	0	7	
Total,-----	127	101	31	259	7	Brookfield,-----	3	2	2	7	
New London,-----	7	0	0	7	2	Darien,-----	4	0	1	5	
Norwich,-----	19	0	1	20	1	Easton,-----	5	1	2	8	1
Bozrah,-----	4	0	2	6		Fairfield,-----	10	4	0	14	1
Colchester,-----	0	4	9	13		Greenwich,-----	14	3	2	19	
East Lyme,-----	1	6	2	9		Huntington,-----	9	1	2	12	1
Franklin,-----	3	3	1	7		Monroe,-----	6	1	0	7	
Griswold,-----	6	6	2	14		New Canaan,-----	4	3	4	11	
Groton,-----	7	4	1	12	1	New Fairfield,-----	2	1	4	7	
Lebanon,-----	7	5	4	16		Newtown,-----	16	4	1	21	
Ledyard,-----	8	5	1	14	1	Norwalk,-----	11	0	0	11	
Lisbon,-----	0	3	2	5		Reading,-----	3	4	2	9	
Lyme,-----	1	5	1	7		Ridgefield,-----	2	4	8	14	1
Montville,-----	6	4	1	11	2	Sherman,-----	1	3	2	6	
North Stonington,-----	3	10	1	14		Stamford,-----	8	3	4	15	
Old Lyme,-----	1	6	1	8		Stratford,-----	5	2	1	8	
Preston,-----	6	3	3	12		Trumbull,-----	3	3	0	6	
Salem,-----	2	3	3	8		Weston,-----	4	1	1	6	
Sprague,-----	4	1	0	5		Westport,-----	6	2	2	10	
Stonington,-----	10	7	1	18		Wilton,-----	2	2	6	10	1
Waterford,-----	7	2	2	11		Total,-----	141	54	47	242	8
Total,-----	102	77	38	217	7						

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.	TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.
Brooklyn, -----	5	3	1	9		Middletown, -----	10	8	1	19	2
Ashford, -----	6	2	2	10	1	Haddam, -----	4	7	2	13	
Canterbury, -----	6	3	2	11		Chatham, -----	2	5	4	11	
Chaplin, -----	3	2	0	5		Chester, -----	2	1	1	4	1
Eastford, -----	6	1	1	8		Clinton, -----	1	3	0	4	
Hampton, -----	4	3	0	7		Cromwell, -----	5	0	1	6	
Killingly, ---	7	5	2	14	1	Durham, -----	2	4	0	6	
Plainfield, -----	4	8	2	14		East Haddam, -----	13	1	3	17	2
Pomfret, -----	3	5	0	8		Essex, -----	2	2	2	6	
Putnam, -----	3	1	2	6		Killingworth, -----	6	2	0	8	
Scotland, -----	4	1	0	5		Middlefield, -----	4	0	0	4	
Sterling, -----	1	6	2	9		Old Saybrook, -----	1	2	1	4	
Thompson, -----	10	1	2	13		Portland, -----	4	3	0	7	1
Voluntown, -----	8	1	1	10		Saybrook, -----	0	1	4	5	
Windham, -----	5	3	3	11	1	Westbrook, -----	3	2	0	5	
Woodstock, -----	7	9	1	17	1						
Total, -----	82	54	21	157	4	Total, -----	59	41	19	119	6
Litchfield, -----	9	8	2	19		Tolland, -----	3	7	2	12	
Barkhamsted, -----	6	3	2	11		Andover, -----	2	1	1	4	
Bethlehem, -----	3	3	2	8	1	Bolton, -----	2	2	1	5	
Bridgewater, -----	4	1	0	5		Columbia, -----	2	5	0	7	
Canaan, -----	4	4	2	10		Coventry, -----	8	1	1	10	
Colebrook, -----	8	0	2	10		Ellington, -----	5	2	2	9	
Cornwall, -----	6	8	3	17		Hebron, -----	5	4	2	11	1
Goshen, -----	7	2	2	11		Mansfield, -----	9	4	3	16	
Harwinton, -----	7	3	2	12		Somers, -----	7	3	0	10	
Kent, -----	5	3	5	13		Stafford, -----	7	10	0	17	
Morris, -----	5	0	1	6		Union, -----	2	2	2	6	
New Hartford, -----	3	4	3	10		Vernon, -----	11	0	0	11	
New Milford, -----	6	9	3	18		Willington, -----	7	0	1	8	
Norfolk, -----	8	2	3	13							
North Canaan, -----	1	3	1	5		Total, -----	70	41	15	126	1
Plymouth, -----	12	4	0	16							
Roxbury, -----	2	0	5	7		RECAPITULATION.					
Salisbury, -----	6	2	5	13		Hartford County, -	127	101	31	259	7
Sharon, -----	2	10	6	18		New Haven " -	149	63	28	240	6
Torrington, -----	8	7	0	15		New London " -	102	77	38	217	7
Warren, -----	3	2	2	7	1	Fairfield " -	141	54	47	242	8
Washington, -----	8	1	3	12		Windham " -	82	54	21	157	4
Watertown, -----	4	4	1	9		Litchfield, " -	143	89	55	287	3
Winchester, -----	6	2	0	8		Middlesex " -	59	41	19	119	6
Woodbury, -----	10	4	0	14	1	Tolland " -	70	41	15	126	1
Total, -----	143	89	55	287	3	The State, ---	873	520	254	1647	42

A statement of the Graded Schools of the State.

TOWNS.	Departments.											Whole No. of Graded Schools.	Whole No. of Departments.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13			19	21
Hartford, -----	1	1	1	1	3					1			12	9	86
Berlin, -----	2													2	4
Bristol, -----	3	1												4	9
Canton, -----				1										1	5
East Hartford, -----	2													2	4
East Windsor, -----	1	1												2	5
Enfield, -----	3		1		1									5	17
Farmington, -----	2		1											3	8
Glastonbury, -----	1													1	2
Manchester, -----	1	2												3	8
New Britain, -----					1						1			2	19
Plainville, -----			1											1	4
Simsbury, -----		1												1	3
Southington, -----		2												2	6
Suffield, -----	3													3	6
Wethersfield, -----	1													1	2
Windsor, -----	2													2	4
Windsor Locks, -----					1									1	7
Totals, 18 Towns, -----	22	7	4	2	1	5				1	1		2	45	199
New Haven, -----	4	2	5	1	1	1	1	1		6	1			23	154
Beacon Falls, -----	1													1	2
Branford, -----			1											1	4
Cheshire, -----	1													1	2
Derby, -----		2	1				1	1						5	27
East Haven, -----	1	1												2	5
Guilford, -----				1										1	5
Hamden, -----	1													1	2
Meriden, -----		3	1		1			1						6	28
Naugatuck, -----	1			1										2	7
North Branford, -----	1													1	2
Orange, -----	1				1									2	8
Wallingford, -----		1		1										2	8
Waterbury, -----	7		1						1					9	28
Totals, 14 Towns, -----	18	9	9	4	3	1	2	3	1	6	1			57	282
New London, -----	1	1	3	2										7	27
Norwich, -----	2	2	4	1	3						1			13	62
Colchester, -----				1										1	5
Griswold, -----		1												1	3
Groton, -----	4			1										5	13
Montville, -----	1													1	2
Preston, -----	1	1												2	5
Sprague, -----	1	1												2	5
Stonington, -----	2	1		2										5	17
Totals, 9 Towns, -----	12	7	7	7	3						1			37	139
Bridgeport, -----	6	1			2			1				1		11	55
Danbury, -----			1		1					1				3	22
Bethel, -----		2												2	6
Darien, -----	1													1	2
Fairfield, -----		1												1	3
Greenwich, -----	1			1										2	7
Huntington, -----	1													1	2
New Canaan, -----			1											1	4
Norwalk, -----	2	2			2		1							7	30
Stamford, -----			1	1			1							3	17
Westport, -----	1													1	2
Totals, 11 Towns, -----	12	6	3	2	5		2	1		1		1		33	150

TOWNS.		2 Departments.										Whole No. of Graded Schools.	Whole No. of Departments.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	15			
Brooklyn,			2								2	6	
Killingly,		3				1					4	12	
Plainfield,			1								1	3	
Putnam,				2							2	8	
Thompson,		1									1	2	
Windham,		1		1			1				3	13	
Totals, 6 Towns,		5	3	3		1	1				13	44	
Barkhamsted,		1									1	2	
Bridgewater,		1									1	2	
New Hartford,		4									4	8	
New Milford,		1									1	2	
North Canaan,		2									2	4	
Plymouth,		1	1	2							4	13	
Salisbury,		2									2	4	
Torrington,						1					1	6	
Watertown,		1									1	2	
Winchester,			1			1					2	9	
Totals, 10 Towns,		13	2	2		2					19	52	
Middletown,		3								1	4	21	
Chatham,		1	1								2	5	
Chester,		1									1	2	
Clinton,					1						1	5	
Cromwell,		3									3	6	
East Haddam,		2									2	4	
Middlefield,		1									1	2	
Portland,		2						1			3	12	
Westbrook,		1									1	2	
Totals, 9 Towns,		14	1		1			1		1	18	59	
Tolland,		1									1	2	
Coventry,		1									1	2	
Somers,		1									1	2	
Stafford,		4									4	8	
Vernon,		1		1					1		3	16	
Totals, 5 Towns,		8		1					1		10	30	

COUNTIES.	No. of Towns.	2 Dep'ts.	3 "	4 "	5 "	6 "	7 "	8 "	9 "	10 "	12 "	13 "	15 "	19 "	21 "	Whole No. of Graded Schools.	Whole No. of Dep'ts.
Hartford,	18	22	7	4	2	1	5				1	1			2	45	199
New Haven,	14	18	9	9	4	3	1	2	3	1	6	1				57	282
New London,	9	12	7	7	7	3						1				37	139
Fairfield,	11	12	6	3	2	5		2	1		1			1		33	150
Windham,	6	5	3	3		1	1									13	44
Litchfield,	10	13	2	2		2										19	52
Middlesex,	9	14	1		1			1					1			18	59
Tolland,	5	8		1						1						10	30
Totals,	82	104	35	29	16	15	7	5	4	2	8	3	1	1	2	232	955

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

THE NAMES OF TOWNS ARE GIVEN IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

[In preparing these extracts for printing, there is occasionally a change of a word to improve the connection of sentences, or an abbreviation or condensation of statements.]

BETHLEHEM.—Franklin Booth, Acting Visitor.

The method of having teachers examined by town officers is not a good one. A County or State Board of Examiners would be far better. We might then have good teachers more generally throughout the State.

At the annual meeting in October, 1872, this town voted *unanimously* to abolish the separate districts and to have one Union District.

BROOKFIELD.—Rev. A. C. Pierce, Acting Visitor.

Text Books.—The practice of allowing each teacher to follow his or her own preferences in the introduction of school books has led to the use of unsuitable books, and to constant changes, which have been the occasion of much well-founded complaint from parents. The Board have already taken some action on this subject, and they wish both teachers and parents to understand that no teacher has the right to introduce any new text book. The Board of Visitors have *exclusive authority* in this matter, and they intend to secure uniformity of books as early as possible.

Summer Schools.—The usage of continuing the summer term into the excessive heat of July and August is not to be commended. The result is that many of the children cease to attend altogether, and the interest and value of the school are seriously interfered with. In one school, only 13 out of the 40 registered were present at the final examination.

Ventilation.—The lack of fresh air in some school-houses in winter is terrible. The limits are narrow, and the ceiling low, with a hot stove in the centre of the room, which burns up what little vital element there is in the atmosphere. After the first hour no proper breathing is possible. Pale faces, dull minds nervous head-aches, perhaps nausea and faintness, are inseparable from being huddled in such a place, and attempting to breathe in such a vitiated air. Every cubic foot of that atmosphere has to be breathed over and over again by the pupils during the three hours' session. Give the children fresh air!

Insubordination.—In one of our schools, there has been an unfortunate growth of erroneous and mischievous sentiment regarding the relations of pupils and teachers. The scholars have an extravagant notion of their *rights*, as opposed to the teacher's requirements,—rights which they think the teacher "is bound to respect." They assume that within certain limits the teacher *may*, by sufferance on their part, control their actions, but outside this limit they are to be their own masters. Government, in their view, is a kind of limited partnership, with a mutual judgment as to what may and what may not be enforced as the law of the school-room. But a moment's thought will convince any reasonable person that such a view is subversive of order in the school, and should therefore be discountenanced by all who desire its welfare. As upon the ship's deck, *one mind* must be supreme up to the point of such tyranny and cruelty as justify the assumption of authority by the subordinate officers and crew, so in the school-room the teacher's authority must be undisputed until there is reached such palpable incompetence or inhumanity that this authority should be taken away, as the law provides that it may be, by the School Visitors.

"*Bird-Mouthed.*"—Another development of pernicious sentiment is shown in combinations among the scholars not to give any information tending to implicate a fellow-pupil, however flagrant may be the act or the general conduct of such pupil. "Bird-Mouthed," is the watchword,—“never tell against another.” This principle of action is defended on the plea that it is not “honorable” to act the part of an informer. The effect of such combinations is that the teacher is defeated in all attempts to ascertain the source of evils that exist, and proper government cannot be maintained.

Is such concealment “honorable” or dishonorable? There is a very wide difference between acting the part of a spy or a “telltale” for purposes of mischief, or through malice toward the person reported, and giving truthful evidence when appealed to in the legitimate maintenance of authority. To do the one is indeed insufferable meanness; but to do the other is both to avoid being implicated in another's crime, and to serve the ends of justice, and is therefore a duty. It is not easy to discern what is the difference *in principle* between the combination of pupils not to inform against each other in reference to actual *wrong* committed and the mutual engagements of incendiaries and free-booters not to render testimony whereby legal indictments can be supported.

CANTON.—Levi Case, Acting Visitor.

Using School-Houses for other purposes.—Under the new law, districts have the right, by a two-thirds vote, to allow their school-houses, when not in use for school purposes, “to be used for *any purpose*.” But a school-house is built for educational purposes only, and all tax payers, whether willing or unwilling, are compelled by law to contribute toward the expense of the same.

It seems unjust that even a two-thirds vote should be allowed to take the property of the unwilling citizen and use it to erect a building to be occupied for purposes perhaps revolting to his moral feelings, and entirely unknown in all the past history of school-houses. A very determined effort was recently made in one of our districts to use one of the rooms of an expensive school-house for a dancing hall, and it came near succeeding by the requisite two-thirds vote. The change of the law on this point is no improvement.

CHAPLIN.—Rev. Francis Williams, Acting Visitor.

A County Board to examine all teachers would remove temptation to favoritism or over-leniency, and would raise the standard of qualification in teachers. This ought to be done, for it is not well to have a teacher rejected in one town who may have been approbated in another, and who ought to teach no more without increased preparation.

CHESTER.—Dr. S. W. Turner, Acting Visitor.

We are happy to report *progress*. The committee appointed at the annual town meeting in 1871 to consider the expediency of *uniting the districts*, on reviewing the situation, decided that from the fact that two of the four districts have new and commodious buildings, and that one of the remaining districts is so far distant as to interfere seriously with the plan of union, the matter should be indefinitely postponed. Six years ago we made a strong effort for union. Had we succeeded then, we should to-day have a graded school for three of our districts, affording better advantages than we now have, and at less expense.

At our annual town meeting, in October, 1872, we voted to pay from the town treasury the expenses of 36 weeks school for the coming year. We have commenced with flattering prospects. We are paying our teachers more than ever before, and we propose that the schools shall be improved proportionally. The South district has just refitted thoroughly their handsome school-house, and it is truly an ornament to the village. The teachers in this district have been continued for two years and more, and we find them faithful, loving their work, and devoting to it their best energies. In consequence, we every term have applications from the other districts, and even from Deep River, for every vacant seat. Our people are beginning to find that there is a difference in schools, and that a good house, with a good teacher employed continuously, will not fail to produce good results. The influence of one good school in our little town has been almost marvelous. The parents visit the schools more frequently, the examinations at the close of the terms are more fully attended, the pupils are generally diligent, neat in appearance, correct in deportment, and enthusiastic in their daily work. More attention is paid to vocal music and gymnastics than formerly, and we hope next year to add drawing to the list of studies pre-eminently pleasant and profitable.

Mode of Examining Teachers.—One thing seems to have been forgotten in our almost perfect educational laws. Our teachers are hired first and examined afterward, and woe to that man, or set of men, who dare to refuse a certificate to the friend, or perhaps near relative, of the district committee. It is a matter of impossibility to discharge the duties of an Examining Board in this town without giving offence. A certificate from a County or State Commissioner would be fair to all concerned, and would add dignity to the teacher's profession.

During the past year, the North district has built a new school-house. It stands on an eminence, commanding a fine view of a part of the town, the Connecticut River, and the village of Hadlyme. It is about a furlong from the street, with a broad avenue leading up to it. It has a fine play-ground of an acre in extent, and is furnished throughout in a handsome and convenient manner. A cupola, containing a fine-toned bell, adorns the building.

COLCHESTER.—D. S. Bigelow, Acting Visitor.

There have been some encouraging signs of improvement. There has been more care to select district committees possessed of sufficient knowledge and interest in the schools to qualify them for the duties of the office. The reports of the district committees have been more complete and more promptly made than in any previous year. We have had more good teachers, and as a consequence more good schools. Parents have manifested an increased interest in the schools. This is evident from the greater number of their visits to the several schools. The number of different pupils registered in the schools within the year, compared with the number enumerated, has been larger than usual.

School Libraries and Apparatus.—Since the passage of the "library law," the State has paid over thirty-seven thousand dollars to provide school libraries and apparatus for those districts which have raised, by tax or otherwise, a like sum for the same purpose. We have been obliged to pay our share of this amount. We have received from the State, under this law, seventy dollars, while we might have received over fourteen hundred dollars. Instead of receiving nothing, we might receive a yearly installment of eighty-five dollars. We should not be so indifferent to our own best interests, and the good of our schools, as to neglect or refuse to avail ourselves of the State appropriation for this purpose. Dictionaries and other books of reference are very much needed in every district. They are wanted every day and almost every hour, for the explanation of points that arise in the recitations. Wall maps, charts, globes, and such school apparatus as may be of use to aid the teacher in his work, should be provided. We trust that this matter will receive the attention it deserves.*

* All the districts of Colchester have since drawn the State Library Appropriation.

School-houses.—Most of our school buildings are sadly neglected. Several of them need to be repaired and made more comfortable, convenient and pleasant. The school-house is a good exponent of the interest the inhabitants of a district take in the school; and the eye of every stranger, as he passes through our town, can see that the citizens of Colchester are negligent and remiss in regard to the interests of their schools. A glance at the statistical tables, showing the condition of the schools in the State discloses the discreditable fact that Colchester has fallen to the rear in educational spirit and liberality.

Drawing.—An attempt was made, at the commencement of the winter term to introduce the study of elementary drawing into the schools of the town. As the teachers were not qualified to give instruction in this art, little was accomplished. The Board of Visitors intend to have drawing, as a regular branch of study, taught in the schools of the town after the first of September, 1873. We would earnestly recommend that the teachers, during the present year, make such preparation as they may find necessary to qualify them to give instruction in the rudiments of the art. Another year all teachers will be required to pass an examination in this branch of study. Elementary drawing is now regularly taught in the best schools of our cities and larger towns, and with the most beneficial results. It has an important influence in educating the mind. It disciplines the memory and the imagination. It cultivates the judgment and refines the taste. It quickens the faculty of observation, perception, and invention. It is an important branch of instruction, for it has an intrinsic and practical value. I know of no trade, or pursuit, or station, or office, or profession, or calling, in which this art would not be found practically useful.

Town High School.—We greatly need a High School, free to all the scholars in the town qualified to attend it. The educational wants of our children will not and cannot be met in any other way. There is a large class of persons of both sexes within our town, who are not, yet desire to be, and ought to be pursuing a higher course of education. A few parents can afford to send their sons and daughters abroad to Academies or High Schools, to obtain a better education. The question of economy in the education of their children has no weight with them. There are, however, many parents who value a good education, and would give their children the opportunity to acquire it, were they able; but they cannot be at the expense of educating them away from home. Most of our children do and must complete their education in our own town. Seven-tenths of our teachers, during the last fifteen years, have received all their school education in the schools of this town. A well organized Public High School would improve the quality of our teachers. It would give to all our youth an opportunity to acquire all the education they may need to fit them well and respectably for the

common duties and vocations of life. It would exert a powerful influence on all the schools of lower grade, by furnishing an incentive to study, by awakening in all the younger scholars a love of knowledge, and an aspiration for its attainment, and by removing the most advanced scholars, would give to the teachers of these schools more time to devote to elementary studies.

Objections may be raised to the establishing of a High School, two of which I will notice.

1st. The additional expense to the town. Supposing it did cost more to maintain a High School, would it not pay? It has been well said that "money judiciously expended for schools is well invested, and will never impoverish, but always enrich a community." It is believed a High School may be established with very little or no additional expense to the town. A greater amount is annually paid by a few parents for the education of their children abroad than would be required to support a good High School at home. It is believed that tuition from non-residents would more than compensate for the increased expense. Not one of the towns surrounding us sustains a good High School. The schools of lower grade might be taught at less expense, if we had a school for a few of the older and most advanced scholars.

2d. Another objection to a High School is, that it would interfere with Bacon Academy. If the Academy provided for a permanent system of higher instruction for the children who leave the district schools; if it afforded the opportunities for higher education to *all* qualified to profit by them; if it provided facilities for higher English and classical education to *all* in the town qualified for admission, this objection would have great weight. But it has not, for years, supplied the educational wants of this town. Only a very few of our youth receive any benefit from it. Bacon Academy was once a flourishing institution. For more than half a century, it well supplied the educational wants of this and the surrounding towns. Its catalogues contained names of students from nearly every town in the State, and from nearly every State in the Union. It was, for a long time, the pride and glory of the town. It is now a classical school. It can only provide facilities for a classical course. But we need a thoroughly practical English High School to furnish facilities for a thorough English course for those who seek an education for business. The Academy and the High School are both necessary, if we would have a complete system of public education.

COLEBROOK.—John F. Peck, Acting Visitor.

The Board of Education in this town have made special effort during the past year to create a right sentiment in regard to the schools. They are determined that no teacher who is found incompetent to teach shall be allowed to remain in the schools. A weeding process has begun, and it will not stop until it is complete.

COVENTRY. — Rev. W. J. Jennings, Chairman of Board of Visitors.

Irregular Attendance.—Some of the teachers were obliged to contend with one of the greatest evils which beset our schools, irregularity of attendance. While in some there is a very fair showing, in others there is a very great discrepancy between the average attendance and the whole attendance. The registers of some of the schools present a melancholy appearance, because their pages are so deformed by the marks denoting absences. No school, however able, diligent and faithful the teacher may be, can have full success, where such a state of things exists. Children cannot be expected to make much progress in learning, if they are absent a considerable part of the time. Such absence necessarily inflicts great injury on the absentee, tends to discourage the teacher and thwart his efforts, and is a great detriment to the classes of which the absentee is a member, and to the whole school. This is a crying evil which ought to be remedied.

It is desirable that the school-houses should be made pleasant, comfortable and attractive. The children will then be more ready to gather there for study, and will feel a deeper interest in preserving them from injury. When the school-house grounds are sufficiently ample, (and it is good policy to have them thus ample,) it is well to set out shade trees, which will add to the attractiveness of the place, and be a great comfort to the children during the summer.

Every school-room ought to be furnished with suitable apparatus, reference books, especially the large Webster's Dictionary, and with outline maps. A part of the districts have such appliances. During the last year, district No. 4 procured the Dictionary and outline maps of a large size, and district No. 2 the same maps. This size is far preferable to those of the smaller size. Experience has taught those two districts that these maps have greatly facilitated the progress of their children in the knowledge of geography. This Board most earnestly recommend to all the districts to purchase sets of these maps. The State will pay a part of the expense.

This Town greatly needs a High School, in which its children may enjoy advantages of a superior nature, and not be compelled to go to other places for such privileges or remain destitute of them. The First district seems to be the place for such a school. This Board had hoped that that district would ere this have embraced all that is now the Third district, so that there would be a good opportunity for the organization of just the school that the town needs; but this has not been accomplished. It is hoped that the First district will devise liberal things in regard to the building which they may erect, and the town will be disposed to aid them in the maintenance of a graded school of a high order. The effect upon all parts of the town could not but be beneficial.

DARIEN.—Rev. Louis French, Acting Visitor.

The school in Noroton River district has been for several terms under the efficient instruction of the same teachers. The good effect of employing the same persons term after term is seen in the influence they have gained over the children. Success in imparting instruction depends in a large degree upon the mutual knowledge of the teacher and pupil. This can only come from continuous intercourse. In this district, the example has been set of refurnishing the school-house with desks and chairs of modern construction, and with other appliances which are calculated to make the rooms more attractive. The Board of Education commend this example to the other districts.

According to the law, it is possible, if the towns so elect, to place the employment of all the teachers in the hands of the Board of Visitors. This may seem like surrendering a right and privilege which would form a dangerous precedent. But if good schools are desirable, this is one step toward the attainment of that object, inasmuch as the members of the Board have, in most cases, from their position, better opportunities of judging of the fitness of those who apply, than the several committees. Under this system there could not be so much favoritism as is now sometimes shown, and which a committee from peculiar circumstances cannot avoid. But if this provision of the State is not accepted, there is one thing which may be done to secure good and efficient teachers. That is, let no teacher be hired by any district without some interchange of opinion between the committee and the Board of Visitors as to his fitness for the office. This would relieve both parties from much embarrassment and would keep out incompetent persons.

EAST HADDAM.—H. B. Niles, Acting Visitor.

Two new school-houses have been built during the past year upon newly purchased sites, and in accordance with plans suggested by the Board of Visitors, who have also directed that measures be taken in two other districts for the erection of new buildings. There is, however, in most of the districts a commendable pride in regard to the appearance of their school-houses, the erection of the two just completed having been the voluntary act of the districts.

The Present System Satisfactory.—Notwithstanding the fact that the cost of maintaining the schools by the town under the present law has materially increased, the people seem far better satisfied than under the old rate-bill, or the annual district tax. Both of those systems were the cause of annual wrangles and dissensions, which were inevitably detrimental to the interests of the schools. It is a curious fact that while a large tax to replenish the town treasury is generally voted cheerfully, the raising of a few dollars by a school district tax will provoke a determined opposition.

The Normal School.—The credit of this school has been well sustained by those of its pupils who have been employed in our schools. Their success has been such as to create an inquiry for them by district committees, and the extra wages which they can command shows that the money they expended at that institution was well invested.

Factory Villages.—Some of our larger districts are composed of a factory population—a floating class,—which renders it very difficult to maintain a good average in attendance or attainments. Most of the manufacturers endeavor to comply with the requirements of the law in their employment of minors, but both parents and children often contrive to evade them. The Board of Visitors has appointed two of its members a committee, whose special duty it is to look after this class.

The Advantages of Teachers' Institutes are becoming more generally recognized by our teachers and committees. The request of the Acting Visitor, that teachers be allowed to close their schools for the purpose of attending Institutes in this vicinity, has generally been cheerfully complied with, and the meetings at Clinton and Middletown were attended by a majority of our active teachers.

EAST HAVEN.—Rev. D. W. Havens, Chairman of School Committee.

The Union District System tried.—In presenting their First Annual Report under the present organization of the schools of the town, the Board of Education are happy in being able to say, that the measure of success which has attended the working of the new system furnishes ground for congratulation in the present, and for hope in the future.

It is always a hazardous experiment to break up an ancient practice, or to overthrow an old system, which has been familiar with the minds of a community from time immemorial, connected with all its habits of thought, and associated with all its traditional and practical interests. Nor should this ever be done unless it is certain to be replaced by something better. True conservatism clings only to that which is good in the old, and true progress adopts that only which is better in the new. In regard to educational interests as well as in political economy, the grand democratic principle of the greatest good for the greatest number should be the basis of all legislative action, whether in State or town.

In the Report of the Board of School Visitors presented to the town in 1871, it was stated that under the old district system the schools had reached a point beyond which advance was doubtful, if not impossible; and that unless a radical change was made in the mode of conducting them, they must remain at that point, with the probabilities in favor of their deterioration. As such a change had been recommended in every report made by them in

previous years, without success, it was no less a surprise than a gratification to the Board that the town, by a decisive vote, authorized the change, and directed that its school districts should be consolidated under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed July 19, 1867. In pursuance of the above vote, the districts were abolished, and the schools consolidated, and during the last year, or rather during the winter and summer terms, were under the exclusive management of the Board of Education.

In reviewing the educational history of the year, the Board of Education feel that the people of the town have cause for congratulation in that, notwithstanding all the difficulties and drawbacks arising from the inauguration of a new system, and from the mistakes, avoidable or unavoidable, which have been committed, together with the doubt of some as to the expediency of the change, and the undisguised hostility of others, the results already attained afford cheering evidence of the wisdom of the action of the town in authorizing the change, and are full of good auguries for the future. They have no hesitation in affirming that during the past year, and as a whole, the schools were better, were continued for a longer time, and proportionally for a less expense than ever before in any single year. It is indeed true, "and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that there are those—it is a happy circumstance that the number is small—whose intense conservatism causes them to regret the change in the school system of the town, and to desire a return to the old arrangement. But when a reason is demanded, not the shadow of an objection can be urged against the present system which does not militate with even greater force against the old, whilst the advantages of the present system greatly outweigh and outnumber those that pertained to that which it has superseded. The present year will decide the question, whether the present consolidation of the schools will be made the permanent policy of the town in its educational interests. If, at the close of the year, it shall be found that attachment to the dead past and to traditional habits is stronger than the claims of the living present, and the obligations to the future, then, of course, the ancient order of things will be re-established, and the old districts restored, to flourish like stunted sprouts around a dead and decaying stump. But of such a result the friends of education have little apprehension. Revolutions never go backward. The Board of Education cherish the confident expectation that when the time arrives for decisive action on the subject, the town will, by its vote, give an emphatic approval of the present system, by making it its permanent educational policy. It is by such action alone that East Haven can reap the full advantage from the most important step it has yet taken in accordance with the advanced ideas of the times, and by which, instead of lagging in the rear, it has placed itself in the van of modern educational progress.

ENFIELD.—Rev. H. F. Lee and Dr. E. F. Parsons, Acting Visitors.

For the past year, the town appropriated for schools,--	\$11,200 00
Amount drawn from the town, -----	11,533 44
Number of children enumerated, -----	1,899
Number of scholars registered, -----	1,351
“ “ “ attending other schools, -----	258
“ “ children “ no school, -----	290
Number of weeks schooling, -----	36

Improvement.—In the present condition of the schools, we find evidences of decided improvement as compared with former years.

1. There is better discipline and order; and there has been no case of difficulty requiring the action of the Board.

2. There is some improvement in attendance. While the number of children enumerated is increased by 18, the number registered is increased by 68, and the number attending no school is decreased by 39.

3. Scholarship is decidedly advanced, and both teachers and pupils show more enthusiasm in their work. A larger number of scholars have desired, and proved themselves prepared for, the study of higher branches; and we have gratified this commendable desire as fast as was consistent with thoroughness in the more elementary and essential English branches, and as far as possible.

4. We now have three or four almost model schools. In these cases great credit is due to the teachers for a thorough renovation of the order and work of their schools. For such teachers and such labor the town cannot be too grateful; and it might be well if they could be transferred to other districts, and passed around.

Causes.—1. The improvements mentioned are due partly to the teachers' meetings, which have been held monthly, and under the charge of the Board. They have been well attended, and evidently productive of immediate and good results. Various topics of study, and modes of teaching and government have been discussed; and members of the Board have thus been enabled to meet the teachers by themselves, and to give them such encouragement, stimulus and help as they could.

2. Another cause of improvement is the vote of the town extending the time of school to thirty-six weeks of the year.

3. But the chief cause lies in the fact that better teachers have been employed, with better remuneration for their labor.

We also gladly report that the Thompsonville district has voted and arranged to erect a new school building, which will relieve its over-crowded rooms. This is to be hailed as an indication of increasing interest in education. But we have yet to complain that very few parents take interest enough to visit the schools, even

once a year. Doubtless they fail to consider that this much is expected, and would be vastly beneficial.

Suggestions.—1. It is probably well known that, although the town spent \$11,533 during the year for schools, over \$2,000 of this came from outside sources. But this year, by a more liberal act of the Legislature, over \$5,000 is to be received. Thus we see that our legislators aim at better things in the matter of education. Let us catch their spirit, imitate their example, and add to our appropriations likewise. We have seen that, by using a little more money, and thus obtaining better teachers, some of our schools have been most decidedly improved. There is room for more of the same good progress. Hence the Board advise the appropriation of \$12,500, and thirty-eight weeks of school. There are a few facts which have a bearing upon this question. In the State there are one hundred and sixty-four towns. Now, in the amount of taxable property for each enumerated child, Enfield, (comparing last year with the year before,) fell from the 131st on the State list to the 143d, showing that our children multiply faster than our riches. Yet in the per centage of our taxable property appropriated to public schools, we fall from the 36th to the 68th. In the amount raised for each enumerated child, we fall from the 58th to the 145th, giving to each child \$5.89. These facts seem to indicate that we might make an advance in the amount of our appropriation, and indeed that we must, if we would at all keep pace with the other towns in the State. We are pretty low down in the list, and seem to be falling. Shall we longer permit this tendency?

2. We find that the State authorities suggest *the giving up of the district system*, and putting the schools of each town really, as they are now nominally, under one management. *We second this suggestion.* We need a more uniform control for our schools. Then teachers could, in many cases, be assigned where their special qualifications are most needed; studies could be definitely prescribed; terms and grades of school could be made more regular and uniform. Besides, so long as the town pays the bills, it seems reasonable and just that it should have a voice in contracting the same. As it is, the districts make the bills about as they severally please, and the town pays them, while it has no voice in hiring the teachers, or determining the expenditures. "This double-headed system cannot long continue. It is inconvenient and expensive," and any efficient handling of the school system is impossible under it.

3. But while the old system lasts, may we not have less frequent changes in the district committees? Suitable persons, while in office, are constantly learning and becoming more fit, and should be retained. Just as most of the States have learned to re-elect their congressmen, because they gain power and usefulness by continued service, so we might learn that suitable persons as district committees and teachers are constantly increasing in effi-

ciency, and should oftener be retained. Some districts have acted on this principle with excellent effect.

4. From almost every part of the State there is a call for *compulsory attendance*. We certainly desire most earnestly to see universal attendance upon some form of schooling. Universal suffrage requires universal education. The present law requires this stringently. If it could be executed, it would either produce the needed attendance, or fill the treasury to overflowing. How to execute is the question.

ESSEX.—Giles Potter, Acting Visitor.

The condition of our School-houses is not calculated to improve the schools. One of them has been put in good order during the past year, and some of the others are very good buildings, but the arrangement of seats and desks is quite inconvenient and uncomfortable. It is vain to think of having good schools till we have good school-houses. If people live in log houses, the schools will not suffer much by being kept in log houses; but when children from comfortable, well furnished homes find the schools kept in dilapidated, unfinished and dirty buildings, furnished with seats which at home would not be thought fit to sit upon, they cannot but consider such schools of little account. Either all our school-houses shall be refurnished, some of them repaired, and one enlarged or rebuilt, or a graded system should be adopted and one or two houses built to accommodate all the children in the town. The expense of such repairs or buildings would soon be more than repaid to the town, not only in the improvement of the schools, but in the general prosperity induced by good schools. People having children to educate are not attracted by schools and school-houses like ours. The first effort of those who desire the improvement and prosperity of the town, should be directed to the improvement of our means of education. In this opinion many of the most intelligent inhabitants of the town concur. [Immediately after the Report from which the above was taken had been read, the subject of school-houses was debated at some length, and the School Committee of the town, (a Union District,) were directed by unanimous vote to select a building lot or lots and procure plans and estimates of cost for one or two graded school-houses, and to report at some future meeting.]

FAIRFIELD.—Samuel Morehouse, Secretary of Board of Visitors.

A Change of Management is required to secure the best interests of the schools. The Board of Visitors object to the present system for the following reasons:

First.—The town, which pays most of the money, has little control in the matter of expending it, the district committees having the power to increase the expenses of the schools, and no officer of the town having much power to check them, except in cases of obvious fraud.

Second.—The schools commence at irregular times. The Visitors are often perplexed by a sudden call to examine a teacher or visit a school, and have sometimes been obliged to violate pressing engagements to meet these calls. Instances occur every year where schools are commenced before the examination of teachers, which is a direct violation of the law. These evils would be remedied by fixing the same time for commencing and closing all the schools. To secure this desirable uniformity, it is recommended that the Board of Visitors be authorized to employ teachers for all the schools, in accordance with Section 26 of the new school law.

The desire of those who have at heart the interests of the schools is to *consolidate the districts*. The most intelligent friends of education in this town intend that efforts shall be made in that direction.

GLASTONBURY.—Wm. S. Williams, Acting Visitor.

The older scholars in some of the schools are drawn away by the Academy, and the idea that any one will do to teach little children leads in some cases to the employment of those poorly fitted for their position. The increasing per centage of absences is killing the schools. Parents have no moral right to keep their children out of school, as many do, for a large part of the time, because they can aid them a little by their work.

Rev. T. B. Fogg, Acting Visitor.

Our schools are of a low grade. As soon as the children are reasonably advanced, they leave the district schools to attend the High School. More of them should be kept in their home school-houses till they are at least 14 or 15 years of age. Perhaps they would be if the common school teachers were of a higher order, if the school-houses were in better condition, and if the districts were more heartily interested in their schools.

We need more weeks of schooling in the year. Thirty-eight weeks would be none too many. It would be well, also, if the town bore the whole burden of maintaining the schools. It now bears most of it. The rest is but trifling, except when some large job of repairing or building anew is undertaken, and even this would be small if the whole town shared it. *The Union System* would accomplish this desirable end. The town would then care for all the interests of the districts, there would be no confusion in the defraying of necessary expenses, the teachers would be hired by one central board, by which means a higher order of teachers would be secured, and every district would have, annually, *one unhappy man the less*, for district committees would cease to be.

GREENWICH.—Myron L. Mason, Secretary of Board of Visitors.

By vote of the town, the several districts are required to maintain their schools 40 weeks. To prevent irregularity and inconvenience, it is suggested that the town establish the dates when the terms in all the schools shall begin and end, and authorize the school authorities to enforce compliance by proper regulations and restrictions.

An intelligent interest in the prosperity of the schools is awakening in this town. The large and increasing cost of our schools is attracting the attention of tax payers, who are thus led to take deeper interest in educational matters. The people are coming to the conclusion that if there must be \$12,000 annually paid by the town for schools, we ought to have good schools to show as a return for the money. We look for continually improving schools.

HAMDEN.—O. W. Treadwell, Acting Visitor.

At the annual town meeting, October 7th, 1872, the town adopted a series of by-laws, in conformity with Section 8 and 9 of the school law; and at a meeting of the Board of Visitors, the Acting Visitor was instructed to carry into effect the provisions of Section 5.

HARTFORD.—Rev. C. R. Fisher, Acting Visitor.

Permanence of Teachers.—The Principals of all our large schools remain where they were at the close of last year, and but few changes have taken place among the other teachers. Such being the permanent character of our schools, the utmost care should be exercised to secure, in case of vacancies, experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers. No teacher should be employed even for a short time, without a thorough examination. We cannot afford in our large and expensive schools to try experiments with poorly qualified teachers, in the hope they will be well qualified by and by. We want and ought to have the best of teachers in every school and department.

It seems but just, as also the best course in the selection of teachers, that preference be given in all cases to the graduates of our own schools, Grammar, High, and Normal, provided the qualifications be equal. A person is now sometimes employed by a teacher as a supply for a few weeks, without the previous knowledge of the committee, or the Board of Visitors, and without examination. A temporary supply of this kind has sometimes lasted six months, and then the position is almost claimed by "the right of possession." Another is engaged and set to work without examination or qualifications. Another is unconditionally promised the next vacancy. All this is wrong—wrong to the schools, to the old teachers, to persons qualified to teach, and to the persons themselves; and is a violation of the regulations for the govern-

ment of our schools. Training Schools, or the plan of employing apprentices as they are called, or competitive examinations, held at stated times, would afford a wholesome supply from which well qualified teachers could always be drawn for a brief period or for permanent service. Something of this kind must be done, or some of our schools will never be what they should be, and the money bestowed on them will be partially wasted.

The truant law is doing a vast amount of good in our large Central schools, and in several instances officers have been sent into the rural districts with most beneficial effects. The children are by no means always at fault for their absence from school. Parents often keep them from school without excuse or reason, and not until a truant officer makes his appearance in their homes do they feel that their children must go to school. In some of the schools in the City of Washington, a rule was adopted last February to admit no pupil during any session, excepting in inclement weather, who was not punctually present at the opening. A marked decrease in the number of tardinesses immediately followed. The number of absences was at first slightly increased. But the importance of punctuality was thus brought home to the parents; instances of tardiness were seldom repeated, and the aggregate of absences was not increased. The rule has done much to prevent this great evil.

Closely related to the evil of truancy is that of absences every week for an hour, more or less, from the regular exercises of the school. No pupil may be so allowed to leave the school, except on account of sickness or some imperative necessity. Excuses for regular absences have generally been referred to the Acting Visitor, and have invariably been granted in cases of sickness, or pressing want in a family. These are not, however, the ordinary grounds for a request of this kind. At the head of the list stand lessons in music, and dancing; then come others, private lessons in modern languages, drawing, parties, rides, service at home, carrying papers every day, &c., &c. One complains that his child is overworked in school, and yet would take him out and impose on him additional burdens. Another thinks the time spent in school too long. It would be impossible to mention all the excuses made to draw the children from the regular duties and discipline of the school. In some cases they are made candidly; in others only in defiance of law and wholesome regulations. We do not feel that our schools should be interrupted during the few hours they are in session for such purposes. Such a course would produce endless trouble and confusion in the schools. Good order and discipline would be almost wholly destroyed, and the school generally demoralized. The masters of our best schools approve most heartily the opinion of the Board on this subject.

A very earnest wish exists in the minds of many of our most intelligent German citizens to have *the German language made one of the regular studies* in our larger schools. The wish seems natural and reasonable, and must eventually be granted. In the

"Brown School," German has been taught for the past $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, with very gratifying results. In the "German department" in this school, during the last year, 240 children have taken part in the German instruction, 92 of whom were American and the rest German children, born in this country. We cannot, with a large German population, long remain behind other cities in this respect. We mention some of them which have come to our notice within a few months :

"In Wheeling, West Virginia, 700 children of English and American parentage study the German language in the public schools. In the State of Indiana the most liberal school law is in force. It is the duty of every Board of Education to provide for the study of German in any school where thirty scholars signify their intention to study it. In fifteen of the twenty-one public schools of Milwaukee, German has been introduced as a study, and 3,596 scholars study it. In St. Louis, the study of German is successfully introduced in thirty-four schools, and is taught by thirty-nine teachers. In Louisville, the German language is studied by 4,614 scholars out of 8,953 who visit the schools. In Cincinnati, 11,233 scholars study the German language. In Birmingham and Pittsburg, and in Saginaw, Mich., the German language as a study is also introduced."

Evening Schools.—The same appropriation, (\$2,000,) was again made last year, by the town, for the expenses of an evening school. The Pearl St. school-rooms were so crowded that some scholars were sent to the Morgan St. School, heretofore entirely supported by the Messrs. Cheney Bros., and on this account this Board voted \$300 of the appropriation of the town to that school. The following reports of these two schools, from their Principals, will be read with interest.

The Pearl St. Evening School.—*A. Morse, Principal.*—"The statistics herewith given will satisfy all who are interested in education, that evening schools are no longer a matter of experiment in Hartford, but have been demonstrated to be a success. The Pearl St. Evening School opened Nov. 6th, 1871, and continued sixteen weeks. Present at the opening, 115 males and 29 females. During the term, there were in attendance 332 males and 77 females; total, 409. Average attendance of males, 114; of females, 26; total, 140.

It should be borne in mind that many of these scholars are employed at their work a portion of their evenings, and cannot attend regularly, while others are drawn away by entertainments or amusements. Yet the number in attendance has been much larger, the average attendance much higher, and the progress vastly greater than ever before."

The Morgan Street Evening School.—*F. F. Barrows, Principal.*—"This school commenced Nov. 6th, and closed March 6th, three alternate sessions weekly being held. The whole number during the term was about 150. The largest number present at any one session was 127. The average attendance was 90. The

ages of the pupils were from 12 to 20 years, the average age being about 15 years. The number of males and females was about equal. Especial attention was given to penmanship and arithmetic, and the progress made in these branches was equal to that made in the same branches in a three months' course in our day schools. There were also weekly exercises in language and grammar for the older pupils, and in reading and spelling for the younger ones. The school, which was originally started and supported by the Messrs. Cheney Brothers, has been in operation for five seasons, with much benefit to its members."

We believe a very valuable addition to the studies of our evening schools would be a class in Mechanical Drawing, if a sufficient number would signify their intention to join such a class. This may not be regarded as a proper study to come under the expense of the town. We think the expense of a teacher would be borne by the pupils themselves, if a room were afforded them.

HARWINTON.—Dr. R. E. Ensign, Acting Visitor.

Many official visits have to be made amid the busy cares of a laborious profession. Few Visitors have time to think deeply upon theories of teaching, or to study recent works upon education.

The school legislation of 1872 promises to effect 'great good. The increased appropriation from the State Treasury will be a decided benefit. The law requiring all children of the specified ages to attend some school a certain length of time is well received. And if it is right to enforce education, the school should certainly be free. The free school system is continually growing in favor, and a return to the old system is not to be thought of.

In accordance with Section 26 of the new law, the employment of all teachers in this town for the ensuing year has been committed to the Board of Visitors.

HUNTINGTON.—Dr. G. A. Shelton, Acting Visitor.

We have made some progress during the past year, and we hope for still better things to come. A Graded School has been established in the village of Shelton, to meet the necessities of the increasing population. *Uniform text-books* have been for the first time, (in this town,) prescribed by the Board of Visitors, and the good effects are already visible.

The average attendance has been far too low, but we are now making efforts for improvement in this respect. The coöperation of parents is essential in this matter. We welcome the compulsory education law, believing it to be right and necessary; and we anticipate good results from its enforcement.

LEBANON.—Rev. O. D. Hine, Chairman of Board of Visitors.

The people of this town are taking a more intelligent interest in the schools, and giving them more attention. Doubtless the meetings held in different parts of the town for the past two years have contributed to this result. They have promoted good understanding between teachers and parents, concentrated attention on the schools, and imparted suggestions to the teachers. They have proved so useful that they will doubtless be continued. Throughout the State, a similar interest in schools prevails, and it is deepening every year. It permeates all parties and classes, and is evidently destined to increase. The advance in public sentiment for the last fifteen or twenty years is indicated by the progress in school legislation. In 1856, School Societies were abolished, and the schools were committed to the towns. Since then, frequent and essential changes have been made, including particularly the making of the schools free. Our school laws may now be regarded as in a good degree completed, and no important changes are likely to be made for the present. The careful and satisfactory revision of them recently completed makes them plain and consistent, and no one need complain of their obscurity. The compulsory attendance law was needed and will be generally approved. If the State provides education for all, at great expense, it certainly ought to require that this provision shall not be in vain,—that every child shall be educated.

The importance of establishing one or more High Schools in this town was discussed in our Report of last year. The necessity of this measure is becoming more apparent every year. The trouble and expense of sending children abroad for higher education would be avoided, and many whose parents cannot afford to do this would have better opportunities than are now possible for them. By having a High School, we could soon secure permanent teachers of high qualifications in all our schools. The character of these schools would thus be raised, and system and efficiency could be more readily secured in conducting them. Probably one of the next important advances in our school legislation will be a return to the old policy of requiring every town of a given number of inhabitants to maintain a Grammar School. Such a requirement is indispensable to the proper elevation of the schools in the agricultural towns, and we hope the Legislature will make this advance just as soon as it can wisely be done.

LITCHFIELD.—Charles B. Andrews, Secretary of Board of Visitors.

The most prominent cause from which our schools suffer is the want of interest in them. There is no lack of talk and discussion about the school tax—about the items of expense. But as soon as the tax is raised there seems to be an end to all zeal. There seems to be no care whether the money is expended to the best advan-

tage; whether all the children attend school, or not; whether those who do attend are constant and punctual in their attendance, or not; whether the teacher is faithful, vigilant, and competent, or otherwise. All these and many other points whereby our schools might be raised to a higher standard and to a great degree of usefulness, seem to be wholly forgotten.

This almost entire want of interest is manifested in many ways. No parents visit the schools. I look through the registers, and in a majority of them the only visits recorded are those of the School Visitor. In at least three out of every four, the visits are made by the School Visitors and the district committees, and it is only in very rare instances that the record shows that the schools have received any attention from the parents.

Those who are accustomed to employ workmen are in the habit of looking carefully after them, to see that they are attentive and industrious. Would a school teacher be less likely to be thorough and diligent if carefully watched and looked after, than if suffered to go from the first day of the school to the last day without seeing the face of one of his patrons within the school-house? Would the children be less likely to improve in their studies, if they were visited often and praised for doing well, or were urged forward if sluggish, than if never visited to find whether or not they are improving?

But there is even a less encouraging feature than this. It is in the very great amount of absenteeism and tardiness. The total number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, enumerated on the first Monday of January, 1872, was 666. The whole number of different scholars registered was 544. The number registered in winter was 499; in summer 388. The average attendance in winter is only 73 per cent. of the number registered in winter, while the average attendance in summer is a trifle below 60 per cent. of the number registered. This is a bad showing. Take it for the summer: only three-fifths of the scholars, on an average, in attendance. It is equivalent to taking out four days from every ten of the school—two days each week. In other words, the amount of absenteeism in effect reduces the days of school from five to three each week in summer. In the winter it is a little better; only $1\frac{1}{4}$ days' loss in each week. It is somebody's fault that so much of the teacher's time, paid for by your money, is permitted to be lost.

Our country seems to be entering on a "New departure" of peace and material prosperity. The turmoil of war has ceased; calls to special and heroic acts of patriotism are no longer made. The wounds of a long and bitter conflict are healed. The exultation of victory and the lamentation of defeat are alike silent. Except for the purposes of selfish and designing men, there would no longer be a "Bloody chasm;" but every where through the land would be quietness, industry and peace. We are, indeed, almost coming to realize what John Bright said of us in his mag-

nificent speech at Birmingham in 1862: "I have," said he, "another and far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be a vision, but I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation, stretching from the frozen North in unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main; and I see one people, and one language, and one law and one faith; and over all that wide continent, the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and of every clime."

Such a period, when wealth accumulates and when possibly men decay, has its dangers, no less threatening than times of great public excitement; dangers even more insidious and more to be dreaded, because stealthy and noiseless; dangers which can only be averted by thoroughly implanting the seeds of intelligence and virtue in the minds of those who must confront them. The only agency for the work is the common schools. How vital it is then that the schools should be maintained and carried up to their highest condition of usefulness.

Let us see to it, then, my fellow citizens, that the republic takes no detriment through our remissness.

MADISON.—Rev. J. A. Gallup, for Board of Visitors.

At the annual meeting in October, 1872, this town voted to sustain the schools for 34 weeks the ensuing year, and instructed the Board of Visitors to employ all teachers for the public schools. This plan, it is hoped, will correct certain evils of the present management by districts; especially it will promote system and uniformity:

1. In the time of beginning and closing the schools;
2. In the wages paid to teachers and for board;
3. In retaining good teachers for several successive terms in the same school, or in the town; and
4. In the economy and efficiency of the general management of the schools.

The Board are determined to raise the standard of education, to insist upon the more thorough qualification of teachers both for instructing and managing the schools, and to secure, if possible, a fuller and more regular attendance.

MANCHESTER.—R. R. Dimock and Dr. O. B. Taylor, Acting Visitors.

A new interest seems to be awakened at the present time in all parts of the country upon the subject of general education, and Connecticut, always ready in every good work, seems to partake of the common feeling. The State has hitherto failed to receive such ample returns from the common school system as she had a right to expect, for want of general coöperation on the part of the people. The system was originated by our forefathers with great wisdom and foresight. The foundation was laid for an ele-

gant and massive superstructure, of sufficient capacity to take in all the children and youth of our Commonwealth. It remained for their successors to carry it on to full completion, and endow it with the means and appliances for giving them an education that should fit them for the various departments of the business and duties of life. Their desires have to some extent been realized. For a long time Connecticut stood foremost among the States in the business of educating the masses, and multitudes of her sons and daughters have gone out to fill important stations in life, as the result of her public school system.

But the end has not been attained, and for a long time the system was in danger of being dwarfed for want of proper sustenance. For a time our schools seemed to be not merely stationary but on the retrograde, while other States were making rapid advances. Our brightest and most intelligent young men were leaving the business of teaching and seeking more lucrative employments, and poorly qualified teachers took their places at small pay. But the friends of education have been laboring, and our legislators and philanthropists and business men have at length come to see that the true interests of the Commonwealth depend upon the education of the masses, and are bending their energies in this direction with a prospect that their labors will be richly rewarded, if not completely successful. There must be labor, and thought, and skill. There must be new adaptations and occasional changes, to meet the growing wants of the people in this, as well as in other systems. We would not advocate change for the sake of change, but only so far as observation and experience dictate, in order that the means may be adapted to the end.

It is sometimes remarked that there are too many new-fangled notions introduced into the schools, and too much tampering with school laws, and that our schools are not as good as they were fifty years ago. To some extent these remarks are worthy of consideration. The schools of fifty years ago answered the wants of the people better than they have at some periods since. But those of us who were in the schools fifty years ago know that they were not what they ought to have been, and that greater attainments might have been made at a great saving of time, if the facilities had been the same as now.

We have in Connecticut nearly thirty thousand persons unable to read and write. We have one hundred and thirty thousand children between the ages of four and sixteen. Out of this number, according to statistics, about one hundred and eighteen thousand are in the schools, while nearly twelve thousand are in no school whatever. They should all be brought in, and all should feel the importance of their being in, and work together for that object. A part of this number is found in Manchester. It belongs to us to get this part into the schools. It belongs to other towns to get their children in. To accomplish this, the State has given encouragement on the one hand, and imposed obligations and affixed penalties on the other. She has liberally donated one and a half

dollars for every child enumerated, in addition to the income of the School Fund and Town Deposit Fund, and she obliges the people to raise, by town tax, so much more as shall be necessary to support the schools at least thirty weeks in each year, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the whole. She requires all parents and those having charge of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years to send them to some public or private day school, or cause them to be instructed at home in the branches required to be taught in the public schools, at least three months in each year, under a penalty of five dollars per week for neglect. The wisdom of this measure must be apparent to all when we consider that "where ignorance is there is crime," and that self-protection is a fundamental law of society; that to a government like ours, sustained by universal suffrage, there is great danger when a mass of ignorance lies at the foundation. If one is cured the other will, in great measure, be avoided, and as a consequence the people become prosperous and happy.

Improvement.—The schools in Manchester stand fairer to-day than they did one year ago. There have been some drawbacks—some two or three exceptional cases which we would have had otherwise. The schools have been conducted on a more uniform system as regards discipline and mode of study, but some have outstripped others in proficiency. The School Visitors have satisfied themselves by frequent visitation, observation, and inquiry of the causes of this difference, but have not had it in their power to provide a remedy. Some of the schools have not been as efficient as they might have been if properly graded and classified. We shall endeavor to provide a cure for this as soon as practicable. We have three graded schools, one of two departments, and two of three departments; to one of these last we shall soon add a fourth. The others are mixed. We are endeavoring to secure equal advantages to all the districts, small as well as large, in respect to the length of term and fitness of teachers; but we ask the people of the districts to second our efforts, by providing good and convenient school rooms and accommodations, by cheering teacher and scholars by their frequent presence, and in all ways showing their love by their works. The town appropriation was made upon the basis of thirty-eight weeks as the length of school. We recommended that the schools be divided into three terms, and commence as soon as possible after September 1st. The districts that complied have received the greatest advantage, and may we not have entire uniformity in this particular?

Teachers.—The qualification of teachers should keep pace with the requirements of the schools, and if candidates present themselves for examination by this Board as teachers in our schools, who are found unable to give generally correct and intelligent answers to plainly stated questions upon the branches required by law to be taught, we feel compelled from a sense of duty to withhold our approval. We have not raised the standard of qualification, but only required a larger portion of ready and correct

answers to plain questions that every teacher ought to know. We have become thoroughly convinced that as a rule it is highly impolitic to employ inexperienced teachers in the primary departments of our schools; on the contrary, they need teachers whose minds are well stored with general literature, of large experience and good tact, lovers of children, and lovers of their work. We need such in all schools, but especially in those that are composed mainly of small children, as are the primary departments of our graded schools. We do not mean that it is absolutely necessary that a teacher should be an expert in the abstruse problems of mathematics or natural science, but we do mean that a teacher of young children should have a thorough knowledge of the English language, and a sufficient knowledge of the natural sciences and history to give ready and intelligent answers to the thousand and one questions that the inquisitive and thinking child will ask. They need experience and tact to excite on the part of the child an interest in the things he is required to learn, so as to make a permanent impression on their minds. And this leads us to speak of

Oral Instruction.—The child's mind is developed gradually; it needs to be taught correct habits of thinking, of observing and of judging. It begins by imitation; it learns to use the vocal organs by imitating sounds. When it can express its wants by words, it desires to know the name and the use of the things it sees, and this desire should be cultivated. The teacher should know how to develop the perceptive faculties of the child by calling its attention to the nature, properties, and uses of the various objects with which it comes in contact, just at the right time and in the right way. If a child should pick a little wild flower and carry it to the teacher, the teacher should take advantage of that little act, and impart a lesson by calling the child's attention to the form, color, fragrance, &c., telling it which are the petals, which the calyx, and which the germ; call its attention to the number and position of the stamens, the shape of the leaves, and other peculiarities. If a little boy should bring into the school-room a little stone he had picked from some fancied beauty of form or color, let the teacher, instead of chiding the boy for picking up stones, follow up his fancy by pointing out its qualities, and teach him how he can distinguish different kinds of stones. In this way children will form the habit of noticing common things around them. By oral instruction grammar may be relieved of much of its dryness, and made interesting to scholars, as has been demonstrated in some of our schools.

Music and Drawing.—One year ago the town very kindly placed at the disposal of the Visitors the sum of \$200, and authorized them to use so much as they required for library appropriations and the introduction of music and drawing into the several schools. By appropriating \$50, we were entitled to the same amount from the State, which has been received. We have procured a set of Drawing Charts for each school, and have ex-

pended \$36.50 for the introduction of music. The progress in some of the schools in both music and drawing has exceeded our expectations, while in others it has fallen short of them. But we have made a beginning, and those teachers who have been successful have our hearty thanks, and will be remembered for their faithfulness. In our Report last year, we ventured the prophecy that drawing would soon be added to those branches in which teachers are required to be qualified. Such an act has been passed, and takes effect on the 1st of September, 1873. We shall expect greater progress in both these studies the coming year than we have had in the past.

School Officers.—The greatest harmony should exist between district committees and school visitors, that they may work together for the general good of the schools. They should each acquaint themselves with their particular duties, and be prompt in performing them. By so doing, much trouble and inconvenience would be avoided, and advantage gained to the schools. Districts often lose a good teacher by negligence in calling their annual meetings. We suggest to district committees that they call their meetings for choice of officers as soon as possible after the close of the summer term, or as early as August 1st, so that if they have good teachers they can secure them for the coming year, and if they have poor ones, they may have time to find others. This necessity would in a measure be removed if the towns should authorize the Board of Visitors to employ the teachers, as they now have the right to do. This would impose an additional burden and responsibility upon the Boards of Visitors, but since to them is assigned the examination of teachers and the general supervision of the schools, they are supposed to be best acquainted with the special wants of each school, and could assign to each the teacher who, according to their judgment, is best fitted for the place.

MERIDEN.—Rev. A. Norwood and Dr. C. H. S. Davis, Acting Visitors.

In some schools the channels of education have been widened rather than deepened. Too many branches of study have been crowded into a short space of time, and the useful has been sacrificed to the ornamental, the elementary knowledge which we always *use* to the higher knowledge which we *long* to use. Yet wherever the opportunity offers, and the more useful branches are not neglected, we should be glad to see the higher studies introduced, which improve the mind and elevate the taste; for the great end of education is to discipline the mind and the heart; and it goes beyond those studies which merely satisfy the lowest demand for practical use, and contribute only to the worldly interests of the pupil. It is true that men do not make bargains in Latin and Greek, nor talk French in the market, nor plough with syllogisms, nor compute the value of stocks by the propositions of Euclid, nor

rake hay with the principles of morals ; yet the man whose mind has been sharpened and drilled and enlarged by such exercises is not only a wiser and more skillful man in business, but a nobler and better man in his various relations of life. The amount of latent and dormant power ; of wealth-discovering and wealth-producing energy ; of beauty-loving and beauty-inspiring taste and skill, that lies concealed and slumbering in the brains and hands of the keen, shrewd, capable, but untutored thousands of our youth, is beyond computation. Now over all this unreclaimed, but magnificent intellectual and moral territory, over all these souls and bodies, with their untold possibilities of good, the teacher exerts a mighty influence ; and none more so than the teachers of the *primary schools*. We consider them the most important schools in our series. If the child's first steps in learning are made so attractive that he desires to be taught more, and commences to feel steadily the sacred thirst for knowledge ; if he acquires habits of industry and method, and comes to notice, investigate and compare the things he sees about him ; and if he is trained to despise what is low and mean, and to honor that which is fair and good, then has a foundation been laid fit for any respectable superstructure that can be built. Such being the power of the primary schools over the course of education, they should receive the most liberal support and the most careful supervision of all our schools. We wish to see all the members of our primary schools, and all the little children in every one of our schools, supplied with a greater and more agreeable variety of employments. No class of pupils have a more frequent need of blackboards, slates, pencils, drawing and writing paper. We do not believe that the little children and the older scholars should be subject to precisely the same regulations and rules. The little ones should in some way enjoy a freedom from restraint, and relief from sitting, such as would be inexpedient and unnecessary for the older scholars. If there is a sight in our community calculated to cause sadness, it is that of little children confined for six hours in each day, under the rule of a teacher whose word is law, whose frown they dread, upon whose face a smile for their benefit is seldom or never seen, who fails to discriminate between thoughtlessness and willful violation or defiance of authority, who resists their child-like, confiding advances with harsh words or impatient gestures, and from whose dominion there is, for them, no escape.

Some poor school-houses still remain, relics of other times, fossils which, like the ichthyic remains which Hugh Miller loved to describe, speak of ages past. It was formerly considered that anything having four sides and a roof, no matter how leaky, was good enough for a school-house. At the present day nowhere is progress more strongly marked than in the popular appreciation of what is due to that grand exponent of civilization, the public school. The land is dotted with practical results in the shape of imposing buildings, combining in their structure the

latest results of architectural and scientific experience. How can we expect children to develop in moral, intellectual and physical health, strength and beauty, unless their surroundings are made attractive? The school-house, of all places after the home, should be made attractive and pleasing. When a school-house has been built, it should be furnished in such a manner as will delight the eye, instruct the mind and heart, and preserve the health, strength, animation and buoyancy of the young. That ghastly room at Dotheboy's Hall, where the quaking urchins that Fate had consigned to the care of Wackford Square sat at their cheerless tasks, has many a counterpart among those buildings known among us as school-houses.

The public schools are open at all times to every one who feels an interest in visiting them. It is the desire of the teachers to co-operate with the fathers and mothers and guardians of the children under their charge, in the endeavor to make their pupils good sons and daughters, kind and forbearing to the inmates of the same household, gentle, amiable and pleasant to all. Let teachers feel that parents are in sympathy with them, that the work of education is a mutual one, that while the teacher, within the walls of the school-room, is in the place of the parent, the parent will be at home in the place of the teacher.

Graded Schools.—The principle involved in the graded school, as distinguished from the mixed school, is the simple one of the division of labor, whose adoption in every other department of industry has so enhanced the skill and multiplied the power of production of the present over all past generations. It is simply arranging children of the same age and similar attainments in separate schools, or in separate departments of the same school, under a teacher carefully selected, so that the instruction and discipline suited to one shall be equally adapted to the whole, to the end that all waste of time on the part of the teacher, and distraction of attention on the part of the pupils, may be avoided. A large proportion of our schools are partially graded, but none of them to the extent that is desirable. Where the schools are properly graded, and each pupil is examined before passing to the next grade, a generous and very proper rivalry exists among the pupils of one school to stand as high in rank on entering the higher grades as those who enter from other schools; and the same ambition prevails among teachers, stimulating all to exertion, to which they are prompted, not merely by self-interest, but by a laudable desire to excel.

The High School should be the climax of our educational system. To be crowned with its fullest honors should be the ambition of all our young people. Boston educates its own teachers. Experience has taught that city that its own girls can teach its schools as ably as those from other places. We may not be able to dispense with Normal and experienced teachers for our most important schools; but there is no reason, if our schools were properly graded, and especially if we had a High School, why

they could not furnish competent teachers for most of the schools in town.

Truancy and Absenteeism.—Our schools continue to suffer from the irregular attendance of the children. It surprises us that those same parents who object to long vacations should incur the fearful extravagance of wasting the public money, as they do, by keeping their children at home, or allowing them to absent themselves from school for every trivial reason. Hardly a day passes in which children may not be seen patrolling the streets during school hours, wasting their precious time, and preparing their youthful minds for the growth of those crimes which are the offspring of idleness and evil companionship. Irregularity of attendance interferes seriously with the progress of the classes, induces hesitancy in the recitation, and a waning of interest among the pupils. We urge upon parents a personal interest in the attendance of their children, and an endeavor to avoid all unnecessary detentions and absences. The evil effects of absence, always great, increase with its frequency in geometrical proportion. The lesson of the day omitted, that of the next generally unlearned, on the plea of ignorance of "the place," habits of neglect formed, and failure made easy, demoralize the absentee, and exert a malign influence upon the entire school. Excuses, so called, most frivolous and even self-contradictory, are offered in endless profusion and apparent variety, but most of them indicating the same feeling, that the least important of all duties that devolve upon childhood is regular attendance at school.

Reading.—In some of our schools the reading exercise consists simply in going through with the given lesson without any suggestions, and without any real effort on the part of the teacher to secure correctness of enunciation, or of expression. It is by careful, correct and persevering drilling alone, that classes can be trained to become good readers. The vocal organs are susceptible of wonderful cultivation, and they are committed to the teacher in their plastic state, when they may be most easily and effectually developed. With right and faithful instruction, most of our children might become not only correct, but beautiful readers. Enough time may be given it already, but not enough attention. To call the words correctly, mind the pauses, and read rapidly, is about all that is attempted. An upright posture, a distinct utterance, an ear trained to a correct perception of sound, a right development of the vocal organs, proper emphasis and expression, and a clear idea of the author's sentiments, are essential to good reading. To teach reading with success requires on the part of the teacher a combination of various excellencies. It is not sufficient that she should be a good reader herself, but she must have an enthusiasm in the subject; for unless she have, she will most assuredly fail in awakening an interest in it on the part of her pupils. Aside from its necessity to all intellectual progress, there is no branch that has a higher æsthetic value than good reading; none so calculated to arouse all the faculties of the pupils.

We wish teachers to make the reading exercise a careful and thorough drill. Let them select some lesson adapted to the capacities and wants of the class, and practice it until it is correctly and expressively read. Let its meaning be clearly understood, its force comprehended, its beauties appreciated, and let all be expressed in the tones, modulations, and inflections of the voice. Reading, thus taught, is not a mere vocal exercise; it is also the cultivation of the intellect, the taste, and the feelings.

Drawing has had a place in our programme of studies nearly two years, but its progress has been unsteady, uneven, and unsatisfactory. The inequality of teachers in imparting instruction in this department is probably greater than in most other studies, because less time and attention have been given to drawing, inasmuch as until recently this has not been regarded as one of the required branches of school study. In many countries of Europe, drawing has been required in most of the schools. In Prussia, the teachers are systematically trained for this purpose. In Boston, drawing is receiving more and more attention each year, and in it her schools are achieving most flattering results. The whole State has caught the same spirit that animates the Boston school authorities, and the Legislature has recently passed a law making drawing a compulsory branch of instruction in every school in the Commonwealth; and a wise and comprehensive scheme is being devised to make this instruction fruitful of results. The practical utility of drawing is now so generally recognized, that little argument is needed to show the importance of provision for its instruction in our schools by a properly qualified teacher. This study is introduced as a means of fitting the pupils for the practical business of life, in which quickness and accuracy of perception, acuteness of eye, and readiness and delicacy of hand add to the value of the workman, the mechanic and the professional man. That degree of skill which can be acquired by proper application, in the time devoted to drawing in our schools, may open to the poor boy or girl the door to a higher pursuit in life. It is of importance to so many pursuits, and so useful to the architect, the builder, carpenter, mason, cabinet-maker, machinist, and almost every mechanic, that it ought to be a prominent part of common-school education in all advanced grades.

The object is not to make artists, but artisans; to turn out a better and more proficient class of scholars, with such skill in designing and drawing as shall aid them in their industrial pursuits, and advance them in the inventive and mechanic arts. The "pattern-rooms" in our machine shops and foundries, in the Britannia works, and our other manufactories will indicate in part the numerous and important uses to which the competent draftsman applies his skill. Drawing will directly facilitate the art of writing, and when early and properly taught, will exert a direct influence in disciplining the memory, quickening the imagination and power of invention, and developing the judgment. Drawing

also tends to promote refinement of taste, and elevate the moral feelings, cultivating both the perception and love of the beautiful, and fostering a love of nature. In order to make drawing a successful study, it is absolutely necessary that we should have a competent drawing teacher to give instruction to both teachers and scholars.

Singing.—The movement in regard to singing in some of our schools is very successful; in others it is very timid, halting and feeble. This is because many of our teachers are ignorant of singing and insensible to the advantages of music. We are convinced, beyond a doubt, of the satisfactory influence of music, and strongly recommend its further culture in each and every school. Our experience has taught us that the most cheerful faces are found in those school-rooms where music forms one of the general exercises, and where all the scholars have learned to participate in its enjoyment. As a general thing they are interested in the exercise; they enter into it with hearty good will, and it leaves an impression on their susceptible minds, which, if deepened in other ways, can scarcely fail to be powerful for good. We recommend singing as an aid to discipline. When pupils become restless, or weary from fixed position or oppressive atmosphere, or continued exercise of the mind on one subject, or disheartened from lack of success, or unhappy for any cause, a lively song will avail much to restore an equilibrium of feeling, and a return to cheerfulness and study. The advantages of beginning vocal culture at an early period are obvious. Rarely will a child be found unable to sing, if taught to use the vocal organs early; very few, if any, will fail to develop "an ear for music," when accustomed daily to hear the voices of their companions, and to join with them in the exercise of singing. Its practice conduces to health, cultivates taste, and increases the amount of rational enjoyment. All scholars who have the gift should join in the exercise, and not merely a selected few, as is sometimes the case, do all the singing. Music harmonizes the feelings, at the same time the pupils are cultivating one of the noblest gifts of their nature, and one which will be an abiding source of enjoyment during life. A professional teacher could be employed with advantage, especially in those schools where the teacher cannot sing.

German.—Some very earnest friends of education hold that a good "common English education" fully answers the wants of the growing generation, and that engrafting the German language on the regular course of study could not be done without sacrificing those English studies, which, in a practical point of view, are of paramount importance. True education embraces all the powers and faculties of man, and is directed first to the general development of the mind and body, and next to the communication of positive knowledge. In the former view, the study of the modern languages affords many advantages over that of the ancient idioms. The positive acquirements resulting directly from the study of a foreign language involve that of the vernacular

tongue; and the comparison thus instituted between the forms of the acquired language with those of the native tongue, is among the most valuable means of culture. Were there no other reasons for teaching foreign languages in our schools, the importance of learning English would be a sufficient inducement. And to the purpose of such a comparison, no language is better adapted than the German. The German and English languages are cognate in their origin, but widely different in their modes of development. Upwards of 23,000 words, or four-fifths of those in actual use in English, are traced directly to the German, and the English grammar, or the soul of the language, is of German descent. Nearly all expressions or significations nearest, dearest and highest to man, are at this very day, save the changes wrought in spelling and pronunciation, the same in English and German, and in many cases even the spelling and pronouncing do not show a variation. To those familiar even with the rudiments of German, the study of English grammar will prove a very easy task, while, at the present time, it is one of the most difficult tasks which they have to perform, to understand those rules and principles which seem to have so little practical value, because our language is comparatively so free from those variations and modifications which render such rules necessary. Besides, the more exact knowledge, thus acquired, of the meaning of words, will give the pupils a more ready command of their own language, and thus contribute to their speedy advancement in those branches of study which require accurate and fluent expression. In a country where the Germans and their descendants number ten million souls,—one-fourth of the entire population,—the great practical value of a knowledge of German at once becomes apparent. A teacher of the German language in our public schools was appointed at the beginning of the winter term. It is proper to state that this effort to introduce German into our public schools by an *itinerant* system was the plan of a few persons who wished the experiment to be made; but it at no time received the formal approval of the Board. Although the teacher was eminently competent for the work, yet there are objections to the operation of the plan which prevent our recommendation of its continuance. German classes were taught during the winter term in five districts. The whole number of pupils was 184, of whom 15 withdrew from the classes. The average attendance was 157.

School Districts.—It is our calm and deliberate judgment, made up as the result of our own observation in this town, that *the district system is incompatible with the highest prosperity of our schools.* This conviction is confirmed by testimony abundant and competent. It tends to frequent changes, capriciously made; changes without assignable reason, other than the desire of change; changes that are not improvements. Under this system teachers are sometimes put into schools to the management and instruction of which they are wholly unequal, when, perhaps, in others less difficult, they might have done well. The dis-

strict system is a system without system. The interests of each district are consulted capriciously, without any reference to the wants of other schools, or the interests of the town as such. The district system stands in the way of a more perfect organization of the schools. The committees, chosen as they are, by the districts, and having no responsibility to the town, and with little inducement to qualify themselves, are not, as a class, familiar with the best methods of teaching, and the qualifications requisite to make a good teacher, and their selections are not always carefully and judiciously made. Under this system there is a more frequent change of teachers. It perpetuates a class of school-houses utterly unfit for use. It is the occasion of unjust distinctions in respect to school privileges between the children. The districts differs in numbers, in wealth, in intelligence and in public spirit; and hence there is a great diversity in the school-houses, in school furniture and apparatus, in the qualifications of teachers, in the length of the schools, and in the spirit which pervades them. If this town, now sub-divided into twelve school districts, should so change its system as to establish so many, and only so many schools, of different grades, as the character and number of the scholars demand, it would soon discover an astonishing improvement in the efficiency and power of its school system, with much less expenditure. A given sum will accomplish more, expended in this way, than in any other. It will give longer and better schools, more instruction, and of a better quality. The School Visitors, from visiting schools, can judge better than any one else which are good teachers; and were they allowed to hire teachers, they would endeavor to retain all good ones in the same school, as many terms in succession as possible, and dispense entirely with the services of all ordinary teachers. Of all experimenting, the most needless, costly and fruitless, and yet the most common, is the practice of changing teachers annually, or even twice a year. And yet not a few district committees, from mere whim, or pique, or more often from open nepotism, practice a system of change in teachers, which introduces confusion, waste, weakness, discouragement, and often retrogression, in the place of system, economy, efficiency and progress. This is the prolific source of most serious defects now hindering the usefulness of our schools. What would be the effect of a semi-annual change of clerks and book-keepers in our mercantile establishments, or of agents and overseers in our manufactories, or of financiers in our banks? It has long been a conceded point among successful teachers, that a second term in the same school is worth at least one-third more than the first. The school-room is the most unfortunate place for those experiments which "rotation in office" must here involve, entailing a dead loss of more than thirty per cent. of the expenditures made for schools. There is no doubt, however, but that system will prevail in the end which furnishes the best education at the least cost; and let public sentiment advance, as it has done for five years, and the district system will soon be abandoned. It is

believed that no candid person, who has considered the dimensions of our town, both as respects the number of its population and its extent of territory, the limited number of those equally competent and willing to serve as Acting Visitors, and to devote the requisite amount of time and labor to the schools, who has carefully reflected upon the conditions to be observed, in order to secure their harmonious development and highest usefulness, can fail to perceive the absolute necessity for a systematic and adequate supervision of them. There is no doubt but that an adequate and systematic supervision of our schools is now, more than ever before, necessary. If the district system was done away with, and the matter of hiring teachers was left entirely with the Board, and some suitable person was engaged, who, as Superintendent of our schools, should devote his best energies of thought and action to their efficient supervision, we might very easily soon have the very best schools in the State, and of those which we might well be proud.

High School.—There are constantly to be found, in all our schools, pupils who are pursuing studies which might better be confined to a High School. In some of our schools the time of the teacher is too much crowded. It is impossible for the teacher to give to every class the attention which it deserves. The consequence is, that, although the pupils may display a considerable degree of energy while they remain in the school, many of them are nevertheless disposed to leave it early. Its opportunities cannot satisfy them. They enter upon the duties of life imperfectly prepared to discharge them, and fall behind their more fortunate fellows, whom they might easily have outstripped. We have six schools in which High School branches are taught, but not one exclusively devoted to them, where scholars may graduate with properly certified diplomas. One of our former teachers has written upon this subject very forcibly, and we cannot do better than to quote his words: "Scholars are compelled to go to Hadley, Suffield, Ipswich and Poughkeepsie to complete their education, or rather to receive certificates of graduation, thus stripping our schools of their brightest ornaments, subjecting parents to unnecessary expense, and sending children from the sacred protecting influences of home, at an age when they stand most in need of them and are most endangered without them. And those who remain at home attending the schools where High School branches are taught, do not receive the full benefits of High School instruction, as in these crowded and mixed schools the higher branches are often necessarily neglected. I presume other teachers feel in this matter as I do; it will not answer to neglect the lower and the grammar school studies; if any are neglected it must be those of the High School. * * * * Another consequence of being without a High School, is, that the educational expenses of the town of Meriden are increased several thousands every year. I do not speak yet of the large sums invested in school-houses the last few years, a part of which could have been saved by a High

School, but of the salaries to teachers necessitated by our present system. Instead of employing one classically educated man, we are obliged to employ six or seven, on salaries ranging from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars; when, if we had a High School, one highly educated man would suffice for its Principal, and the grammar schools could be kept in the hands of lower priced teachers, or in the hands of ladies, who are often equal to men in administrative ability but never charge half so much for their services. Another consequence is, that we are expending large sums annually in building and enlarging school-houses, a part of which might be saved by a High School. Had we had one five years ago, the building of the Corner and Center school-houses might have been postponed several years, and the interest on the capital invested in them saved." The inhabitants of most of the larger towns and cities in the State, moved simply by educational and economical considerations, have established High Schools. Meriden was the first town in the State to abolish the odious rate-tax and to make her schools absolutely free; and now if her citizens would move in the matter and wipe off the reproach which has so long and so unnecessarily rested upon us, we would no longer present to the world the strange, anomalous spectacle of a city without a High School.

Ventilation.—Teachers cannot give too much attention to the ventilation of their school-rooms. The health of pupils is a far more important matter than success in their studies, for the highest scholarship is no compensation for a ruined constitution. It must be apparent to all who have thoroughly examined the subject, that there is a gradual diminution of manly vigor and physical energy in the young. This is painfully evident when we contrast the youth of the present age with the past. It cannot be denied that many, particularly girls, leave school with impaired health; and that not a few are obliged to shorten their course of study by the same cause. So large a part of the period from the age of four to sixteen, is spent in school, every thing requisite for the comfort and health of the children should be provided; for any serious injury that the mind or body receives at this age, by neglect or any other cause, often extends through the whole course of life. We breathe about a quarter of a cubic foot of air a minute, and the exhaled breath contains about one hundred times the amount of carbonic acid that there is in common air; the breath of one person will saturate a constant supply of twenty-five cubic feet a minute with double the quantity of carbonic acid that is contained in pure air. Add to this the exhalations from the surface of the body, and it will be seen that a constant supply of thirty feet a minute for each occupant of a room is none too much. The least quantity which should be allowed for schools should be 800 feet to each person, in order to supply a sufficient amount of oxygen. Where a child is steadily and unremittingly immersed in a vitiated air, life is poisoned at the very source and spring of vital activity. The pupil, if of sensitive organization,

may be troubled with nausea, dizziness or headache, and compelled to lose the benefit of the school. The whole nervous organism is deranged, and the intellectual powers exhausted. Although nature guards life with many beneficent resources and marvelous recuperative powers, when her every effort is thwarted the soundest constitution is compelled to succumb. Teachers often resort to that most reprehensible practice of opening the windows, and admitting cold drafts of air directly upon the heads of their pupils. This cannot be too emphatically condemned. When the air becomes so foul as to be unfit to breathe, as is not unfrequently the case in some of our crowded rooms, there should be a recess or gymnastic exercise while it is being changed.

Evening Schools.—In a community like ours, a large portion of which is composed of youthful operatives, early withdrawn from the privileges of day schools, the evening school has proved a great blessing. The only compensation of the teachers has been the consciousness of aiding largely to promote not only individual happiness, but the well-being of the body politic. No one acquainted with the workings and results of these schools can doubt their practicability and usefulness. Many persons have thus been stimulated and aided in acquiring the elements of reading and writing, and of other fundamental branches of education, and at the same time have been secured from the manifold temptations spread broadcast around them, during the long evenings of the winter months. Our foreign population find in the evening school a hearty welcome, and they will find it the instrumentality by which to prepare for the intelligent discharge of the duties of American citizens.

The evening school in the Town Hall met sixty evenings, from seven until nine o'clock. The aggregate attendance of boys was 55; of girls, 20; total, 75. The average attendance of boys was 35; of girls, 15; total, 50. The average age of pupils was 20 years.

An evening school was maintained in Prattsville, with an average attendance of about 25.

MIDDLETOWN.—(City District,) Dr. G. W. Burke, Secretary of Board of Education.

Permanent Teachers.—Probably at no previous time has there been such a permanency of the teachers elected as during the year which has just closed. Of the twenty-two teachers commencing the school year, all but one remained until its termination, and as a general rule, performed their respective duties with fidelity and skill. So long, however, as many of the teachers must gain their experience while in the service of the district, there will be some errors and failures, and even with the best teachers that could be selected, some mistakes of judgment must occur as long as the truth remains that "To err is human." But our teachers

have all been faithful, and the majority have given good evidence that they possess the qualifications essential to success. The fact, that after a critical inquiry into their past management, nearly all were re-elected, gives additional weight to this opinion.

The Board, however, have felt it a duty to endeavor to elevate the standard of excellence, and while offering our teachers a fair compensation for their services, and opportunities for promotion, to expect constant improvement in their scholarship and methods of discipline. In pursuance of this plan a more careful examination than usual of their merits and qualifications was had just previous to the annual election, and a few who seemed to be not as well adapted to their places as could be desired were dropped from the list. The vacancies thus caused, as well as those in the new building in Green street, have been filled by careful selection from applicants who were subjected to a rigid examination on the same plan pursued last year, and as they all have had some experience in teaching we may reasonably expect them to give satisfaction. One of these is engaged to teach the Natural Sciences and drawing in the Central School, and will give much of his time and attention to the instruction of pupils in this latter interesting and useful department of education.

It should be the constant endeavor of the teachers to examine carefully the new and improved methods of teaching, and to embrace every opportunity for acquiring useful knowledge on the various topics connected with the studies pursued. It would be very desirable if they could become better acquainted with each other and with the members of the Board, and for this purpose a monthly meeting could be profitably held, where educational topics could be discussed in an informal manner, and the minds of the teachers could be mutually stimulated, inspired, and encouraged to the better discharge of their duties. To this end, also, the Board have felt it their duty to assist the teachers in attending the various Institutes whenever conveniently accessible, believing that the time thus spent would so improve the teachers as to make their services more valuable to the District. These Institutes are deemed important in disseminating information, and securing uniformity of improvement, and the teachers who would stand well in their profession, must avail themselves of these opportunities and be ready to put in practice those methods which careful observation and experience combine to recommend.

Union of Districts.—The plan adopted by this district in 1857, by which the powers of the District Committee and of the School Visitors are conjoined in a Board of Education, seems to meet with great favor, and provision is made in the new law by which towns can avail themselves of this important improvement. It has certainly worked well here, and is far more satisfactory than the plan formerly in use, and undoubtedly in the hands of an efficient town committee would be of advantage even in the scattered town districts.

Compulsory Education.—In the revision of the public acts concerning education, the last General Assembly went far beyond any of its predecessors, and while making liberal provision for the distribution of State aid in proportion to the number of pupils, also took good care that all for whom it was intended should be placed within reach of its benefits. The nearest approach to this in any previous legislation has been that children of certain specified ages should not be employed in manufactories unless they could produce evidence of having attended school during a part of the preceding twelve months, and the appointment of certain officers to visit these establishments and to ascertain if the law was complied with. Moreover, permission was given towns to pass or to adopt truant laws, and to appoint officers for their enforcement. This, however, being merely permissive, was irregular and uncertain in its operation, the accomplishment of the objects sought was left to the public sentiment of each particular locality, and their being only a few that cared to take the initiative in such a matter, the law, for the most of the State, became a dead letter.

The principle which lies at the foundation of all school laws, that the State, for its own protection, has a right to provide for the education of its citizens, and in this way to prevent, rather than to support, crime and pauperism, has now been more fully developed and more emphatically announced. *All* children between the ages of eight and fourteen *must* receive instruction "at least three months in each year in the branches of education required to be taught in the public schools, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable," and the prohibition formerly extending only to manufactories has now been made to apply to "any business whatever."

The several cities and towns, instead of being merely *authorized* to adopt truant laws, and to provide for their enforcement, are now *required* to make all needful provisions and regulations concerning habitual truants from school, and all children wandering about the streets or public places during school hours; *must* make by-laws, with suitable penalties annexed; and must appoint three persons, who only shall be authorized to prosecute all violations of these by-laws. The police are further required to arrest all boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years that are supposed to be truants, and, if they are found so, to take them to the school where they belong, the third arrest consigning them to some place of confinement and reformation.

These laws are in the right direction, and will be approved by all intelligent citizens, for if the State has a right, by a majority of its representatives, to appropriate money for the purposes of education, it certainly should have the power to require the largest and best use of the advantages thus afforded, and to exact from its agents a strict performance of their prescribed duties.

With the power which this legislation confers, the friends of popular education should take hold of the work with more vigor and hope, should see that the law has the fairest trial possible, should make all needful allowance in its first operations, and should cheerfully assist those who have the particular superintendence of its execution. As the result, they may confidently expect a largely increased attendance, not only for three months in the year, but for the whole of the period during which the schools are in session. Statistics for the succeeding year will show many new school-houses built or projected, a still greater expenditure by the people in furtherance of all educational interests, and a corresponding diminution of crime among the youth of our State.

Attendance and General Progress.—The diminution of the registration, as compared with the year immediately preceding, may be partly accounted for by the change of the Green Street School to the Scotch chapel, which was not well calculated to secure the comfort of those who, for want of better accommodations, were obliged to attend school temporarily in that building, and partly by the greater care of the teachers to prevent double registration, which may have previously happened in a few instances where pupils were transferred from one school to another. The opening of the new "Johnson School" will henceforth remove the first named cause.

In addition to those regularly enumerated within the limits of our district, we are receiving from the surrounding towns and villages some excellent pupils, many of whom are pursuing the most advanced studies of the course. This fact shows the estimate which others place upon the advantages afforded in our Central School, and should impress parents in our own district with the importance of keeping their children in the school throughout the entire course, and of not suffering them to drop out at the time they are obtaining the most valuable portion of their education. The temptations of clerkship, or of some of the minor occupations, should be firmly resisted and the true interests of the child conserved, even if the pupil should continue for a while longer to be a *consumer* instead of a *producer* for the family. The idea should be kept constantly before the child that attendance on school is not to cease until the prescribed course shall be finished, and that this is just as important as to remain through a full term, or to be faithful in attendance for a single day. In this expectation the pupil will be less uneasy, more studious and obedient, and will come to regard education as the proper business of youth. The example once set will have a powerful influence on others, our schools will thus be increased in dignity and excellence, and the money and labor expended in this field will produce a more bountiful and mature harvest.

Vocal Music and Drawing.—The Board would renew their expression of confidence in the utility of the study of vocal music and drawing, not merely as accomplishments, but as furnishing a part of education which can be turned to great profit in after life.

The demand for proficient in these studies is constantly increasing.

Rev. C. H. Fay, Acting Visitor.

The late action of our Legislature is good evidence that the people are fast becoming aware of the intimate relation subsisting between education and the stability and prosperity of the State. What has long been clear to the minds of our best educators will soon become a popular truism, viz: *That as you elevate the standard of right culture in a commonwealth, you diminish its perils, increase its productive power, multiply its sources of wealth, and thus insure its highest prosperity.* It is safe to assume that States have a right to exist. It is not a legitimate inference from this assumption that they have, therefore, the right to protect themselves against the dangers which imperil their existence? Respecting this latter right there cannot be two conflicting opinions. The right must be conceded, and the more vigilantly it is exercised the safer the commonwealth. That ignorance is a peril, and the greatest, perhaps, to which republican institutions are exposed, we have been taught by the terrible experiences of our civil war. Nay, every day gives us intimations, if we will but note them, that this blind force is the most active and powerful of any which smite the columns of our free government. Ignorance is not only destructive *in itself*, of institutions like our own, but it is doubly dangerous on account of the allies it draws to its support. It has close affinity with a large family of vices, and hence we find that, as a rule, the denser the ignorance of a community, the lower its moral tone and condition. Right culture raises our nature above many of the temptations which have power over the uneducated. Besides, on the higher plane to which it elevates us, nobler appetites and desires are awakened to supersede those which had sway on the lower level of existence. A mind thus raised not only feels the force of nobler desires, but it naturally acts from higher motives and to more worthy ends.

None of the moral movements of our time will achieve complete success until supported by educational measures which, while they awaken higher tastes and desires, will at the same time provide for their gratification. Indeed, such measures must everywhere precede and accompany moral movements, and help lift degraded natures out of the old spheres of temptation into better conditions, where new desires will be developed, and new sources of enjoyment opened to the soul. The cause of temperance, for instance, which has experienced such varied fortunes in our land, would find one of its best allies in measures which gave to the victims of appetite, lifted temporarily above their old conditions of existence by moral appeals, some new but innocent sources of amusement, and some agencies of culture which, by addressing higher faculties, would create new and nobler appetites and desires. Neither this cause nor any other of kindred nature, will

win a lasting triumph until educational agencies are more generally provided. Our schools should be supplemented by means of culture which meets the needs of adult intellects, as the common school answers the demands of juvenile minds. A community which makes no provision for the social and intellectual needs of those who are beyond the reach of its common schools, is fighting its ignorance and immorality with but one hand. Both of these forces of evil will revel in its streets, at times, until other instrumentalities are employed for their suppression. Places of innocent amusement, the library, the reading-room, the lecture hall, are public necessities, and no community will ever effectually suppress its menacing ignorance and vice, until these, or some of these, have been provided. They must be introduced to carry forward that work which in many cases the common school only inaugurates.

The mind is like a grape vine; its home is not on the ground but up in the air. Give the vine a tree or a trellis, something upon which its tendrils may fasten, and by these, as one by one they are sent forth, it raises itself continually. And as it rises it draws better nourishment from the free air, and produces larger and sweeter clusters of grapes. It would grow upon the flat earth, and show great luxuriance of stem and leaf, no doubt. But with nothing to raise it from the ground, no amount of rain, sunshine, or digging about its roots, would make its fruitage abundant or palatable. The desired abundance and quality of fruitage is conditioned upon causes which hold the vine above the earth and weeds. It is thus with our nature. Made to grow upward continually, it needs the trellis-work of educational measures that around them it may throw its aspiring tendrils, and, by their support, be able to overcome the force which draws downward. Many, in some of the best communities, whom our public schools lifted for a season above the ways and influences of degraded life, have soon descended to those ways, simply because no higher educational agencies had been provided. They left school before they had learned to swim on the social current, and finding nothing within their reach to keep them afloat, they naturally sank back to the mud out of which they had been temporarily raised.

No one needs to be told that both immorality and ignorance are perilous to free institutions. Is it not equally apparent that a certain class of most dangerous vices have their best breeding-places where ignorance is densest? From the stand-point of these facts, how important should seem those educational instrumentalities designed to banish ignorance! Surely, a State has no better safeguards than these. Then let them be fostered with all the care which love of country can exercise.

Right culture does more than banish ignorance, and weaken the power of immorality. It increases the productive force of a community. Hands that toil are but servants of the brain; and the amount they do is graduated to the brain's ability to direct. An ignorant brain may prove to the hands a *hard* task-master, but

seldom an *efficient* one. He who has most brain ability will work his hands to the greatest profit. So that community which has reached the highest point of right mental development will exhibit signs of superior enterprise and thrift. As it possesses the greatest degree of brain-force why should it not show the most prolific harvests of social good?

Further, while education develops mental power, it at the same time multiplies the sources of wealth. It does this because of the clearer sight it gives. It enables the mind to discern values in things which are hidden to the ignorant. Besides, by its inventive faculties it devises means whereby old sources of wealth, as well as its newly discovered sources, are most efficiently worked. One has wisely said: "We see in things what we bring the means of seeing." To the ignorant, the lightning was only a terror—wild and untamable; but to Morse's keener vision, it flamed an "angel of light," giving promise of noble service to man! Ignorance still ploughs, with its sharpened stick, a few rods per day; but science builds its engine, generates its steam, and does more work in an hour than the old fogie can do in a week!

MILFORD.—Rev. G. H. Griffin, for Board of Visitors.

The condition of our public schools is hardly such as to furnish any useful suggestions, unless it be on the principle of the Light House on a dangerous reef, warning those mariners who would avoid shipwreck not to come that way.

As to the graded school, the realization of our hopes seems to be as yet only a happy dream of the future. We had a meeting here two or three years ago, addressed by distinguished speakers, for the purpose of helping forward the project of a graded school, yet we are now apparently no nearer the consummation than we were then. During the past year, as the Secretary of our Board reports, "drawings have been submitted, and much interest manifested," but he is compelled to add, "nothing accomplished." If some one gifted with persuasive powers of speech will come to this place, and succeed in convincing the people that such a plan will "pay,"—will actually in the end put money *into* their pockets, though at the beginning it takes a little *out*,—then there may be some hope for us.

NEW BRITAIN.—J. N. Bartlett, Acting Visitor.

Every year forces upon our consideration the question of the *consolidation of the districts of the town*, and each year reveals to us more clearly the fact that the prosperity of all the districts is an interest in which every citizen of the town has a share. The superior advantages of one part of town should be open to all. The greater portion of all the expenses of our public schools is now paid out of the town treasury. The entire proceeds of our public and local funds are paid into the town treasury, to be

drawn out to meet the expenses of the districts. Consolidation would not, therefore, seriously affect the proportionate expenses of the different parts of town. If consolidated, the remoter districts would feel a deeper interest in the Central School, because its privileges would be theirs; while the Central District would more willingly undertake the improvement of the remote schools, because parts of itself. If consolidated, our schools would, doubtless, be placed under a more thorough system of supervision, the good effects of which would at once become apparent.

NEW HAVEN.—City District, Horace Day, Secretary of Board of Education.

The chief responsibility of the Board the past year, in furnishing school buildings, has been the responsibility connected with the erection of a *High School edifice*. As long ago as the year 1852, a report was made to the District by a Committee, of which the late Rev. Dr. S. W. S. Dutton was chairman, and the following resolutions adopted :

Resolved, That this Society do hereby determine on a thoroughly graded system of public schools.

Resolved, That a High School is an essential part of a thoroughly graded system of public schools.

But the inadequate supply of schools of an elementary character, together with the existence of an efficient classical school established by the town of New Haven, as early as the year 1641, prevented for a time the establishment of a Free High School. In 1859, however, such a school was opened in the hall of the Institute Building, but was subsequently removed to the old Lancasterian School-house, corner of Orange and Wall streets. Successive Boards of Education have acted with great caution in this matter, under the conviction that any action on their part would be premature which did not carry with it the general approval of the community. In the annual report of 1869, the attention of the District was briefly called to the growing demand for a building that should supply the growing necessities of the school. In the report for 1870, a full statement was presented by a Committee of the Board, as to the kind of building that seemed to be needed, and of the relation of such a building to our other schools and to the general interests of the District. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the District at that time to cover the expense of converting the old building into a convenient High School. But after the best High Schools of New England had been visited by a Committee of the Board, and the plans perfected for an alteration and enlargement of the old edifice, the arrangement was not wholly satisfactory to the Board, to the best friends of education, nor especially to those who felt that a High School building in New Haven should not be conspicuously inferior in its appearance or arrangement to the High Schools of other and smaller cities.

At a District meeting in May, 1871, a further appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the erection of a building that should be entirely new. The ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone took place Oct. 4, 1871, and the new edifice was so far completed that the school was formally opened Sept. 2, 1872. New Haven now possesses a High School edifice, which for external appearance and internal arrangement will compare favorably with the best High School buildings in the country.

Truancy.—Nearly two years have passed since the New Haven Board attempted to give efficiency to the then existing laws against truancy and vagrancy, by the establishment of a truant school and by making more commodious the ungraded school in Fair St. for children who are irregular in their attendance. The general legislation of the State the present year has re-affirmed the ancient doctrine of Connecticut that it is the duty of the State to make adequate provision for the instruction of such children as are in danger of being defrauded of their right to a fair elementary education. In other words, compulsory education is now provided by law for truants, vagrants, neglected children, and children under fourteen years of age who are obliged to work for a portion of the year. In addition to its prohibition of vagrancy and its punishment of truancy, the law seeks to protect children from the cupidity or the carelessness of parents on the one hand, and from the excessive and growing demand for the cheapest possible labor on the other, by enforcing a penalty on employers of children under 14 years old, unless they present a certificate of attendance at school for at least three months in the year, from their teacher; and by a fine of five dollars a week on parents of children who have been discharged from work for the purpose of attending school, but fail to do so. While the result of the attempt to put an end to truancy and vagrancy in New Haven has been on the whole satisfactory to the Board, they have occasion to feel that much remains to be done to secure to young children at work in our numerous factories and shops the limited instruction the law intends. A more definite statement of what has been accomplished and of what yet remain to be done on these subjects, includes the following particulars:

1. Truancy proper, or the absence of children from school without the sanction of their parents or teachers, has been considerably reduced and in our best schools is not of frequent occurrence.

2. Irregularity of attendance from families which allow every excuse to be a reason, and every pretext to be an excuse, is largely diminished. Much of this gain is due to the promptness with which most of our teachers send out printed blanks for parents to sign, giving the reason for absence. It is an amusing sight to be near one of our well managed schools at its opening, and see the alacrity with which the youthful monitors separate from the school door in quest of unexplained absences. The thoroughness with which this work is done leaves careless parents without excuse,

whenever the irregularity of their children terminates in a temporary transfer to one of the ungraded schools.

3. All disturbances around the different school-houses by vagrant boys have ceased.

4. It is rapidly coming to be regarded by children as a juvenile crime to be seen loitering about the streets during school hours.

5. The children whom it has been found most difficult to reach are those who find occasional employment in the shops, and who make this an excuse for entire non-attendance at school. They lounge around the factories, and are ever ready with the excuse that they are going to have a job next week. They are not employed; they are not at school; they are simply ready for a short job, and for quarreling, fighting and a long play spell. They furnish a large portion of those who are sent by the City Court to the poor-house, the jail or the Reform School.

6. The employment of children contrary to law results from three causes; the poverty of parents, the cupidity of parents, and the insatiable demand for cheap labor. Cases unquestionably exist where town aid or the benevolence of individuals is imperatively needed whenever a child is taken from work to attend school; but these instances are not numerous, and means have been found the past year to provide for these exceptional cases. Much the larger part of the violation of the law is found to come from parents who do not absolutely need the small wages earned by their children. The number of parents who would gladly keep their children constantly at work at the ages of ten, eleven and twelve years, is greater than would readily be believed. This cupidity of parents is greatly encouraged by the many kinds of manufacturing industry in New Haven in which very small children can be employed. Cheap production and large sales seem to be the conditions of manufacturing success, but cheap production purchased at the expense, not to say of the intelligence of the next generation, but of their very means of becoming intelligent, is the dearest commodity in which any community can indulge. Something is certainly due children whose necessities oblige them to begin work very early in life, and it is a fortunate circumstance for them that among the warmest friends of compulsory instruction are a number of our largest manufacturers.

7. The principal difficulty in enforcing a three months attendance upon children in the shops is the custom of sub-letting. The actual employer of the boy is often not the manufacturer nor his responsible agent. Contractors engage to do certain kinds of work at a given price, and they employ whom they please. Naturally the contractor is desirous of doing his work as cheaply as possible, and as the boy of ten will work for half the price that the boy of fifteen expects, the small boy who should be at school gets the job, while the large boy thinks something should be done to check excessive competition. When complaint is made to the manufacturer that boys are employed in his factory contrary to law, he says that he does not employ any boys, and can-

not control the action of his contractors. By the revised school laws, a penalty of one hundred dollars is now incurred by any person who shall employ a child contrary to law. The Board entertain the hope that another year will witness the compliance of all our employers with the intention of the law, and the full assistance of the police in preventing any of our youth from growing up brutal, ignorant and lawless.

Ariel Parish, Superintendent.

Attendance.—The first element of success in the work of the school is regular attendance. Without it, the most faithful and accomplished teachers, with the most full and complete appointments that can be made for the school, will inevitably fail of success. Yet no small amount of skill and labor are necessarily expended to secure the *presence* of scholars, that they may receive the benefits of instruction provided at so great a pecuniary cost on the part of the people, and untiring effort of teachers, whose time and strength should be devoted to the work of instruction.

No one can appreciate how great the evil of irregular attendance is, who has not been brought to realize its pernicious influence in the school-room. If parents could see and feel the results as teachers are compelled daily to feel and suffer, it is quite certain that a speedy improvement in attendance would be visible in our schools. The loss entailed upon their own children is serious and irretrievable; but the injury and injustice done to those who, by punctual attendance to their duties, would secure, if possible, the advantages offered, but are thwarted and deprived of them by the inexcusable conduct of others, demand some provision for, at least, the alleviation of the evil.

If the schools of New Haven have made any improvement, it is based, in no small degree, on the pains taken to secure punctual attendance. The following figures show what gain has been made during the past six years:

Year.	Av. No. scholars belonging.	Whole No. absences.	Whole No. tardinesses.	No. of absences to a scholar.	No. tardinesses to a scholar.
1866-67,	4,487	132,365	8,357	29.5	1.9
1867-68,	5,462	125,284	8,189	23.	1.5
1868-69,	5,664	117,390	9,104	20.7	1.6
1869-70,	5,818	117,936	7,210	20.3	1.2
1870-71,	6,060	120,319	6,917	19.8	1.1
1871-72,	7,101	126,503	8,142	17.8	1.1

The average number of absences to the scholar is nearly twelve (12) less during the past year than in the year ending in 1867; and in the same time the average number of tardinesses has been reduced nearly *one* (.8) to a scholar. Doubtless the rule attaching the same penalty to a tardiness, of which *ten*, in one term, brought suspension, had the effect to keep the number much smaller than it would otherwise have been.

It is true that with our present attainment we have less occasion for complaint than many other places whose percentage of

attendance is far below ours. Nor should we feel the urgent necessity we do for continued exertion, if it were not manifest that of the *one hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred and three* (126,503) half-days lost during the year, very many were lost through inexcusable or culpable neglect. Our rate of attendance, ninety-five and three-tenths (95.3) per cent., including all grades from the highest to the lowest, would be quite satisfactory, if we did not know, from daily observation, that large numbers of these absences occur from over-indulgence of parents, detention from school for petty employment, or for lack of parental control and other causes of trifling character.

With few exceptions, our teachers are ambitious to secure good attendance; they are unwearied in their efforts to encourage the children to desire perfect attendance, and to them is due, in large measure, the excellent results we have already attained. They clearly appreciate the importance of the presence of their pupils at school, that they may be successful in their instruction. Much credit is due them also for the pains they have taken to visit the homes of their pupils, obtaining interviews from which they become acquainted with circumstances relating to the character and conduct of the children, tending greatly to modify their modes of government. The feeling which seems to demand severity for apparent misconduct is not unfrequently changed to compassion for the child when home influences are understood. The double dealing of the pupils between the parent and teacher, which is so often practiced, becomes nearly impossible when a mutual understanding exists, whereby home and school government coöperate to secure the same result. If parents are injudicious, or entertaining erroneous views of their duties to the school, or through prejudice are led to array themselves in opposition to the authority of the teacher, a few words of explanation will often change a spirit of hostility into earnest and lasting friendship. No one can show to parents, themselves ignorant and with little comprehension of the value of education, or the methods by which schools are conducted, what right instruction is worth to their children, as teachers can through the children themselves as a medium of communication.

Supervision.—The constant growth of the district, in the enlargement of its territory and increase of pupils for whom instruction must be provided, brings a corresponding increase of responsibility and labor in the supervision of its interests. When, a few years since, the number of pupils and teachers was only half as many as at present, it was a comparatively easy task to mark the progress of the schools and provide for their wants. New studies have been added to the list previously pursued; the duties of teachers and pupils have been carefully systematized and arranged to secure the most economical employment of time and the most thorough performance of duties in the school-room. Increased energy and close observation have become necessary to insure fidelity and success in all the requirements of the Board. As it is

only a question of time how long a single individual will be able, while maintaining a general supervision, to devote time to minor details so as to preserve accuracy and efficiency in every part of the school system, the query has already arisen, how can the pressure be relieved which even now begins to be seriously felt?

The duty of a personal examination of the pupils in the various classes of all the schools has been regarded as the legitimate and necessary work of the Superintendent. However desirable that may be, a moment's consideration will convince any one of its utter impossibility. For example, every class must have, on an average, at least six studies, or exercises, which would require inspection. There are two classes or more in each room, and in the 150 rooms in all the schools, it will be readily seen that the whole work would be equivalent to the examination of eighteen hundred classes; or thirty-six hundred classes, if done twice in a year. The impossibility of accomplishing such an amount of labor in two hundred working days in the year is obvious, except at the entire neglect of all other duties.

The change which has been made, during the past year, in extending the duties of the Principals of the Grammar Schools by committing to each the general supervision of instruction in all the schools within his sub-district, has been sufficiently tested to give assurance of very satisfactory results from the new arrangement. Hitherto, the Principal of the Grammar School has been required to devote so much of his time to teaching, that little opportunity has been allowed him to give to the teachers and classes of his own building the attention which they ought to receive. Even the instruction of the first class, for which he has been held responsible in the preparation for admission to the High School, has been rendered exceedingly difficult and unsatisfactory on account of frequent interruptions. The business calls and notes from parents, personal attention to visitors, cases of discipline reported from teachers, and numerous demands upon his time, for which no provision could be possible, have been such obstacles in the way of thorough instruction, that it would be sheer injustice to stake a man's reputation, as an efficient teacher, upon results reached under such circumstances. Again, confined to the duties of his own room, he has had only a very limited opportunity, during school sessions, to visit and inspect the classes of other rooms. If his visitations were made during a *given hour* each day, he could witness only the exercises of that hour daily. To visit during the other hours of the day would require the neglect of his own class and the duties of his own room for which that time had been assigned.

After careful consideration, it was deemed expedient to leave the instruction of the highest room, chiefly, to a competent female teacher, aided by a suitable assistant. Such a teacher we fortunately have, in number twelve in each of the Grammar Schools; and from the Training Schools competent assistants have been provided, at a very moderate increase of expense.

From the experience of a year we are able to state some of the results.

1. The Principal of the Grammar School, no longer confined to a single class through nearly the whole of each day, is prepared to devote himself to all the various duties which the Principal of a school alone can perform; not merely in his own school, but in all the schools within the limits of his district.

2. By frequent visitation, he becomes acquainted with the various methods of instruction and discipline of each teacher, and learns what special hindrances exist to retard the progress of the room, or what are the special features which contribute to unusual success.

3. A most important advantage is gained in securing uniform progress in *all* the branches, as required in the "course of study." The tendency on the part of some teachers to neglect studies which they dislike, perhaps unconsciously, and to devote an undue proportion of time and attention to favorite ones, defeats the whole object for which the "course of study" was prepared. It is quite as important that equality of progress should be observed in the smaller schools as in the different departments of the Grammar Schools. For, by change of residence, the pupils of the outer schools are often transferred, it may be to some Grammar School, or to others similar to those of which they were last members. In either case, it is quite essential that no *arrearages* must be made up in neglected studies, before pupils can be admitted into a regular class.

4. Great benefit is derived from daily inspection, monthly and term examinations, by the Principal, in making promotions. System and uniformity are quite important here, whether by individual or class promotions. No teacher, limited to the work of her own room, can know the relations of different rooms to each other, as one can who is familiar with the whole. All departments, through a general oversight, are brought into harmonious connection, each lower grade being so taught as to strengthen the next higher.

5. Government of the school is rendered easier and more efficient by the mere knowledge on the part of the pupils that there is higher authority to which reference or appeal can be made. While it is desirable that every teacher should be able to govern independently of others, the fact is patent that all do not possess the power. The advantage of the new arrangement has been very obvious during the past year, in a more genial and efficient government.

6. The action of the Board in thus extending the duties of the Principals of the Grammar Schools is but another step in advance toward securing that unity which they have always regarded as essential in providing equal privileges for residents in all parts of the district. By this arrangement the children of the schools located in the remotest parts of the district receive the influence and personal attention of the masters, and the full benefits of the system of public instruction.

7. The labors of general superintendence are rendered more efficient by the direct coöperation of the Principals. While the latter are authorized to perform many duties which heretofore they were not expected to assume, everything is done in conference with and by authority of the Superintendent; and full reports of the condition and progress of the schools are made to him, and through him are communicated to the Board. Thus by a division of labor the work assigned to one individual, which would be impossible for him to accomplish alone, can now be easily done with increased efficiency.

Although the experiment has been only a partial one, as yet, and the time of the trial brief, the new vigor infused into many of the schools fully warrants a continuance of the arrangement.

Instruction.—Since the adoption of the “course of study,” two years ago, the uniformity of progress and equality in thoroughness of instruction have been greatly improved. Of course, each teacher must act out individuality in skill, vigor and method of teaching. With this individualism our scheme of studies and regulations does not propose to interfere; but each teacher is held responsible for *results*, in strict accordance with the general rules adopted by the Board. Pupils may now pass from one school to another with tolerable certainty of being able to enter the same grade as that which they have left.

In several branches the methods adopted by the Principals are manifest improvements on the common methods of conducting the same studies.

(1.) *Geography* as taught by topics, or by the use of cards, on which are printed the several points to be mastered by the pupil. These are of a general character, and, with exceptions always obvious, the topics of the same card are always applicable to all sections of the globe. Several advantages are gained from this method.

1. It avoids the necessity of finding and learning answers to innumerable questions, as laid down in our geographies. The same information, sought through questions, is gained in a short method, by a process of generalization.

2. The pupil learns, by the topical method, to systematize his knowledge and make correct local application of what he learns.

3. It is easy for the teacher to direct a class how to abridge, and omit parts not essential; thus avoiding the minute details not easily remembered, but always perplexing to the mind of the pupil.

4. *All* the time employed by the teacher in asking questions is saved.

5. The study of geography becomes a pleasant employment, instead of a repulsive task.

(2.) *History.*—The history of the United States, when taught by committing to memory the words of the book literally, rarely fails to discourage the pupil, and thoroughly disgust him with the very name of the study. When taught by creating a vivid conception of scenes and events; by localizing and associating them geo-

graphically and otherwise; by tracing consequences flowing directly or remotely from them so as to affect our interests, or the welfare of mankind, as the skillful teacher can do it; then history becomes a reality, and real enjoyment is found in its study. In one of our schools such a course of instruction has been pursued as to secure to a greater extent than usual all the benefits named.

(3.) *Language*.—Some progress has been made in cultivating language by lessons and exercises; yet the importance of teaching it by a less formal and technical method than through the dry rules of English Grammar is still fully appreciated by only a few of our teachers, if we may judge by what has been accomplished. If, however, what has been done in one school by what may be termed extempore writing,—off hand, brief exercises in placing thought on paper,—had been done to the same extent and with the same interest in all the schools, there would be great encouragement to hope that the value and power of language may soon be better appreciated. Criticism of expressions as heard in ordinary conversation is made a daily exercise of five minutes, both interesting and profitable. Exercises in forming sentences by children in the primary department of several schools have been quite successful, and full of interest to the children. Enough has been done to show that much can be accomplished.

(4.) *Object Lessons* have been more generally given in the schools than in previous years; yet in many rooms the effort has been feeble and not very effectual, while in some scarcely an attempt has been made to give this kind of instruction. In one of the Grammar Schools object teaching has been systematically and thoroughly taught. A course of lessons has been prepared, by the Principal, at the beginning of the year, for all the rooms; a place has been assigned for them on the "time tables," and rigid examinations have been made as in other studies. The effect upon the pupils in the increase of their general knowledge and in their more ready comprehension of other studies, is plainly evident and undoubted.

The High School is about to enter upon a new career, under more favorable auspices than before. Its corps of teachers has been selected with special reference to the particular duties each one is to perform. The Library, which has been steadily increasing from year to year, contains a large number of rare and valuable volumes, adapted to the wants of the pupils, both as books of reference to aid them in their studies, and for general reading. A choice collection of minerals and shells, belonging to the Principal, is freely used in the study of those departments of natural science which they illustrate. Philosophical, astronomical, and chemical apparatus will in due time be provided.

The Training Schools.—During a considerable portion of the past year not less than twenty young ladies have been engaged in the Fair Street and Cedar Street Training Schools, learning from the actual work of the school-room how to perform the duties of the teacher. Nor has the latter number been any too large to

supply the demands arising from the withdrawal of teachers, opening of new rooms, and the call for substitutes for teachers temporarily absent. Twenty appointments have been made from the two schools within the last twelve months. Sixty-three names of young ladies who have received their preparation in the Training Schools of New Haven appear in the list of teachers for the coming year. The aggregate amount to be paid them for their services is twenty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars (\$28,450). But a few years since, nearly all these young teachers were pupils in our schools.

The question may occur to some, how could the large number of vacancies which occur every year be filled, if we had no training schools? Only two resources can be named: (1) by placing these same young ladies in charge of the children, without experience, without any adequate conception of the responsibility resting upon them, with the risk of total failure and most disastrous consequences to the schools; or (2) by going abroad for a supply to meet the demand. Teachers thus obtained would be unacquainted with our system and methods, and not unfrequently would be found poorly qualified for their duties.

Our conclusion is that *a training department is an indispensable appendage to our public school system.* The important question to be answered is, how can the literary qualifications of candidates be rendered more complete? If our schools are to be provided largely from residents of New Haven, the answer is at hand;—our High School must furnish the candidates to a very great extent. Nor will those be satisfactory who have spent a few months as members of it, except occasionally for primary rooms. Only those who have completed a full High School course of study, or what is equivalent to it elsewhere, can ever expect to rise by promotion to the higher departments of instruction in the Grammar Schools. With the preparation which the High School gives, to which add the “unconscious tuition” in methods of discipline, instruction, and general management, which our pupils acquire in passing through the various grades of a public school course, our own community can and ought to furnish the most efficient body of teachers to be found.

Drawing.—The system of drawing, commenced several years since, has been steadily pursued, with such results as to prove quite satisfactorily the practicability of securing successful instruction in this department. Two things only are needful to attain success; a teacher qualified to impart instruction, and faithful effort. No failure has occurred where these have been conspicuous. The increasing capability of our teachers in drawing has been marked. Practice, as in teaching arithmetic, brings increased facility. The upper classes in the Grammar School have reached the higher numbers of Bail’s charts, and the work of the pupils has been quite satisfactory as a whole. Steadiness of hand and accuracy of eye in drawing lines without the aid of a ruler have been generally noteworthy, and in many cases quite remarkable.

Professor Bail has prepared a manual for teachers which cannot fail to make the methods of teaching so plain that one with almost no experience will be able to direct a class. Of course it should not diminish the effort of any teacher in making thorough preparation for giving instruction. But young teachers will be relieved from the perplexity of determining how to proceed. Plain directions are given to the teacher for the construction of each figure, and the figure itself is so marked that every step in the process is made clear to the comprehension even of a child. With this new aid in the department of drawing, teachers will without doubt receive and communicate to their pupils an impulse which will be manifest in the largely improved work of the next year.

The fresh interest awakened quite generally throughout the country on this subject is proof that the people begin to appreciate what may be gained from the art for individual and public benefit. The recent action in Massachusetts, by which the services of Prof. Walter Smith from London have been secured, and the enthusiasm which has attended his instruction, are gratifying evidence of large success in the near future. And it is no less gratifying to find that the system already adopted and well established in the schools of New Haven is almost identical with that introduced by Prof. Smith, both in method of instruction and arrangement of lessons. When we can add to the present course exercises that shall draw out and test the *inventive* faculties of the pupils, valuable practical results will soon be apparent.

Vocal Music.—The continued success in this department precludes the necessity of an extended statement of what has been accomplished. The value of the Primary Musical Reader, introduced last year, becomes more clearly obvious as the children in the lower grades advance step by step from the simplest to the more difficult lessons. Formerly the simplest written music was commenced in No. Five of the Grammar Schools, two grades and a half higher than at present. In the careless song singing by rote, bad habits in the use of the voice were almost uniformly acquired by those who attempted to sing, and those who did not choose to sing made no preparation for commencing music as a regular exercise with the book. Consequently the subject was taken up at a great disadvantage; and the wonder is that so few were disinclined to enter upon the study. Now the cultivation of the voice is begun in music at the earliest stage, where it will give the proper direction, at the outset, for successful vocal culture for universal application.

Our teachers, almost without exception, are able to give instruction so as to produce good results at the examination of the classes. The lessons are so simple and progressive that any teacher, with an ear to discriminate tones, is able to advance with the pupils in their practice, until a capability is acquired of giving instruction in this study with as much facility as in arithmetic or reading.

A fresh impulse has been given to music in the higher grades by what has been accomplished in the lower; yet not until these

younger pupils are promoted will the full force and benefit of what has been begun during the past year be realized. Great credit is due to the teachers in the highest rooms of the Grammar Schools for the earnest interest which they have themselves felt and created in their pupils. Little has been accomplished in the High School, owing to a want of a "local habitation" during the construction of the new High School edifice. Under more favorable auspices, hereafter, without doubt the pupils of that school will produce results worthy of the highest department of our schools.

The Evening School commenced its winter session Oct. 2. The number of applicants for admission was somewhat larger than during the previous winter. The average number in attendance during the first twelve weeks was slightly larger than during the corresponding term of last year; but during the last term of twelve weeks the number was less. The diminution was probably due chiefly to a change of nights to accommodate the drawing class, requiring a school session on Wednesday evening, which had previously been set apart by the members of the school as a *free* evening. The attendance through the winter was about 73 per cent., which was about five and a half ($5\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. better than the previous year.

The character of the members of the school for stability, earnestness, and application to their studies appears to improve each year. At the opening in the autumn, a considerable number of boys and some young men were drawn in through curiosity, with the expectation of entertainment rather than improvement by their own earnest, personal effort. These soon withdrew and left those unmolested who wished to make the most of the opportunity offered. Some remarkable cases of proficiency have occurred in this school. One man over thirty years of age, who did not know a letter of the alphabet when he began, was able to read the Second Reader with considerable fluency, and was greatly delighted with the ideas which the words of the book revealed to him. The penmanship which he acquired would compare well with that of a majority of our successful business men in regularity and distinctness. Only elementary instruction has been given, but that is all that the wants of most of the pupils seem to require at present. Applications have been made, however, by intelligent young men for instruction in more advanced studies than have been taught, for which the Board have not deemed it expedient to make provision.

The school is peculiarly fortunate that the teachers employed are not only members of some department of the University, but have had previous experience in teaching; and great credit is due them that they enter into the work with the same interest and zeal that they would devote themselves to a higher course of instruction. The school is visited frequently by our citizens and strangers, who express their opinion, with emphasis, that no more valuable work is done under the supervision of the Board of Education than is accomplished in this school; to which I cordially assent.

During the last half of the winter session Prof. Bail gave, without charge, a course of lessons in drawing to the young men engaged in mechanical pursuits. This is the fourth series he has given the young men; and it is obvious that the public are benefitted in obtaining work done by more intelligent mechanics, and the citizens themselves by increased skill and the more valuable service the workmen are able to render.

NORFOLK.—Riley Stillman, Acting Visitor.

The importance of schools is fully established in the minds of our people; and there is an earnest desire that we not only have schools, but that we have only good schools. We may take pleasure in the fact that there is so much that is praiseworthy in the present condition of our schools, and that the people look upon them with so much favor. Yet may we not fear that some are cherishing the idea that some of our schools, and perhaps all, are good enough; that we need not make further effort to improve them? Such an opinion is fatal to all progress in education, as in anything else. Let the people consider the necessity of providing, as early as possible, not only better means for instruction, but for obtaining a higher education than can now be obtained in this town. The education received by the masses fifty years ago is not sufficient for the present day. It is not enough to know how to read, write and cipher, with a little smattering of geography and grammar. The suffrage is now placed in the hands of every man, the ignorant and the well informed alike, and upon the exercise of this right hangs the weal or woe of the State and the Nation. If our young people grow up in ignorance, they soon become the tools of loud-mouthed demagogues. There is no hope for liberty save in a thorough education of the people. If they are correctly educated and intelligent, they are ready to condemn every wild and revolutionary scheme that dares to claim the countenance and support of the people.

How then shall our schools be improved? By securing the service of more thoroughly qualified teachers. It has been said that with a thoroughly competent teacher, a school will make more progress in real education gathered under a tree, with no book save the book of nature, than if assembled in the best adapted building, with all the modern appliances of study, but with incapacity seated at the teacher's desk. Let us then urge and encourage those who expect to teach to qualify themselves amply for the important work in which they propose to engage.

The frequent and in many cases unnecessary changing of teachers is a great evil, and is often attended with loss. Let the only changes be from bad to good, and from good to better, until the best is secured.

It is very necessary that some increased facilities be provided for a school in the centre of the town. One grand reason why a select school has not been better sustained here is that it has been

open to all, and made up of pupils of every order of attainment from those in the alphabet to those in the higher mathematics and the languages. A certain order of attainment should be required for admission, and if the applicant has not that, let him obtain it in a school of lower grade. Where schools can be established upon this basis, a great amount of labor is saved, and the interest of all promoted by more thorough work and more rapid advancement. If our select school can be made worthy the name, there is no good reason why our young people may not obtain a thorough education here, and at much less expense than elsewhere.*

The schools at the present day are almost entirely in the hands of young ladies, whose attainments will compare favorably with those of the male teachers who had charge of our schools in former years. In the progress of things, there is evidently a demand for a higher order of attainment, and for a special training with reference to the work. We are paying a better compensation to female teachers than we once paid, which is strictly just if they perform the same service required of male teachers.

The cost of our schools a few years since was from \$1500 to \$1800. They cannot now be supported, with a select school, for less than \$3000. If this expense must be increased, let us insist upon having well qualified teachers. We are not holding out this liberal compensation as a bait to those who care for nothing but the loaves and the fishes. For this compensation we have a right to demand good and efficient service. A question has arisen in some minds in regard to the ability of our female teachers to govern the schools properly. If all children were properly governed in the family, there would be little difficulty in school. But such is not the case. The female teacher is not unfrequently brought in contact with scholars from 10 to 15 years of age, who have never learned anything practically of that kind of obedience requisite in a well regulated school. Their training has been such that moral suasion has no power over them, and the female teacher has not the courage or power to enforce the requisite obedience. Now what shall be done? If they are expelled they lose that training which they above all others need. If they remain disobedient, the entire school must suffer. The female teacher's attainments may be of a high order; she may be apt to teach, but unable to govern these willfully disobedient ones. Must she conclude that she has mistaken her calling and give place to the "strong arm," or shall she persist, and seek the necessary aid from without, to secure the end? One thing is certain, if she has not a way to meet these extreme cases, she has no assurance of success, for they are liable to be met in any school. Let our schools be in charge of those who can do them justice in this regard, who can render an equivalent for what they receive. In short, let us have well qualified teachers and good schools, such as shall qualify the rising generation to solve cor-

* A High School has been established by this town since this Report was written.

rectly the great problems which must soon come into their hands for consideration and action.

NORTH BRANFORD, (Northford Society.)—Rev. Sheldon Davis, Acting Visitor.

No direct attempt has been made in any of the schools to carry out the plan of religious recognition and instruction suggested in our Report* of last year, for the obvious reason that the practical adoption of any such plan must be the work of time, after full consideration and discussion, and with the development of something like unanimity of public sentiment. But this plan, modified perhaps in some respects, it is confidently believed must be the ultimate solution of the religious question in the schools here and elsewhere. There is no reason why any one, except perhaps a downright infidel, should oppose it. And if the question is simply between Christian truth and downright infidelity, or atheism, which seems now more clearly to be the issue, the sooner we understand it the better.

As regards the plan itself; the Lord's Prayer, as a matter of fact, is used almost everywhere, in this country, as a religious exercise at the opening of the school. The same moral necessity which has led to this will doubtless in due time lead to the adoption of the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed, simply because they are the expression of Christian faith throughout all Christendom;—not, be it remembered, as a substitute for the Bible, but as a compact summary or exponent of what the Bible contains.

NORTH CANAAN.—Rev. I. P. Powell, Acting Visitor.

Our schools are gradually improving. This improvement is the result of efforts to secure a better grade of teachers, and of the increasing willingness of the town to appropriate money enough to command good teachers. After much delay and opposition, we have begun another building for a graded school.

NORWALK.—Rev. H. N. Dunning and J. W. Wilson, Acting Visitors.

School Houses.—The interest in schools is increasing. This has been manifested of late more particularly in a laudable ambition in the various districts to have good school-houses, so that for the first time in more than a quarter of a century, there is a good school-house in every district in the town. It is proper that our town should take some pride in this, for Norwalk, in this respect, probably excels every other town in this county.

Not only is every school-house of the first class, but every one of them is provided with the most improved style of school furni-

* See page 236 of Report of 1872.

ture, and many have besides wall-maps and other aids in acquiring an education.

Libraries.—In the Winnepauk district, some fifty volumes have been purchased, which are designed to form the nucleus of a school library. Three other school districts in the town have very good school libraries, that in the Center district numbering more than 250 volumes, selected with much care. The out-lying school districts, where the children do not have access to so many books and newspapers as those living in the more thickly settled portions of the town, should each have a library. These, if containing but few books, would be very beneficial to the children in those districts, and under the liberal offer now made by the State they can be procured by any teacher or committee.

Union of Districts Recommended.—As the town is now compelled to pay the expenses of the schools for most of the school year, and the cost of the same is by no means inconsiderable, the town should have more to do in the management of the schools. There is a great inconsistency in compelling the town to pay the bills which the town is not instrumental in contracting, directly or indirectly. If the town does not take the entire control of its schools, it may through the Board of Visitors hire all the teachers and allow the various school districts to manage all their other school matters as fully and completely as at present. This would be an improvement on the present system, and under it those teachers that are proved year after year, at great expense, to be wholly unfit for their calling, would be kept out of our school-houses. Our larger and more central districts have a laudable ambition to maintain good schools, and the schools in these districts are improving from year to year. Some of them already rank very high. The time has come, however, when the town should *unite all the school districts*, and then one or more schools could be established far excelling any that we have at the present time. This can be done without adding to the amount expended upon our schools, and if done, every school in town would be improved, and those living in the smaller districts would have the privilege of sending to the schools of a higher grade, free of charge. Now, can we in this way have better schools for less money? This is what those who believe in the Union System claim for it, and as it has been tried satisfactorily in many towns, it is hoped that this town will soon unite all its districts. Under the Union System, the committee could establish the wages of teachers of different grades, and there would be a uniformity about this which there cannot be under the present arrangement. In many ways our schools could be run more efficiently, and at a saving. It would not then be necessary, as now, to employ a teacher at a large salary to instruct a small number of pupils.

Half Time Schools.—But whether the districts are united or not, we would suggest to those having the management of our larger schools whether our children would not be better educated when they are twelve to fourteen years of age, and better able

physically to endure the burdens and assume the responsibilities of life, if during one or two years at least, when commencing their education, they were only required to attend school three instead of six hours per day. In this way, half attending in the morning and half in the afternoon, one teacher can instruct 120 scholars instead of 60, and the wages of one or more teachers can be saved in some of the larger schools.

There is a tendency in many of our graded schools to force a child along into studies that are beyond his mental capacity. Teachers are not willing to make haste slowly, and there is nothing more detrimental and discouraging to a child than to be required to reason when his reasoning faculties are not developed, or to study some lesson or subject that is beyond his ability.

There is a tendency, too, in some of our schools, to grade them too much. Four or five grades are enough in any school. When more than these are introduced, great injustice is often done to a class of scholars that are compelled to leave school permanently when they are twelve or fourteen years of age. Some of this class are never able to get up into those rooms or departments where some of the most important branches of an English education are commenced. They are therefore compelled to leave school without knowing anything of those branches.

Many of our school districts are carrying large debts from year to year. This renders the schools in those districts less efficient than they would otherwise be. In almost every district that is heavily in debt, there are two parties acting against each other. Hence, a want of harmony and goodwill toward the school. If these districts were out of debt they would have equally good schools with a less expenditure of money, and would be far more efficient and harmonious than they are now. And why should we not take these burdens upon ourselves? Our children will have theirs if we do not transmit ours to them. Besides, some members of the Board of Visitors are of the opinion that school districts should not by law have authority to borrow money except in small amounts and for short periods. It seems to us that some legislation of this kind is needed, and would be of far greater benefit to our schools than legislation permitting school districts to fund their debts, which is proposed by some.

The School Visitors alone should have the disbursement of the school money, otherwise they cannot have proper control over the schools. For example, in this town the school money is divided according to enumeration, and thus one district receives \$400 more than it expends for legitimate school expenses. The Visitors pass a vote to pay only the legitimate expenses, but the selectmen pay the whole amount, because they do not understand what are the expenses of the districts.

NORWICH, (Central District.)—Costello Lippitt, Secretary of Board of Education.

We have secured the services of an efficient teacher, who will made music a specialty, teaching the same system used in the public schools of Boston; and we may soon expect to hear in our schools music of a higher grade than heretofore. The children will be taught to read music as readily as they now read their letters, thus enabling them to sing with the understanding as well as with the heart.

A competitive examination for positions as teachers was held on the 26th of August, when nine candidates presented themselves, four of whom were accepted, and two were selected to fill vacancies.

The schools are now in a very prosperous condition, the buildings in excellent order, and the coming year promises to be one of unusual interest and success. The parents have evinced a greater degree of interest during the past year, and we would urge upon them the importance of continuing their visits to the schools during the coming year; thereby aiding the teachers, making the schools of our district in the future, as they have been in the past, among the best in the State.

(West Chelsea District.)—Rev. A. F. Spaulding and George E. Cranston, Acting Visitors.

Irregular Attendance is one of our great evils, but the *non-attendance* of so many of the children of school age in this section of the city is a still greater evil. We are more than ever convinced that for such children education must be compulsory, for the highest good of our community and of the commonwealth. With compulsory school tax and universal suffrage, the public safety demands that education be universal, and that compulsion be employed if necessary.

OXFORD.—Dr. Lewis Barnes, Acting Visitor.

Effort was made during the winter term to excite a general interest in our schools, by a series of teachers' meetings. The Visitors met with the teachers, and a general invitation was given to others to attend.

PLAINFIELD.—John S. French, Acting Visitor.

We continue to urge the *consolidation of districts*, and that the town should have the entire control of schools. The carelessness, ignorance, and lack of interest of very many district committees under the old regime renders a distinct understanding of the condition of the schools wholly impossible.

PLAINVILLE.—Rev. N. J. Seeley, Acting Visitor.

The controversy which has been maintained for nearly two years will result, we think, in good to the cause of education in

this town. The subject of the graded school has been discussed by those who have never before taken any interest in the matter. Though decided against for the time, we do not accept the decision as final. [The decision has since been reversed.]

PLYMOUTH.—L. D. Baldwin, Acting Visitor.

The law in regard to the employment of children who have not been in school the requisite time during the preceding year, needs more attention at the hands of the proper officers. A few of these cases successfully prosecuted would ensure a proper regard for the rights of the unfortunates whose protection is contemplated by the law. The penalty may seem heavy, and in some instances unjust, but the real injustice is in the treatment received by such children, which renders such a law necessary.

At the annual town meeting in 1871, the town voted to allow all the districts to continue their schools 36 weeks, a privilege of which all but four availed themselves. We shall probably do the same this year, [1872]. There is more interest manifest in education among us than heretofore, and more determination to have first class schools. In one of our districts a private school, sustained by a joint stock company, takes from the common school some 20 pupils, mostly of the better class, whose presence is needed in those schools to raise the standard of education there.

PRESTON.—Lucius Brown, for Board of Visitors.

School Laws.—At the last session of the Legislature a thorough revision of all our school laws was passed, which contains several new features. The law was so amended as to require all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years to attend school at least three months during the year. This is a very wise and just provision, as a protection for the State; and although hardly necessary for this town, is quite essential for villages and cities.

Another important provision is that which allows the party in the minority to be represented on the School Board. There is no reason why this should not be so; indeed it can but be attended with the best results. We are now compelled to have a Board composed of either six or nine members, and if an even number is to be elected one can vote for only half the number; if an uneven number, for only a bare majority. This is but a just division of a power which should not be in the least partisan. All are alike interested in the welfare of our schools.

Again, the law passed last year, [1871,] giving towns fifty cents from the State treasury for each child enumerated, in addition to the income from the school fund, has been so amended as to make the sum one dollar and fifty cents. This is another wise provision. It relieves in a measure the small towns, and compels the cities and larger towns to share the expense of the education of children in the smaller towns. It says, in effect, that the State demands the

education of all her children, that this is for the good and prosperity of the whole State, and that in return it should, to a certain extent, be taxed for this purpose. The expense of schools should undoubtedly be in part local, yet the State should share its proportion. This wisely combines the two systems.

As the law now stands, towns may also delegate the power of employing all teachers to the School Visitors. In this case, the district committees become simply advisory boards, the hiring power being wholly with the School Visitors. In most towns the adoption of this system would be an improvement. Non-partisan boards would endeavor to look after the best interests of each particular district, and would usually be better judges of teachers than the committee. A result often brought about by partiality or favor—the hiring of a relative and intimate friend with no other recommendation—would also be avoided.

The average attendance of the schools ought to be increased. By a regular attendance only can a pupil receive full benefit of the school. We would like to see in every school the high average of attendance of the Third district. Their average was certainly praiseworthy on the part of pupil and parents. During the past winter there were registered sixteen, and the average was fourteen and three-tenths. Probably no school in the town, everything considered, is so well advanced as this, and we attribute its success, in part at least, to this regularity of attendance.

The importance of having all present at the opening of each session is not generally appreciated. Parents are often to blame, while the teacher may be somewhat in fault. Not only is the absent one himself a loser, but he is a constant annoyance to the rest. That scholar who is always late is sure to be behind in his classes.

Teachers.—Much more is required of our teachers to-day than twenty years ago. Schools have advanced, and the wages of teachers have been greatly increased, and these considerations, if no other, call for much greater care from Visitors. It is unpleasant to refuse applicants, but we can show no favor, for we must kindly withhold certificates from all that do not come up to the standard. Hereafter *all* teachers will be required to be examined before a *full* Board, if this is practicable. This is more satisfactory to all, and gives more dignity and perhaps more thoroughness to the examination.

PUTNAM.—Wm. H. Ward, Acting Visitor.

In this town there were last year 217 enumerated children not registered. Do we not need compulsory education? Why not require by law the consolidation of districts, also High School instruction, as in Massachusetts?

RIDGEFIELD.—Rev. L. W. Abbott, Acting Visitor.

The Cheapening System so generally practiced in past years has been a great hindrance to the efficiency of our schools. The

studious purpose in some districts to make the schools cost as little as possible has resulted in a very small gain in knowledge. Under this system we find three principal causes of ill success, viz.: short terms, incompetent teachers, and poor school-houses. Add to these a very uncertain attendance, and satisfactory results are impossible.

Short Terms.—Long vacations serve to scatter much that is learned in the short terms. Hence the same lessons have to be gone over with repeatedly, to the great discouragement of both teacher and scholar. When there are but two terms in the year, each should be not less than four months in length,—five would be better,—and the hot months of the year should be vacation. But complaint will at once be made of *the cost* of so long schools. True, it will require more money than the present method, but it will pay. *Not* to do it will cost more. Is ignorance better than intelligence? Which most increases the value of real estate? Which makes the more valuable members of society? There is but one answer. General intelligence raises the standard of all values in any community, and makes such a community a more desirable place of residence. After the help afforded by the State, no town can do itself better service than to raise by tax a sum sufficient to employ competent teachers for every school for nine months in the year.

Four districts only out of fourteen employed the same teachers both summer and winter. This constant change of teachers is a serious injury to the schools. Wise policy dictates the employment of good teachers only, and the retaining of them permanently.

School-houses.—Within two years two new school-houses have been erected, with ample play-grounds about them. The children show their appreciation of their comfortable quarters by keeping everything neat, and free from marks or defacement. Capacious, pleasant, well-kept school-rooms, are a great power in educating the young. Where the present houses are large enough and in fine condition, they should be reseatd in modern style. The slab benches and hideously carved writing desks against the wall should be forever banished.

High School Recommended.—Every town having as large and as intelligent a population as this should have a central school of higher grade, under a superior teacher, where the older scholars of the whole town could obtain a complete English education. No town, unless very small, ought to send its children away from home for such education. Such a school, under a well-qualified permanent teacher, would do much toward exciting an interest in all the district schools, and in elevating the general standard of scholarship. Such teacher might have the supervision of all the schools in the town, under the general direction of the Board of Visitors. There is no sufficient reason why this town should not equal any agricultural town in the State, in the condition and character of its schools.

SALEM.—Henry Fox, Acting Visitor.

Union of Districts Recommended.—In the eight districts of this town there were enumerated in January, 1872, 177 children. The number registered was 164 in winter and 115 in summer; the average attendance, 111 in winter and 76 in summer. These figures prove that two or three teachers could instruct all the children in the town, if they could be gathered into one school. To educate them in the separate districts costs too much. How can they be best educated, at least expense? I answer: Abolish the district system, choose a Board of Education, let them establish a good graded school at the centre of the town, and bring the children to it, partly at public expense, and have them educated together. In this way only can the town give them a good business education.

SALISBURY.—J. H. Hurlburt, Acting Visitor.

Educational Meetings.—An effort was made in the fall and winter of 1871 to awaken in teachers and others a greater interest in education. Meetings were held with the view of instructing teachers in the duties of their profession. The effort was but partially successful, owing to the great distances which most of them were obliged to travel in order to attend. Such meetings should be revived and continued, and the teachers offered an opportunity to attend them.

It has been impossible for the Acting Visitor to visit personally, in accordance with the requirements of the law, every school in the town twice each session. No one person can be found who has the leisure from the calls of active business to devote as much time as is required to the visitation of our schools. There are 16 schools, most of which have three terms each year. This would require 96 visits to meet the requirements of the law. Most of these visits involve the loss of a whole day, for the law expressly requires that the Visitor remain a half day in each school. Who but a man of leisure can afford to spend nearly two days in every week of the year in visiting schools, for the paltry compensation of an Acting Visitor?

SAYBROOK.—Henry Fox, Chairman of School Committee.

The most notable event of the year is a vote of the town appropriating \$14,000 to build a Central School-house in the village of Deep River, to accommodate the three village districts, as heretofore constituted; also, to build a school-house in Winthrop, the former West district. These buildings are to be completed by the first of August, 1873.

SHARON.—Dr. C. H. Shears, Acting Visitor.

Who has not heard of the man who thinks it very unjust to be taxed to "edecate" his neighbors' children? *Well, that man lives in this town.* Provision is made by the town for keeping the schools open only for the time required by law. If an effort is made at our town meetings to raise the school tax a little to prolong the school term, the aforesaid gentleman rises in his place, and proceeds to tell how not to do it. He is present, too, at all our district meetings. In only one of the 18 districts in the town was there interest enough manifested in the school to vote a tax to continue the school longer than the time required by law.

Our legislature should have the wisdom to pass a law requiring at least forty weeks school in each year. Our public schools in the rural districts will never attain satisfactory excellence till this is done.

STAFFORD.—Rev. G. V. Maxham and J. M. Washburn, Acting Visitors.

One obstacle to the procuring of good teachers is found in the mode of choosing them. For instance, a man who has need of a hundred dollars thinks he has a member of his own household who can "keep school," can hear the "young ones" read and spell as well as another, obtains the position of committee, hires his wife or daughter at a round salary, and coolly pockets his hundred dollars. The Examining Committee who should presume to object to this proceeding, upon whatever grounds, would thereby incur the undying enmity of a neighbor, or friend, it may be, with probably no counterbalancing benefit to any one.

The law recently enacted affords at least a partial remedy for this condition of things, in giving to the town authority to empower the School Visitors to engage all the teachers, after consultation with the several committees. The propriety of thus empowering the Visitors is worthy of serious consideration. It would certainly enforce the suggestion made one year ago, that applicants for teaching should be able to obtain certificates from the Examining Committee before being hired.

The most sure way, however, of obtaining qualified teachers in this town is to maintain here a school of such grade as shall enable persons to *acquire* the necessary qualifications. Such a school it is believed we now have, with a teacher at its head every way qualified to impart the requisite instruction. To the maintenance of that school we invite the hearty coöperation of all.

Our difficulty is that we have no school system. We are in a transition state, on our way from the old to the new, which we must reach, or else give up and go back a dozen years. The State and town are pledged to pay all reasonable running expenses of the schools. The town appoints a Board of Visitors to act in connection with the selectmen in distributing the annual income from fund and tax, as appropriated by State and town. Between these officers and the schools stand seventeen men—the district

committees. They are generally from among our best citizens. But meaning well, they hinder and bewilder the town officers. Each man of them represents a district that is independent of all the other districts. He desires to carry out the wishes of those whom he represents, and very naturally, the one wish above all others is too often for the largest possible slice of the public money. He hires the teachers and buys the fuel, while the Visitors are as oblivious of what he is promising to pay as he is of the amount his district is to receive from public funds. The Visitors are expected, however, to indorse the bills as they come in on their way to the town treasury. Checks and balances are supposed to exist. The Visitors and selectmen are to endorse no extravagant bill. But it is not easy to prove a bill extravagant, and if so proven and payment denied, then the district in whose favor the bill is drawn is distressed by the cost of a local tax. In one district the committee pays a teacher eight dollars per week to teach fifteen children, and twenty dollars for fuel; in another he pays a more capable teacher six dollars to teach twenty, and twelve dollars for fuel. It is in his power, even against the earnest advice of the Visitors, to discharge experienced and excellent teachers, and substitute those who may be barely able to pass the required examination. The Visitors are supposed to know, and it is their duty to know, who are the best qualified to be engaged as teachers in our schools. But it is safe to say that two-thirds of the teachers employed in town were hired wholly without the knowledge of the Visitors. Once when a boy, one of us heard an old man say, "My son, don't buy the horse till you know his points." We often give certificates to candidates whom we ourselves would not have hired. A candidate may pass a fair examination in the books, and yet lack that indefinable something so indispensable to true success. What the committee fails to observe, the Visitor with his larger experience in such matters may at once detect; but he does not feel authorized to reject a teacher already hired, merely on the ground of this deficiency, which lies beyond the reach of any catechising. Many of our own boys and girls have taught, are teaching, and expect to teach in town. Who can know their qualification as well as the Visitors, who may have had the supervision of their education for years?

Districts often select for their committees active business men, who are hurried and driven in carrying forward their own large affairs. They will not, indeed they cannot, give their attention to the duties of the office and the carrying out of the provisions of the law. Consequently it often happens that the Visitors have to use their utmost exertion to save for a district its share of the public money. Besides notices omitted and blanks laid aside and forever forgotten, there is lack of attention to the school-houses and out-buildings. The glass is broken out of the windows, the roof leaks, the plastering falls down, the stoves are cracked and smoky, cold weather comes, the Visitors urge repairs, they are delayed, and the result is colds and scarlet fever in the neighbor-

hood, with here and there a small grave dug in winter weather. But the law requires that every building used for school purposes shall be kept in good condition.

We give below the appropriation per head, from State and town, for each child in the town between the ages of 4 and 16, as enumerated in January, 1872 :

EAST PARISH.

No.	1, Furnace Hollow,-----	\$5.62
"	2, Springs,-----	2.69
"	3, Foxville,-----	2.60
"	4, Street,-----	7.75
"	5, Staffordville,-----	4.50
"	6, Washburns,-----	5.58
"	7, Works,-----	10.66
"	8, Rockwell Hill,-----	10.20
"	9, Hall,-----	10.23
"	10, Village,-----	11.12
"	11, Hydeville,-----	8.90

WEST PARISH.

No.	1, Square Pond,-----	\$5.30
"	2, Center,-----	6.18
"	3, Webber, no school.	
"	4, Crow Hill,-----	12.00
"	5, Lull,-----	16.00
"	6, Patten. . .-----	9.45
"	7, Kent Hollow,-----	9.52

Look at these figures. It is evident that the public money for schools is not fairly divided ; that one district gets too much, and another not enough. The fact is, the Selectmen and Visitors are obliged to truck and dicker in the matter. Of two districts, each justly entitled to the same amount from State and town, one keeps down its expenses, the other increases them. The balance unexpended by the one is applied to save the other from the nuisance of a small local tax.

In short, our present course is wholly wrong and wasteful, if not vicious. We have no system, no cohesion of parts, no unity in operation. We are in a muddle. We are with every year spending more and more money to run our schools. But we cannot see that they are, taken together, much better than in old times. We have some good and faithful teachers, who came to us by luck and chance. But we and they struggle against odds that keep us back. All the time the sand shelves under our feet. We stand on nothing that is compact and firm. We ought to have and must have better schools for our money. The cost of running our schools has been more than doubled within the last ten years. Has there been any such increase in the number of children to be educated ? Has there been any permanent increase at all ?

The High School, established last winter, is supported in the main by the Springs and Foxville districts. Thus far, now in its third term, it has received from the town treasury, all told, \$252. It receives scholars from any district in the town. Of the thirty-six scholars the present term, eleven are from other districts than the two mentioned. It is an excellent school, and gives large promise for the future.

The time has come when we must go back or advance. Our schools a long time ago were more of a power than now. If we cannot do better, let us turn about and go back. But we believe we can in some way do better. *The consolidation of the districts* is proposed. Some fear this plan. Because of this fear, and our interest in the small districts, we have not in past years strongly urged its adoption. But is not the fear groundless? We would not willingly see injustice done to any section of the town, nor could the town itself afford to have any section suffer, for are we not all members one of another? And if one member suffers, do not all suffer?

[At a town meeting called to consider the adoption of the consolidated system, it was voted not to unite the districts. The prejudice in the smaller districts against this measure seems to abate none of its strength. The friends of the measure know that they have the preponderance of votes, and can carry it through if they think best, but it is not deemed wise to override the wishes of the minority, so long as they feel as intensely as they now do that the new system would rob them of their rights. This prejudice is ill-founded. The new system would not wrong any section of the town, and none of its friends desire that it should. It is slowly gaining ground.]

STAMFORD.—Rev. R. B. Thurston, Chairman of Board of Visitors.

[An address to the voters of Stamford concerning the School District System.]

At a recent meeting of the joint Board of Selectmen and School Visitors resolutions were presented, which after full consideration it was voted unanimously to recommend for adoption, to the effect that this town abolish the district system, and assume the charge of all the schools in the town according to the provisions of the law for such cases; that a committee be appointed to propose equitable arrangements in regard to the property of the several districts, and that a Board of nine Visitors, fairly representing all parts of the town, be elected. These resolutions are to be presented for definite action at the next annual town meeting.

At the present time the town is expending about \$14,000 a year upon its schools. This sum is divided among fifteen districts—so many distinct local powers—besides five parts of districts extending into adjoining towns. These facts show how difficult a wise and equitable expenditure of the public funds under the existing system must be.

Everything is comprehended in this—the best schools for the money appropriated. This statement is made with the utmost confidence. It is the result of uniform experience, and it is of course the great consideration in the judgment of every tax-payer and voter who desires the highest welfare of the children of the town, from the money of the town.

But many particulars are combined in this general result. The new plan is the most simple way of managing the schools, and simplicity of management, other things being equal, is always best. The town raises the money, and it gives to the town the disbursement of what it appropriates, through its own chosen agents, instead of allowing it to be disbursed by a variety of local powers, through committees who are not elected by the town, nor responsible to the town.

Again, there is simplicity of working in the department of instruction. The Visitors are responsible for the due management and success of the schools as educational institutions, but they are compelled to bear this responsibility at present, in relations with teachers whom they do not appoint, and to whom they are sometimes constrained to give certificates of qualification against their judgment of what is required, by force of circumstances which seem to forbid the rejection of the individual selected by the committee. The simple, natural and most beneficial way is that of the plan now proposed, giving to those representatives of the town who are responsible for the educational excellence of the schools the duty of appointing the instructors whose labors they supervise. This avoids many practical difficulties, leads to careful selection of the best teachers obtainable, tends to permanency in the relation, and promotes a degree of confidence between the parties which conduces largely to the benefit of the school.

More effectually than the present system, the new plan equalizes educational benefits throughout the town; now a very difficult matter. Its working is especially favorable to the remoter and weaker districts. It secures for them the best schools and the longest terms which they can have in their circumstances; and it spares them the costly and vexatious trial of a district tax. It tends also to diffuse the benefits of our best school. It is a fact worthy of your notice that \$600 have been paid as tuition in the First district, in a single year, for pupils from without its bounds. The tendency undoubtedly of the union of the districts will be ultimately to give to the whole town a share in the advantages of the best school in the village. The fact of distance will not altogether prevent it. Distance without tuition is less a hindrance than distance and tuition added; and in many instances it will be overcome.

At the same time the scheme proposed for adoption is as safe and economical as the old one. The Visitors, as now, can spend only what the town appropriates. Rev. P. S. Evans, who is well known in this town, in last year's annual Report advocates the union of districts in the town of Windham, for similar reasons,

and proves statistically "that the cheapest school in the town is that in the First and largest district." A comparison of figures has shown the same fact in Stamford. If the expenses of the schools increase hereafter, as naturally they will, it will be for two reasons—the increase of numbers, and the enlargement of benefits. The last is always at the option of the town. What it really asks is the best education of the children for the money spent, and this is secured by the Union plan.

The Secretary of the State Board of Education puts the case well in the following extract from the Report of 1871: "The tendency to manage schools town-wise is growing. More towns united their districts last year than in any former one. Once united they stay so. At least, there is no instance where a town has taken this step, and after grading any of its schools, has gone back to the district plan. The people are fast learning the greater economy and efficiency of the town system. They see that it favors the wiser expenditure of the public money, gains better and more permanent teachers, longer schools, and helps the poorer and outlying districts. Capital usually centers in the village or middle district, while the outside districts may make a small show on the grand list. These outlying and usually poorer districts are great gainers by the change. The wealth of the centre relieves their comparative poverty."

The Secretary adds the following statement of "facts better than theories," as exhibited in the town of Branford. "Prior to the union there was much ill-feeling in regard to school matters, the discipline was deplorable, the attendance low, and the teachers changed generally every term; under the new system, the people are better satisfied, school committees and teachers more permanent, schools graded, terms lengthened, the motion made at the last annual meeting, to reduce the school year from forty to thirty weeks, not receiving a single vote. The average attendance has improved twenty-five per cent., scholarship wonderfully improved—one hundred per cent. better than it was four years ago."

[At the annual town meeting in Stamford, October, 1872, a vote was passed to constitute the town a Union District.]

THOMPSON.—Stephen Ballard and Rev. Alanson Rawson, School Visitors.

Our teachers being better paid than formerly, we have a right to expect improvement in their methods and in the results of their work. Some will succeed in one school, but will nearly fail in another. To secure the best teacher possible should be the aim of every district. Of the whole number employed in teaching, few are perfectly successful. The faculty of imparting instruction, the power to awaken thought in the pupils, and to open their minds to the treasures of knowledge, is possessed by very few. No amount of book-knowledge, and no strictness of discipline, can avail without this capability of imparting knowledge. There is too much machine teaching in our schools—a mere mechanical

routine of book recitations. Many teachers seem to be satisfied with the mere letter of the lesson, seldom if ever adding thereto. But the lesson is merely the text, out of which the teacher should elaborate his discourse until his class are aglow with its spirit. There is a wide difference between *teaching* school and *keeping* school. Almost anyone can keep school, but comparatively few can teach. It may be a small matter who has charge of your school for one term only. But since children are creatures of imitation, the mode of thought and expression, and the aim of life witnessed in the teacher whom they esteem, will probably be followed by them. We should endeavor to secure as a model that which we would have our children become.

Permanent Teachers.—We are making progress in the continuation of the same teacher several successive terms in the same school. This advantage cannot be rated too high. The question of dollars and cents, if the amount is not too great, should never cause a change. Two instances stand out so prominent that we cannot help noting them. In two of our schools the teachers have been continued, one for seven and the other for eleven successive terms. A few years ago these schools stood below all others in the town. To-day they stand at the head. From dull, drowsy, unmannered, ill-natured boys and girls, they have become bright, sparkling gentlemen and ladies. We see in these schools no *backward* scholars; all are alike. No doubt there are those in these schools who are "hard to learn." But where the teacher is continued term after term, he seems to feel that the education of that child whose mind is a little clouded rests upon him, and he exerts himself with increased diligence that the proper means be used to help him up to an equality with the others. The transient teacher soon learns that he can make more show with the bright ones, and that it is much easier to instruct them, and so he leaves the dull ones to his successor next term. Let teachers therefore be retained. Let it be known at the outset that they are to stay, and we shall see less of this crowding of children along over too much ground, making a *great show*. This thing would not be tolerated in our factories, our workshops or on our farms. Why then is this great evil allowed in our schools?

Since the town is to support the schools, there should be in one or more districts thoroughly graded schools, where the children of the town could attend free of expense, and could pursue such studies as are not generally taught in our common schools. At present, no such school, either public or private, exists in the town, so that parents having children to whom they wish to give a better than a common school education, are obliged to send them to other towns at a considerable expense. If the town would maintain such a school, the district where such a school should be located would doubtless provide a suitable building at its own expense. That such an institution is needed all will admit. Let us then bestir ourselves in this matter, and do something for the generations that are to follow us.

Some years ago there were but few foreigners in our town or State. To-day they number in this town more than one half of our population. Some of them come to us well educated, but by far the greater part are illiterate, and what is worse, are perfectly willing their children should be so. Our legislators have wisely enacted a compulsory law, whereby all are obliged to attend school three months in the year, under penalty of a fine. If this law is carried into effect, we shall see a great change in some of our schools.

By the Secretary's Report we see that twenty-one per cent. of our children between 4 and 16 years of age are in no school. In this respect we are exceeded by no other town in the county, and by only ten in the State. This is not as it should be. It is high time that the Compulsory Act were made to tell upon these illiterates. Let us awake from this lethargic sleep into which we have fallen. While our past history has always been so honorable, let our future show an advance instead of a retrogression.

WESTBROOK.—O. H. Norris, Acting Visitor.

Three districts, the 1st, 4th and 7th, united for the year, and formed a graded school of two departments, which was maintained for nine months at considerably less expense than would have been necessary for maintaining a school in each of the districts. Objections were raised at first that the smaller scholars could not attend regularly on account of the distance, but it was found that they were willing to make extra effort in stormy weather to reach the school. The average attendance for the winter term was in the higher department over 80 per cent., and in the lower department over 74 per cent. Special effort has been made by the Visitors and the teachers to secure a more regular attendance in all our schools. In some of them this has been accomplished.

The new "Compulsory Education" law is much discussed among us, and is received with favor. The tax-payers say, "If we are to be taxed for the support of the schools, the children must attend, and truancy must be put down."

WEST HARTFORD.—Henry Talcott, Secretary of Board of Visitors.

A little investigation will show how the liberal appropriation of this town, and the faithful labors of our very competent teachers, might have been made much more effective. Of the 365 children enumerated, only 261—less than three-fourths—attended school in winter, and only 238 in summer, though 325 different scholars attended some part of the year. Of the 261 registered in winter, there were present on the average only 183, or 70 per cent., and of the 238 in summer only 154, or less than 65 per cent. It is not easy to imagine the confusion, trouble and discouragement introduced into our schools by this irregularity of attendance. One cause of this irregularity in some of the districts was their not

arranging the terms in such a manner as to have no school in the hottest months of the year. The discomfort and weariness of studying in July and August drive many from school, and those who remain profit little. We recommend that the example of Hartford be followed in this respect. Let the annual district meetings be held early in August, and arrangements be made for opening all our schools the first Monday of September.

WILTON.—J. B. Hurlbutt, Acting Visitor.

Knowing fully the backward condition of our schools, we have labored earnestly and conscientiously for their improvement. Though the result has been far short of what was desired, a gain has been made, which we hope will prove but the beginning of great improvement. No radical changes can be effected in a single year, especially where they are to be wrought by so few.

Feeling the great importance of the educational work, we *affect* no surprise when we see the indifference which pervades the community in relation to that which so nearly concerns its very existence. The development and training of the human mind is conceded to be second in importance only to the salvation of the soul. The perpetuity of Republican Liberty, the rank our nation is to take among the nations of the world, the advancing times in which we live, and the varied and important trusts we have committed to us in the nature of our institutions, demand the most thorough training of the minds of all the people. Our civilization, our liberty, our property and our lives, will be jeopardized by prevailing ignorance. Thousands of prisons stand as testimony to the neglect and error of the past. Will nothing awaken us to the danger to be feared from continued neglect? Will nothing incite us to active, thoughtful effort to bend aright the twig, rather than be continually forced to devise means to straighten the crooked tree? Let us give thought to this matter, and take earnest, effective, immediate action. In political and business affairs we have a lively interest, as is right; but our apathy on this subject is to be deprecated. Who that had purchased a fine farm would not have it substantially enclosed, and select the best of seed and the most reliable and experienced assistants, and personally superintend its cultivation, endeavoring to render it both fruitful and beautiful? But how often do we find this more precious possession, the little bark on the sea of life freighted with an immortal soul, receiving this assiduous attention? What anxiety do we find that the compass of education, and the chart of experience shall be furnished it, that it may be able to sail clear of the rocks which ignorance and vice have subtly concealed, and the false lights erected to lure it astray in tempting but perilous places along life's voyage?

After careful examination and inquiry, we find no evidence of a visitation of the schools by parents or any others except the School Visitors. No stewards of an important trust are held less accountable by employers than are teachers. The necessity for

manifesting an interest in the public schools is apparent from the fact that fully three-fourths of our citizens *complete* their education in them.

More convenient and inviting buildings should take the place of the miserable structures we call school-houses. Fine dwellings with inviting surroundings, and all the conveniences for ease and enjoyment, are marks of advancement, socially and pecuniarily; but they have a heavy drawback in the dilapidated structures where our children receive their education, structures with loose or missing clap-boards, broken windows, ceilings, walls and floors, and seats that would have answered for inquisition tortures. Neatness, order, cleanliness and politeness, as well as literary instruction, should be part of a school training. To secure these, and to induce regular attendance, our school-houses should be as inviting in all their appointments as our dwellings.

The schools of Wilton once ranked among the first in the State, and the town was proud of its position. But how do we stand to-day? A reference to the tables in the Secretary's Report shows Wilton to be the 164th town in the State,—the very lowest,—in average attendance in winter, and the 149th in average attendance as compared with enumeration. While the average monthly wages of male teachers for the State is \$66.56, and of female teachers \$32.69, in Wilton the average for male teachers is \$24.76, and for female teachers \$28. This low rate of wages is no doubt one reason for the low rank of our schools, for the teachers must necessarily have been of inferior qualification.

The average number of days of school for the State was 172.41 or $34\frac{1}{2}$ weeks; but Wilton had but 160.8 days or 32 weeks. Can we not afford to bring ourselves up to the average? Can we not again place ourselves among the first towns in the State? Ought we not to have as long terms of school now as under the old rate-bill system, say 40 weeks or more? To bring about these results, we must change our system. It would be far better to direct the Board of Visitors, by vote of the town, to employ all the teachers, after consultation with the district committees, for in employing so many they would have better opportunities to select efficient teachers. This would be only justice to the town, since it must pay all the expenses. The schools would then be of the same duration, the terms in all beginning and ending at the same time, the expense would be little if at all greater, and there would be many other advantages.

WINCHESTER.—Rev. D. P. Sanford, Acting Visitor.

A High School Recommended.—There is one subject which ought to be considered with reference to future, if not immediate, action by this town. This is the establishment of a free High School, which should receive from all parts of the town such pupils as could pass the requisite examination. This would benefit the district schools by relieving their teachers from the necessity of spending time on the higher studies, to the detriment of pupils in

the lower branches. Promotion to the High School would be a prize stimulating the pupils of all the schools. It would give to pupils in moderate circumstances an opportunity for a higher education. It would make this town a desirable place of residence for its educational advantages.

WINDHAM.—Huber Clark, Acting Visitor.

Geography.—The Board would recommend a change in the manner of studying geography. The text books in use are quite satisfactory. The fault is not with them. But there is too much valuable time spent in this study. Three different grades of books are used, when two, if not one, ought to suffice. We have heard in some schools three different classes, in three different stages of advancement, reciting out of three different text books substantially the same lessons. The first lessons in geography may be given to very young pupils orally, as object lessons from globes and maps. When the child is old enough to read and commit to memory, the intermediate geography should be put into his hands, and his progress in that should be slow and thorough, so that when he has mastered it in all its essential parts, he shall not need to go over the ground again in a geography only a little fuller, but with an occasional review may pass to the more important studies of Physical Geography, the Science of Common Things, History, etc., all of which are very much neglected in many of our schools.

The Study of Spelling also needs especial attention. Webster's spelling book as taught is not altogether satisfactory. Some recent books have been published in which words are classified more thoroughly, and more attention is paid to the construction and the building up of words. No more profitable study can engage the attention of our scholars than the study of the meaning of words, their roots, and modification of form and varieties of signification. Little attention is paid to the study of words in any of our schools. Earlier drill in English composition should also be insisted on, as in this way only can the pupil be thoroughly instructed in spelling.

Object Teaching.—While there has been marked improvement in some of the schools in the methods of instructing the younger scholars, still much remains to be done. The schools are all of them very poorly supplied with the material and apparatus necessary for object teaching. The expenditure of a comparatively small sum would enable the teachers to double their effectiveness. We cannot expect our teachers to bear the expense, as their salaries, with a few exceptions, are ridiculously small, and in many cases the teachers are engaged for only one term. Every school-room should be furnished with a musical instrument, and every teacher should know enough of music to be able to lead the children in song. Light gymnastics, to which music is an indispensable accompaniment, ought to be introduced into all our schools; especially is this desirable for our primary and intermediate schools.

Vacations.—The Board urge upon the committees of the smaller districts that they so arrange the terms as to bring a long vacation in the summer. If the school is to be kept only thirty weeks, it would be well to divide the time into three terms of ten weeks each, with not more than one or two weeks vacation between them, making it in effect but one term, and keeping the same teacher through the entire year.

Appointment of Teachers.—The new school law contains a clause authorizing the town to instruct the School Visitors to hire all the teachers needed in the several districts. As the present Acting Visitors have no expectation, or no intention, of serving another year, they feel more at liberty to express their views on this question. It is eminently desirable that those who are finally to pass upon the qualifications of teachers should be the ones to hire them. It is difficult to over-estimate the embarrassment under which the Visitors have at times labored. In several instances they have felt compelled to grant certificates rather than put the schools to very great inconvenience. Besides, it is not simply a question of whether the candidates for pedagogic honors can stand the necessary examinations. They may be prepared for this, and acquit themselves with credit, and at the same time be utterly unfit to teach at all. Our district committees are generally chosen because of their good business capacity—because they can run the thing cheap. Yet they are not on this account any better qualified to choose the best teachers. Let the town put this matter entirely into the hands of the School Visitors, and we may expect in a very few years a marked improvement in our schools. One great advantage at least will be secured,—permanency in the teachers.

Acting Visitors.—The law contemplates that the Acting Visitors shall really assume the entire responsibility of all the schools in the town, shall arrange all plans of study and rules of order, and direct as to the promotion of scholars. Besides this, it is their duty to see that the truant law is enforced, and that every child between 8 and 14 attends school three months every year. Much of this work has not been done, for the reason that the Acting Visitors have not been able to spare the time for doing it. The town could not make a cheaper investment than to direct that the oversight of the schools should be put into the hands of one competent person, who should be able to devote at least half of his time to the work, and should receive adequate compensation, say from \$600 to \$800 a year. The law regarding the employment of children in the mills is constantly violated. The manufacturers are earnestly in favor of enforcing it, but it is not made the business of any one. The Acting Visitor is the proper person to take charge of it.

For the Next Year it is proposed to make all the schools in the town free for the full term of forty weeks, such districts as prefer only thirty weeks to be paid in proportion. To make the plan successful, it is recommended that the town direct,—as it is

competent to under the new statute,—that the Acting Visitors employ all the teachers, both to secure an economical expenditure of the money, and if possible, permanency in the teachers' relation. It is also recommended that scholars from the different districts be permitted to attend school in other districts than those in which they reside, provided the school in such other district is of a higher grade, and the scholars pass a satisfactory examination. The Acting Visitors shall conduct such examination under such rules as they may prescribe, and in all such cases the district receiving such scholars shall make no charge for tuition. The plan suggested is both fair and feasible. It has many of the advantages of the union of districts, yet it leaves the various school properties in the hands of the several districts. The present law certainly contemplates the town's assuming the entire expense of running the schools.

WINDSOR.—Rev. B. Judkins, Jr., Acting Visitor.

Our public schools are ten in number, and beside these an Academy is supported during the winter months; while a "Young Ladies' Seminary," under wise and faithful supervision, affording instruction of a high order to our own children, and to a select class of young ladies from abroad, is every way worthy of the encouragement which it receives, and of success in the future. We cannot commend this school too highly, as affording a home full of kindness, and a careful and wise training to such pupils as come from other towns.

During the past year a *new school-house* has been completed in the Fifth district, which is superior to any other of our public buildings, and an ornament to the town. Its cost was about \$5,000. It deserves mention, as an evidence of public spirit which is worthy of emulation, that a fine bell in the tower of the building was the gift of one of our distinguished citizens, Gen. Pierson.

There is great need, in some of our districts, of repairs upon the school buildings in use, and in others of the erection of new ones. The school-house of the Ninth district especially is a great discredit to the beautiful part of the town in which it is located. Here is a large and important school, under excellent management and instruction, and we hope the public spirit of that wealthy and important district will soon apply itself to the erection of a beautiful and commodious school edifice.

This and the Third are the only districts where the same teacher has been employed for a succession of years. In all our other districts there has been a disposition to change teachers, greatly to the injury of the schools. This arises in part from the supposed necessity of discharging a lady teacher at the close of the summer or fall term, even though she has proved competent and successful, in order to secure the services of one of the other sex. The idea is that larger pupils require a sterner management. The fact is overlooked that the rough and rude are often bent and led by

gentleness and judicious kindness. Extreme cases call for extreme measures, and where these occur let committees lend their aid. As a general rule, a well tried and successful teacher, male or female, ought to be retained if possible. Good teachers are too valuable to lose. Those who simply give out lessons and hear recitations are of comparatively little value, while those who exhibit ingenuity and tact, and when one method of instruction fails, try another, till the understanding is reached, and the intellect duly quickened, are treasures to be sought for, and not willingly given up. In this particular we would be glad to see the example of the Third and Ninth districts generally followed.

There is great difficulty, especially at certain seasons of the year, in securing in all our schools a regular and punctual attendance. For reasons which we deem insufficient, parents retain their children at home, in many cases, a large part of the time. For the sake of their services during busy seasons of the year our schools are thin, and some are nearly emptied, thus discouraging teachers, burdening the town with expenses for which the returns are inadequate, and robbing children of those advantages which a wise government furnishes and expects to have enjoyed. The true interests of the children, and also the welfare of the State,—which thrives best when the children improve most,—demand attention to this great evil and to the best means of curing it. Perhaps it might be alleviated by a more judicious division of the school year. We therefore call the attention of the districts to the question whether it would not be better so to arrange the terms of instruction as to include in them the periods in which the children can best be spared from home, throwing into the vacations the busiest weeks of the summer and of harvest time.

The Board of Visitors urge upon all to cultivate an increased interest in our district schools. They are doing a work which too few appreciate, but which none can estimate too highly. They are engaged in the shaping of coming years. If well taught, they are like plants under judicious cultivation, and must yield in time abundant harvests. Indifference towards them argues a criminal disregard of what is important in every true idea of human welfare. Our schools are not visited as they should be, especially by parents. Both teachers and children need the encouragement which the frequent visits of those interested in education are sure to afford. Our town is growing, and will grow more rapidly as its superior advantages as a place of residence become more widely known. To meet the growth of our population and the increased demands for a higher culture, we must do more for our schools than has been done hitherto, and raise them to a higher standard. We cannot meet the wants of the times without aiming to provide better and well furnished school-houses, the best of teachers, and a course of instruction more varied and complete than the town furnishes at present. We ought never to be satisfied till we can offer to our children as good educational advantages as are enjoyed in other towns.

WOODBURY.—P. M. Trowbridge, Acting Visitor.

Benefits of Regular Attendance.—There has been a gain of about one per cent. in the average attendance during the year, it having been 71.3 per cent. The best average was in district No. 11, where it was in winter 80 per cent., and in summer 81 per cent. The progress of this school was quite noticeable, and was owing in a great degree to the regular and punctual attendance. We found in this school a little girl aged six years, who had not been absent a fraction of a day during the year. Not having lost a lesson, this child had made greater advancement than any other that has come under our notice in fourteen years of service as Acting Visitor. The experience of these years has established the conviction that irregular attendance is disorganizing in the breaking up of classes, in discouraging those who attend regularly, in perplexing and disheartening the teacher, and in cultivating in the irregular pupil a habit which will be a serious disadvantage to him through life. Let committees, teachers and parents combine to eradicate this evil, and it will soon disappear.

Teachers.—Some teachers give to their duties not only the hours spent in the school-room, but considerable additional time. Others act upon the belief that they can do all that is required of them in six hours of each day. The difference is very evident in the results. Those teachers should be preferred who are willing to give their whole time to the work, except what is needed for rest and relaxation. In the most of the districts we are paying wages sufficient to expect this of them. We ought either to require this, or to diminish their wages.

Since teaching has become essentially a profession, it demands a knowledge not only of school books but of other books, and of the art of imparting knowledge in the most effective manner. Teachers should also be able so to develop the child's perceptive and reflective faculties that when he leaves school he shall not only have learned the statements of text-books, but shall have laid the foundation for continual development, which shall fit him for honor and usefulness in society and State. The doors of our Normal School are open, Teachers' Institutes frequent and free, and educational periodicals abundant and inexpensive. Let teachers avail themselves of these means of improvement, and they will be the better fitted for the duties of their profession.

Changes of Teachers have been too numerous the past year, as 28 different teachers have been employed in the 14 districts of this town. Under this practice, full one-fourth of the time has been lost, and the same proportion of the funds thrown away. This practice should be abandoned, and the same teachers continued term after term, until there arises a real necessity for a change.

Three Terms of school in the year have been maintained in five of the districts, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Acting Visitor four years ago. The advantages have been so great that not one of these districts would return to the old plan of two terms. Other districts would greatly benefit their

schools by having three terms instead of two. As the school ends in August 31st, a fall term may commence soon after that date.

Libraries and Apparatus.—Many of the schools are destitute of maps and reference books. Every district should provide for its school-room at least a set of outline maps for the walls, and an Unabridged Dictionary for the teacher's desk. Each district can be supplied with these necessary helps at small expense. Ten dollars raised by a district will entitle it to ten more from the State. Surely any district can furnish that amount, and thus meet a want which is daily felt by both teachers and scholars.

Improvement.—While our Report has indicated that some changes in the mode of managing our schools are desirable, we can truly say that they have been as successful as at any time in the past ten years. If the suggestions found in this Report are heeded, we shall be able to say in our next, "Our schools have reached a higher point of success than at any previous time."

A LIST OF THE TOWNS

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Middletown, -----	212	Windsor, -----	253
Milford, -----	218	Woodbury, -----	255
New Britain, -----	"		

A LIST OF THE SCHOOL VISITORS IN ALL THE TOWNS OF THE STATE.

This list has been prepared from reports received at the office of the Board of Education from the Visitors of each town, in answer to a circular addressed to them requesting this information. No reports having been received from Monroe and Sherman, the names of Visitors for those towns were taken from the "Connecticut Register."

The name of the Chairman of the Board in each town, when known, is placed first on the list, and the name of the Secretary usually stands second. Acting Visitors are in most cases designated by *italics*.

The names of towns are arranged alphabetically. The P. O. address is given when it differs from the name of the town.

ANDOVER, E. P. Skinner, *A. H. Lyman*, *A. K. White*, Rev. B. F. Chapman, E. D. White, A. Phelps, C. H. Loomis, J. S. Topliff, L. D. Post.

ASHFORD, *George Platt*; *Stephen B. Tift*, H. W. Morey and G. E. S. Amidon, (*Westford*), D. A. Baker, (*West A.*) J. T. Greene.

AVON, O. T. Bishop, *Rev. H. Clark*, F. G. Woodford; M. C. Woodford and Rev. P. R. Day, (*West A.*) L. M. N. Wolf, (*Collinsville*.)

BARKHAMSTED, H. C. Brown, (*Riverton*), *Monroe Hart*, *O. S. Rexford*, (*Centre Hill*), O. E. Case; Rev. G. B. Atwell and D. Youngs, (*Pleasant Valley*.)

BEACON FALLS, *C. F. Clark*, *J. E. Johnson*, James Lee, J. L. Wheeler, H. B. Perry, C. W. Lounsbury.

BERLIN, N. C. North, (*East B.*) *Milo Hotchkiss*, (*Kensington*), R. A. Moore, S. Upson, Cyrus Root, Jr., S. F. Talmadge.

BETHANY, J. B. Todd, *Rev. M. Moody*, *E. F. Lounsbury*, *A. A. Beard*, G. S. Davidson, D. L. Johnson.

BETHEL, Rev. S. J. Stebbins, A. L. Benedict, Amos Woodman, G. B. Andrews, Dr. A. E. Barber, W. Judd.

BETHLEHEM, (*Union District*.) *Rev. G. W. Banks*, *F. Booth*, Theo. Bird, N. L. Bloss, Wm. R. Harrison, M. S. Todd.

BLOOMFIELD, S. J. Mills, *Dr. Henry Gray*, Nath. Bidwell, S. B. Newberry, J. C. Capen, Rev. J. B. Cleaveland, W. J. Gabb, John Wilcox, E. B. Case.

BOLTON, H. Alvord, *Rev. W. E. B. Moore*, S. P. Sumner, Dr. C. F. Sumner, J. T. Carpenter, A. W. Hillard.

BOZRAH, Rev. N. S. Hunt, *Geo. H. Fuller*, (Bozrahville,) A. Waterman, C. C. Leffingwell; Marcus McCall and S. H. Allen, (Bozrahville.)

BRANFORD, (Union District,) *J. J. Bartholomew*, H. H. Fowler, *Rev. W. Mason*, W. Linsley, A. M. Babcock, S. E. Linsley, E. F. Rogers, F. Jourdan, W. Fowler, M. F. Northam, J. Sheridan, *Rev. E. C. Baldwin*, W. H. Holt, *Rev. H. Olmsted* W. Russell, G. Smith, P. Hopson.

BRIDGEPORT, *Dr. H. H. Abernethy*, *Rev. S. Clark*, *Dr. J. R. Cumming*, *Rev. E. F. Bishop*, *Rev. Dr. N. S. Richardson*, R. E. DeForest.

BRIDGEWATER, Eli Sturdevant, Dr. H. H. DuBois, P. Wooster, H. N. Sanford, S. Peck, G. H. Smith.

BRISTOL, J. A. Norton, B. F. Hawley, *Rev. Dr. L. Griggs*, *Rev. Geo. L. Thompson*, *Rev. M. D. Roddan*, *Rev. C. H. Riggs*.

BROOKFIELD, Eugene Shepherd, (Southville,) *Rev. A. C. Pierce*, (*B. Centre*,) E. N. Hawley, (Hawleyville,) Dr. A. L. Williams, H. S. Peck, *Rev. Dr. R. Wells*.

BROOKLYN, *Dr. W. Woodbridge*, *A. W. Chase*, *H. A. Stewart*, (*West Killingly*,) C. E. Hazen; E. L. Cundall and F. Day, (*W. Killingly*.)

BURLINGTON, R. Elton, *Rev. C. Chamberlain*, *Rev. L. Gunn*, Theron Tuttle, Seth Keeney, *Rev. B. Sheridan*, (Collinsville.)

CANAAN, Dr. J. A. Gillett, *Dr. C. B. Maltbie*, *J. H. Loomis* and Daniel Brewster, (Falls Village,) E. B. Gillett, (South C.) W. W. Millard, (Huntsville.)

CANTERBURY, Elderkin Waldo, *Geo. Sanger*, A. H. Bennett, Pearl Williams, T. G. Clark; *Rev. J. W. Sessions* and Nathan Allen, (Westminster,) Dr. A. Wilter, (Hanover,) Amos Witter, (Plainfield.)

CANTON, W. W. Bidwell, (*Collinsville*,) *Levi Case*; E. O. Brown, W. G. Hallock and G. W. Lamphere, (*C. Centre*,) Dr. G. F. Lewis, (Collinsville.)

CHAPLIN, *Rev. C. E. Griggs*, *Rev. F. Williams*, J. Foster, J. W. Lincoln; P. L. Peck and P. B. Peck, (North Windham.)

CHATHAM, F. E. Adams, F. A. Lillie, *Rev. J. B. Griswold* and H. D. Chapman, (East Hampton;) *Rev. E. P. Herrick*, R. D. Tibbals, C. R. North, E. M. Simpson and L. H. Tibbals, (Middle Haddam.)

CHESHIRE, *Rev. Dr. S. J. Horton*, *Rev. J. M. Wolcott*, A. Dickerman, G. R. Johnson; F. Doolittle and C. T. Hotchkiss, (West C.)

CHESTER, J. L'Hommedieu, *Dr. S. W. Turner*, *Rev. G. W. Gorham*, *Rev. W. D. Morton*, W. Parker, D. D. Silliman.

CLINTON, (Union District,) *Geo. E. Elliott*, *A. M. Wright*, A. Hull, F. L'Hommedieu, J. D. Leffingwell, J. H. Merrills, E. R. Kelsey, F. A. Sturges, J. B. Wright, J. L. Davis, E. W. Wellman, B. Merrills.

COLCHESTER, *Rev. S. G. Willard*, *Dr. R. R. Carrington*, *D. S. Bigelow*, (Westchester,) R. C. Foote, Russell Way, E. L. Strong.

COLEBROOK, *Rev. T. Benedict*, J. M. Grant, (Mill Brook,) *John F. Peck*, (*Winsted*,) W. P. Lawrence, S. C. Cooper, E. H. Barber, (Mill Brook,) H. A. Smith, Dr. J. M. Fay, Ira Smith.

COLUMBIA, Sanford Yeomans, *Rev. F. D. Avery*, *J. T. B. Cheesebrough*, N. K. Holbrook, E. G. Dewey, W. A. Collins.

CORNWALL, J. M. Kellogg, *J. B. Ives*, *John Catlin*, J. H. North; E. D. Pratt and James Preston, (North C.)

COVENTRY, *Rev. J. P. Hawley*, (South C.,) *Rev. W. J. Jennings*, C. W. Lee, N. Root, Jr.; H. P. Topliff and Martin Parker, (South C.)

CROMWELL, G. O. Chambers, *W. E. Hulbert*, *Rev. H. L. Stevens*, Rev. S. Topliff, S. P. Polly, I. H. Warner.

DANBURY, Rev. Dr. F. J. Hawley, *N. C. Pond*, *Rev. D. M. Hodge*, Rev. A. C. Hubbard, Dr. E. F. Hendrick, S. Tweedy.

DARIEN, Dr. S. Sands, *Rev. Louis French*, (*West D.*,) Rev. C. E. Nichols, Rev. J. W. Coleman, (*West D.*,) C. S. Whitney, M. E. Mead, W. H. Bates, Chas. Brown, Ira Scofield.

DERBY, Wm. E. Downs, *B. F. Culver*, Rev. L. B. Baldwin, R. M. Bassett, S. M. Gardner, G. H. Peck, S. R. Fuller; Rev. C. J. Hill, and Rev. P. J. O'Dwyer, (*Ansonia*.)

DURHAM, Rev. W. C. Fowler, (*D. Centre*,) H. G. Newton, H. S. Merwin, S. W. Loper; J. B. Clark and Wm. A. Hart, (*D. Centre*.)

EASTFORD, S. V. B. Cross, *Rev. C. M. Jones*, E. C. Preston, S. O. Bowen; J. M. Bullard and N. P. Clark, (*Phoenixville*.)

EAST GRANBY, *Clinton Phelps*, *B. E. Smith*, S. Ellsworth, C. R. Viets, (*Copper Hill*,) B. W. Cowles and H. S. Holcomb, (*Tariffville*.)

EAST HADDAM, Rev. S. McCall, *I. D. Burnham*, (*Hadlyme*,) *H. B. Niles*, O. H. Parker, S. R. Holmes, (*Hadlyme*,) D. F. Beebe, (*Moodus*.)

EAST HARTFORD, Dr. S. L. Childs, *E. W. Hayden*, *E. H. Little*, (*Burnside*,) J. C. Bull, F. R. Childs.

EAST HAVEN, *Rev. D. W. Havens*, *Rev. O. E. Shannon*, *A. B. Rose*, (*Fair Haven*,) J. Dudley, Willis Hemingway, Jr., (*F. H.*,) Abram Chidsey, (*South Haven*.)

EAST LYME, Ezra Moore, *H. R. Harding*, (*Niantic*,) E. L. Beckwith, Rev. L. S. Hough, P. A. Comstock, Frank Morgan, (*Niantic*.)

EASTON, R. H. Wheeler, *Arthur Tucker*, *W. H. Grumman*, E. S. Gillette, Henry Wakeman, E. N. Taylor.

EAST WINDSOR, Rev. D. H. Thayer, *S. Terry Wells*, *J. S. Allen*, P. L. Blodgett, J. F. Fitts, J. B. Noble, M. H. Bancroft, H. Noble, H. M. Bancroft.

ELLINGTON, S. Morris, *Edwin Talcott*, I. C. Bancroft, D. Crane, Rev. G. I. Wood, H. M'Knight; E. P. Pease and H. C. Aborn, (*Square Pond*.)

ENFIELD, J. L. Houston and *Dr. E. F. Parsons*, (*Thompsonville*,) *G. H. Booth*, T. B. Potter; Rev. Jno. Howson and Chester Johnson, (*Thompsonville*,) H. R. Chapin and E. Brickett, (*Hazardville*,) *C. M. Abbe*, (*Broad Brook*.)

ESSEX, (*Union District*,) *S. M. Pratt*, (*Centre Brook*,) E. W. Redfield, *Giles Potter*, G. K. Stillman, M. D. Mather, F. A. Tiffany, Rev. J. W. Bartlett, J. E. Redfield, W. H. Williams, C. S. Munger; S. M. Comstock and J. L. Carpenter, (*Centre Brook*.)

FAIRFIELD, (*All Acting except Mr. Sturges*,) J. M. Morehouse, Rev. E. L. Wells, (*Southport*.) Rev. A. Mackey, Samuel Morehouse; Rev. T. B. Sturges and A. B. Sherwood, (*Greenfield Hill*.)

FARMINGTON, Rev. J. A. Smith, (*Unionville*,) *Julius Gay*, *Rev. E. R. Brown*, (*Unionville*,) Rev. T. K. Fessenden, E. Norton, C. D. Cowles, E. L. Hart; Rev. T. E. Davies and Samuel Frisbie, (*Unionville*.)

FRANKLIN, Rev. F. C. Jones, H. L. M. Ladd, G. H. Griffing, J. I. Hyde, S. A. Frink, T. G. Kingsley, (Yantic.)

GLASTONBURY, (All Acting.) Wm. S. Williams; Jno. W. Hubbard, Rev. T. B. Fogg and A. A. Babcock, (South G.,) N. A. Turner, C. C. Goodale; L. T. Hollister and G. C. Andrews, (East G.,) Geo. R. Curtiss, (Naubuc.)

GOSHEN, Henry Norton, Rev. T. A. Hazen, S. A. Bartholomew, Miss Melvina Howe, Lyman Hall, Henry Wooster.

GRANBY, Lucian Reed, Rev. H. P. Osgood, Rev. B. A. Gilman, (West G.,) Anson Cooley, H. Dibble, A. L. Holcomb, Ahira Merriam, (North G.)

GREENWICH, Frank Shepard, M. L. Mason, Jabez Mead, J. H. Knapp, J. L. Mosher, (Glenville,) A. M. Brush, Dr. J. H. Brush, L. A. Lockwood, (Riverside Station,) Lorenzo Finney, (Mianus.)

GRISWOLD, Rev. J. W. Tuck, (Jewett City,) Joel Button, Rev. F. E. Fellows, B. T. Lewis; Dr. Wm. Soule and J. O. Sweet, (Jewett City.)

GROTON, W. H. Potter, (Mystic River,) S. S. Lamb, (Mystic,) Rev. G. L. Hunt and Rev. S. B. Bailey, (Mystic River,) J. D. Avery, (Poquonoc Bridge,) Rev. N. T. Allen.

GUILDFORD, Dr. Joel Canfield, H. B. Starr, Henry Fowler, J. R. Rossiter, (North G.,) Rev. Dr. L. T. Bennett, Dr. G. P. Reynolds, L. R. Elliott; Rev. W. Howard and S. W. Dudley, (North G.)

HADDAM, H. H. Clark, G. A. Freeman, (Higganum,) Isaac Arnold, Orrin Shailer 2d, A. W. Tyler, J. H. Russell; Rev. S. Hine and Ansel Spencer, (Higganum,) John Brainard, (Haddam Neck.)

HAMDEN, Elias Dickerman, O. W. Treadwell, (Box 553, New Haven,) L. A. Dickerman, (Mt. Carmel,) W. E. Miller, J. J. Webb, A. A. Bradley.

HAMPTON, A. Albro, David Greenslit, Wm. Brown, E. H. Newton, A. Hammond, J. W. Congdon, Henry Clapp, R. W. Robinson, M. O. Fuller.

HARTFORD, N. B. Stevens, F. A. Brown, Rev. C. R. Fisher, David Crary, Wm. Hamersley, Erastus Collins, Rev. W. L. Gage, Rev. J. H. Twitchell, Dr. Nathan Mayer.

HARTLAND, H. L. Wilcox, (West H.,) A. B. Gaines, G. W. Emmons, S. T. Roberts; T. E. Williams and G. N. Thompson, (West H.)

HARWINTON, Rev. Geo. Curtis, M. L. Goodwin, Dr. R. E. Ensign, C. L. Blake, H. E. Hinman, Eruel Green.

HEBRON, Rev. H. Bryant, W. H. Horton, Rev. G. S. Dodge, G. R. Bestor, F. C. Bissell, C. H. Brown, J. J. Perry, C. N. Brown, A. W. Hutchinson.

HUNTINGTON, Joseph Tomlinson, Dr. G. A. Shelton and D. S. Brinsmade, (Birmingham,) Rev. J. S. Covell, Henry Glover, C. E. Lattin.

KENT, John Chase, G. A. Vincent, Perry Hufcut, Rev. A. Crosby, W. O. Page, W. B. Camp.

KILLINGLY, Dr. S. Hutchins, (West K.,) A. D. Warren, (East K.,) Anthony Ames, C. P. Blackmar and Lysander Warren, (West K.,) Dr. E. A. Hill, (East K.,) H. N. Brown, DeWitt C. Jenks, G. A. Tracy, (Putnam.)

KILLINGWORTH, (Union District,) Francis Turner, N. H. Evarts, L. L. Nettleton, W. E. Griswold, H. Kelsey, S. G. Redfield, Julius Buell, J. H. Lane, G. M. Davis.

LEBANON, (All Acting,) Rev. O. D. Hine, G. D. Spencer, Rev. J. Avery Isaac, Gillett, C. G. Geer, Rev. D. B. Lord.

LEDYARD, H. R. Norman, *Wm. J. Brown, (Mystic,)* J. S. Spier, S. N. Hallett, A. W. Gray, Rev. C. Cutting, N. S. Gallup, A. Z. Brown, (Mystic,) Thomas Latham, (Gales Ferry.)

LISBON, Rev. R. M. Chipman, (Jewett City,) J. F. Hewitt, (Greeneville,) T. A. Clark, J. L. Benjamin, J. K. Adams and H. L. Reade, (Jewett City.)

LITCHFIELD, Geo. M. Woodruff, *C. B. Andrews, T. L. Jennings, (Milton,)* L. T. Gilbert, (Northfield,) Rev. H. B. Elliott, A. J. Pierpont, H. R. Morrill, Rev. G. J. Harrison, (Milton,) G. W. Bement, (Bantam Falls.)

LYME, M. S. Parker and *Dr. J. G. Ely, (Hamburg,)* Rev. W. A. Hyde, Rev. Dr. E. F. Burr, J. W. Bill, H. B. Sisson.

MADISON, *Rev. J. A. Gallup, A. M. Dowd, W. S. Hull, H. B. Wilcox, F. A. Kelsey, Dennis Tuttle; H. E. Stone and J. H. Dowd, (North M.)*

MANCHESTER, Rev. S. W. Robbins, *R. R. Dimock, (South M.,)* T. F. Plunkett, Jr. and Moses Scott, (North M.,) C. W. Jacques and Ira F. Balch, (Buckland.)

MANSFIELD, R. P. Barrows and *Rev. K. B. Glidden, (M. Centre,)* Rev. M. C. Welch, Dr. Wm. Richardson, Dr. O. B. Griggs, Dr. E. G. Sumner, G. A. Hammond, G. B. Baldwin, Henry Huntington.

MARLBOROUGH, Wm. E. Jones, *John Lord, J. J. Bell, H. Bolles, Rev. O. Bissell, David Buell.*

MERIDEN, *Rev. A. Norwood, Dr. C. H. S. Davis, Rev. J. Parker, Rev. C. A. Graber, H. W. Hirshfield; Benj. Page, Jr., Dr. N. Nickerson and Julius Andrews, (West M.,) J. S. Wightman, (South M.)*

MIDDLEBURY, Julius Bronson, *Rev. David Breed, A. S. Clark, Rev. W. L. Holmes, Dr. M. DeForest, Jr., G. B. Bristol.*

MIDDLEFIELD, *Rev. A. C. Denison, P. M. Augur, W. A. Rockwell, M. W. Terrill, Charles Hubbard, Harrison Clark.*

MIDDLETOWN, (All Acting,) J. R. Johnson, Geo. W. Atkins, Geo. W. Guy, Albert Atkins, H. H. Wilcox, S. A. Robinson.

(City District,) R. G. Pike, George W. Burke, *Rev. C. L. Loomis, E. B. Nye, C. F. Browning, S. A. Robinson, James Craig, A. Newton, F. Gardiner. H. E. Sawyer, Superintendent.*

MILFORD, *J. W. Fowler, Rev. G. H. Griffin, Rev. A. J. Lyman, Rev. A. D. Miller, I. T. Rogers, P. S. Bristol, L. Powell, J. H. Wingfield.*

MONROE, B. H. French, James Burr, D. Warner, A. Leavenworth, A. Beardsley, F. M. Cargill.

MONTVILLE, *Aug. A. Parker, A. G. Baker, H. A. Baker, D. L. Browning, Dr. John Bolles, Martin Brainerd; W. R. Burnham and A. F. Rogers, (Uncasville,)* James Ashcraft, (Chesterfield.)

MORRIS, *L. B. Hall, S. M. Ensign, W. H. Farnham, C. S. Loveland, E. H. Clark, Dwight Griswold.*

NAUGATUCK, (All Acting,) Rev. F. T. Perkins, Rev. J. L. Scott, Rev. H. T. Brady, Rev. A. P. Chapman, Dr. F. B. Tuttle, H. D. Patterson.

NEW BRITAIN, D. N. Camp, *J. N. Bartlett*, Rev. J. C. Middleton, Rev. C. H. Buck, Rev. Luke Daley, Rev. J. V. Schofield, Dr. E. B. Lyon, Charles Northend, W. H. Smith.

NEW CANAAN, L. W. Monroe, *Rev. J. Greenleaf*, Rev. M. Staples, Dr. W. G. Brownson, Wm. E. Husted, J. F. Silliman.

NEW FAIRFIELD, J. J. Treadwell, *H. H. Wildman*, (*Ball's Pond*,) *W. J. Kellogg*, (*Brookfield*,) D. B. Rogers, E. Treadwell, Rev. E. B. Claggett.

NEW HARTFORD, *Rev. J. H. Betts*, (*Pine Meadow*,) *N. B. Merrill*, (Nepaug,) Rev. S. S. Martyn, John Richards, G. R. Adams, (Bakerville,) Andrew Clark, (Nepaug.)

NEW HAVEN, (City District,) L. W. Sperry, Charles Atwater, A. F. Barnes, J. E. Earle, Patrick Maher, H. M. Welch, S. E. Merwin, Jr., Maier Zunder, Samuel Hemingway, (Fair Haven,) *Horace Day*, *Secretary*, *Ariel Parish*, *Superintendent*.

(Westville District,) Charles Clapp, W. C. Burgess, *Anson Beecher*, Rev. J. L. Willard, L. W. Peck, George Bradley, J. D. Payne, L. W. Beecher.

NEWINGTON, Jedediah Deming, *J. S. Kirkham*, L. W. Camp, C. K. Atwood, H. D. Churchill, Roger Welles.

NEW LONDON, H. P. Haven, *Ralph Wheeler*, J. C. Learned, T. M. Waller, Benj. Stark, I. C. Tate, Henry Potter, Rev. Dr. O. E. Daggett, N. P. Foster.

NEW MILFORD, *W. H. Smith*, *C. A. Todd*, *Scott Buckingham*, (Northville,) E. F. Morehouse, J. W. Addis, P. N. Hall, Edward Sterling; A. N. Baldwin and A. S. Hill, (Northville.)

NEWTOWN, C. C. Warner, *S. B. Wheeler*, *Edwin Clarke*, *Charles Fairman*, *E. L. Johnson*, *Fred. Chambers*, (*Sandy Hook*.)

NORFOLK, *H. P. Lawrence*, *Riley Stillman*, *Miss Louise P. Stevens*, Rev. Dr. J. Eldridge, Robbins Battell, Henry Holt, F. E. Porter, S. D. Northway, L. D. Alling.

NORTH BRANFORD, Wm. Maltby, (Northford,) *Rev. E. L. Clark*; *Rev. Dr. D. H. Short* and Charles Foote, (Northford,) Charles Page, Wm. D. Ford.

NORTH CANAAN, *Rev. Elisha Whittlesey* and *A. T. Roraback*, (*Canaan*,) M. B. Tobey, (C. Valley,) Dr. George Adam, M. B. Mead, H. C. Barnes.

NORTH HAVEN, A. F. Austin, *J. B. Goodsell*, Dr. R. F. Stillman, J. E. Bishop, Charles Smith, J. F. Brockett, Dr. R. B. Goodyear, S. B. Thorp, G. W. Smith.

NORTH STONINGTON, F. W. Collins, Jonathan Allen, H. S. Babcock, N. W. Stewart, F. S. Peabody, H. F. York.

NORWALK, Davis Hatch and *Rev. H. N. Duning*, (South N.,) *J. W. Wilson*, Rev. C. M. Selleck, Dr. Samuel Lynes, Levi Warner; Rev. W. H. Thomas and C. W. LeCount, (South N.)

NORWICH, *J. W. Crary*, J. N. Crandall, B. W. Hyde, Abel Rathbone; Rev. Dr. H. P. Arms and G. G. Pitcher, (N. Town,) Rev. R. P. Stanton and W. H. Page, (Greeneville,) Geo. R. Hyde, (Yantic.)

(Town St. District,) *Rev. Dr. P. H. Arms*, B. W. Hyde, W. R. Potter, C. J. King, G. G. Pitcher and G. McClelland, (N. Town,) L. A. Hyde, M. H. DuPlessis.

(Central District,) J. Greenwood, Costello Lippitt, N. S. Gilbert, J. G. Lamb, Rev. M. M. G. Dana, Rev. W. W. Sylvester, B. P. Learned, Silas Higgins, W. H. Jennings. *N. H. Whitemore*, *Superintendent*.

(West Chelsea District,) (Norwich P. O.,) E. S. Bishop, J. W. Newton, *Rev. A. F. Spaulding*, *G. E. Cranston*, J. D. Noyes, A. B. Young, A. Y. Hebard, John Francis 2d.

OLD LYME, (P. O. Lyme,) A. L. Hall, H. M. W. Brainard, *Rev. D. S. Brainard*, David Morley, J. E. Swan, R. M. Champion, (South L.)

OLD SAYBROOK, (P. O. Saybrook,) (Union District,) *Rev. J. E. Heald*, J. N. Clark, Edwin Ayer, J. F. Bushnell, *Rev. P. L. Shepard*, F. J. Harvey.

ORANGE, Dr. H. W. Painter, (New Haven,) *Rev. W. H. Dean*; *Rev. C. C. Adams* and *Rev. C. W. Lyon*, (West Haven,) I. P. Treat, C. F. Smith.

OXFORD, N. J. Wilcoxson, *Dr. Lewis Barnes*, O. C. Osborn, M. D. Northrop, R. S. Hinman, John Harger.

PLAINFIELD, *Rev. S. H. Fellows*, (*Wauregan*,) *J. S. French*, (*Central Village*,) Dr. W. A. Lewis, W. J. Hyde, *Rev. G. J. Tillotson*, J. C. Burleson, Waldo Tillinghast, E. C. Eaton, *Rev. L. Burleigh*.

PLAINVILLE, (Union District,) T. P. Strong, *Rev. A. E. Denison*, Dr. G. A. Moody, T. H. Darrow, H. W. Hamlin, H. S. Potter.

PLYMOUTH, *Rev. J. W. Backus*, (Thomaston,) *L. D. Baldwin*, George Langdon, A. P. Fenn; N. T. Baldwin and R. D. H. Allen, (Terryville,) T. J. Bradstreet, *Rev. E. Gaffney* and E. P. Parker, (Thomaston.)

POMFRET, Dr. L. Williams; *S. S. Cotton*, A. S. Bruce and I. P. Briggs, (P. Landing,) G. B. Mathewson, E. P. Mathewson; Charles Osgood, G. R. Sessions and A. E. Potter, (Abington.)

PORTLAND, *C. H. Sears*, *Dr. N. O. Cornwall*, *N. B. Smyth*, (*Cobalt*,) F. Gildersleeve, C. G. Southmayd, Wm. Sellew, J. T. Spaulding, Rufus Sears, W. S. Strickland.

PRESTON, J. A. Cook; *Lucius Brown* and *M. H. Sisson*, (Norwich,) *William Moss*; James Peckham and James Forsyth, (Norwich.)

PROSPECT, (Union District,) D. M. Hotchkiss, *B. B. Brown*, Meritt Clark, John Gillette, H. N. Clark, Warren Wilson.

PUTNAM, *John J. Green*, *Joseph Lippitt*, G. W. Phillips, *Rev. Chas. Morse*, L. W. Thurber, T. P. Leonard.

READING, *Rev. S. G. Law*, *Rev. W. R. Webster*, A. B. Hill, W. E. Duncomb; E. P. Shaw and D. Sanford, (R. Ridge.)

RIDGEFIELD, Dr. D. L. Adams, Gould Rockwell, Dr. W. S. Todd, C. B. Northrop, J. L. Hunt, *Rev. L. W. Abbott*, L. C. Smith, D. S. Sholes, S. S. St. John.

ROCKY HILL, *Rev. F. W. Chapman*, *Rev. Chas. Dixon*, T. A. Arnold, R. A. Porter, Frederick Morton, C. C. Butler, D. C. Griswold, H. R. Merriam.

ROXBURY, E. G. Seeley, *H. S. Hurlbut*, H. M. Booth, Levi Smith, *Rev. Austin Isham*, Chas. Sanford.

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CORRECTIONS.

On page 40, line 22, for exports, read export.

" " " " 23, " is, read are.

" " 79, 7th and 8th lines from bottom, for Wickenham, read Wickersham.

The number of different scholars registered in Waterbury was 100 greater than was first returned. The tables on pages 130-147 were printed before the error was reported. Corrections should therefore be made as follows:

On page 132, column 13, for Waterbury, instead of 3,077, read 3,177.

" " " " " " total, " " 24,647, " 24,747.

" " 146, " " " N. H. Co., " " 24,647, " 24,747.

" " " " " " total, " " 114,705, " 114,805.

On page 26 the total is given correctly.

ADDENDUM.

The following paragraph was necessarily omitted from page 137*.

SCHOOL LAWS.

No changes in the school laws are recommended by the Board the present year, and none seem to be called for by the people. A single suggestion has been made by a prominent citizen, that the State appropriation should be apportioned among the towns on the basis of attendance instead of enumeration. At his request this plan is proposed for deliberate consideration rather than immediate action.

*** The numbering of pages 125 to 140, inclusive, is *deduplicated*, and the first set of these pages is marked with a *.

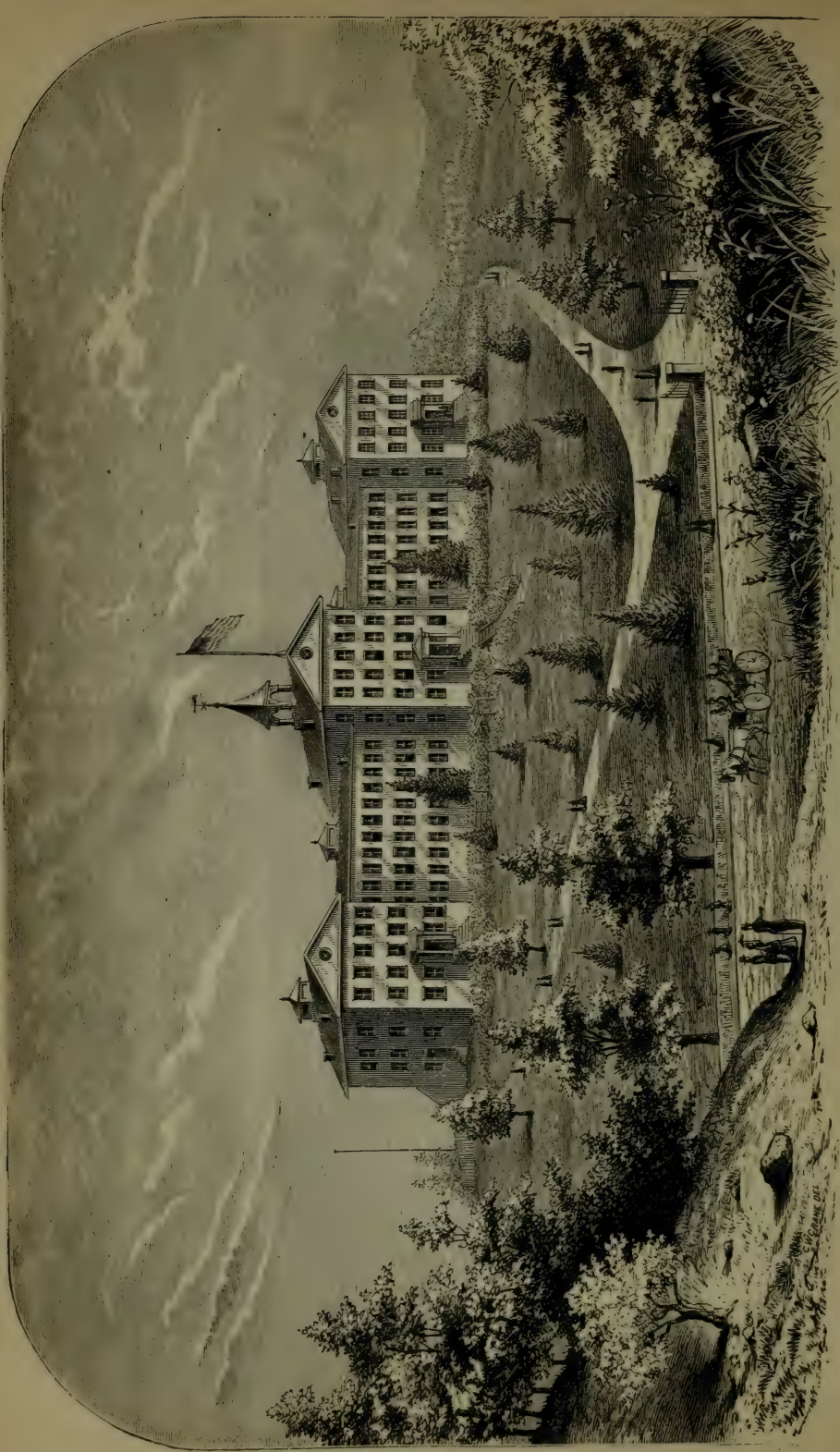
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STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WEST MERIDEN, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CONN.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
STATE REFORM SCHOOL
AT WEST MERIDEN,
FOR THE YEAR 1873,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1873.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1873.

NAMES, RESIDENCE, AND EXPIRATION
OF COMMISSION OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL

ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ. :

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HENRY McCRAY,	ELLINGTON,	Tolland County.
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WM. P. BENJAMIN,	NEW LONDON,	New London County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - - -	1876.

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HIRAM FOSTER, *Secretary.*

Executive Committee.

ROSWELL BROWN. HIRAM FOSTER.
WM. P. BENJAMIN.

Auditor of Accounts.

HIRAM FOSTER.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly, May Session, 1873:

The Trustees of the State Reform School in presenting to your Honorable Body this their Twenty-first Annual Report, beg leave to say that the present condition of the school under their charge, is no less prosperous than in former years, and as much real progress is now made each year, as in any years of its existence.

Your Trustees in fidelity to the trust committed to them have tried faithfully to discharge their duties. All of the regular meetings of the Board have been held, the school regularly inspected, and at other times than at Board meetings has this duty been performed, and they feel, that economy has been rigidly practiced, duties by the officers faithfully discharged, the boys well taught and cared for, and that the school in all its affairs has been conducted in such a manner as to be a credit to all in immediate connection with its administration, and a just source of pride to all citizens interested in our educational and reformatory institutions.

This school is now as one of the State educational institutions, to rank in its place with the other educational appliances of the State.

It is no longer to be regarded a charity, but as an educator for the State, of a class of youth who are soon to be citizens, and such citizens as the State needs can only be had by educational influences applied to all of its youth, no matter what class or condition.

We think that the good effect of the Truant law, and the law of compulsory education is being felt, and is, we believe, diminishing juvenile depravity, that fewer crimes are committed by boys, as we have had less pressure on our school the last year than the two or three previous years.

It is too soon yet to see much effect, but our record, and the experience of our Superintendent convinces us that the State is on the right track in compelling all of the youth in the State to attend school.

Should this principle of compulsory education be thoroughly carried out, we believe it will in time make a revolution in the morals of the juvenile population.

Every year convinces us that the safeguard of our Institutions is free education. The question of universal suffrage is no longer a mooted question but settled by general consent, never to be retracted. This question then involves the other of universal education. The safety of the nation depends on this.

We have always recognized this principle in the conduct of this school, and mean to insist upon it more strenuously that boys committed here, must and shall have the primary rudiments of education before they are sent out either to their friends or to places. Some time since the Board passed a resolution that "any boy committed to this school should stay at least one year" unless committed for a less time.

In connection with this we desire to call the attention of all the officials to whom the law gives the power of committing boys to this Institution, to the great benefit arising from long terms of commitment. We believe that they should in most cases, be under the care of the school until they are 18 years of age.

The radical cause of evil doing is usually a want of proper guardianship and home restraint. If the term is short, the work of reform is only commenced, and the good done is speedily undone, after they return to their old associations. If any boy proves himself worthy of confidence and shows an ambition to do right, he is placed in a good home away from his former temptations. If he betrays the confidence thus placed in him, and behaves badly, he is easily returned to the

custody of the school. If he does well, the possibility of being returned to the school is always a restraint from wrong doing, and an incitement to right doing. It should always be remembered that the great object of this Institution is to reform those who are sent to it. This we mean to carry out to the letter.

We are happy to report the financial condition of the school to be perfectly satisfactory. We ask no appropriation.

The 2,000 dollars so kindly recommended by the Committee on Humane Institutions last year, and voted by the Legislature for the purchase of land, was applied to that purpose and we have an addition to our farm of twenty acres, so that we now have in all about 175 acres.

The usual religious services of the school have been conducted by the Superintendent and the clergymen of Meriden, with interest and profit, and the Trustees express their obligation to them all for their kindly Christian interest.

The terms of office of the Trustees for Hartford and New Haven Counties expire with this year, and it will become the duty of the Senate to fill the vacancies. We herewith present the Reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer, and Physician with a detailed statement of the general affairs of the school which will be found of interest.

We commend this school to your favorable notice with much confidence, knowing the deep interest with which it has been regarded in the past, and trusting that the interest in the future will be no less, and that it may long continue to be with the blessing of God, a great benefactor to the youth of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID P. NICHOLS,
WM. P. BENJAMIN,
ROSWELL BROWN,
JAMES B. WHITCOMB,
HIRAM FOSTER,
HENRY McCRAY,
GEORGE LANGDON.

Personally appeared before me, David P. Nichols, W. P. Benjamin, Roswell Brown, James B. Whitcomb, Hiram Foster, Henry McCray, George Langdon, and made oath to the foregoing Report.

E. W. HATCH,

Justice of the Peace.

MERIDEN, *April* 11, 1873.

BY-LAWS

FOR THE

Government and Regulation of the State Reform School.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees, at a regular meeting holden at Meriden, on the 5th of Oct., A. D., 1853, revised by a Committee of Trustees in 1861, and amended in 1865.

THE TRUSTEES.

SEC. 1. The Board of Trustees shall be organized at the regular meeting in July, annually, by the election by ballot, of a Chairman, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three members, except the Executive Committee for the present year who shall be elected at the meeting held at the time of the adoption of these by-laws.

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for business.

The Chairman shall preside at each meeting when present. In his absence, one may be appointed by the Board for the time.

The Chairman shall call special meetings, whenever requested by any two members of the Board. Such meetings may be holden wherever the Chairman may direct.

The regular meetings of the Board shall be holden quarterly, at the Institution in Meriden, on the second Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October, in each year, the annual meeting being in July.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such other times

and places as their duties may require, and report their doings at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary shall keep in a book, prepared for that purpose, a record of the proceedings of the Board, which shall be subject to the examinations of each member.

He shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be directed by the Board or the Chairman, and shall give notice through the mail or otherwise, to each member, of the time and place of each meeting of the Board.

THE OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. The following named officers of the State Reform School shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required by the Institution, viz.: a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a Chaplain, Physician, Matron, Teachers, Overseers of the Workshop, and a Farmer.

The several officers shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered, in writing, except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

It shall be the duty of all officers and assistants to remain constantly at the Institution, and no one of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

All the subordinate officers, in addition to their appropriate duties, shall act as aids to the Superintendent, in preserving order and quiet among the delinquents, in guarding against escape, and generally in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall, from time to time, be required of them by the Superintendent.*

SEC. 3. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates, the business and interests of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and

*Dr. E. W. Hatch is acting as Physician also.

faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

He shall keep a journal, and daily make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any members of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received, and copies of those sent, so far as of importance for reference. As Treasurer of the Institution, in suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases, and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every available part of the premises, and have a watchful care over all the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health from want of sufficient clothing by day or by night, from wet feet, or from any other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons, for any temporary services not provided for in these by-laws, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Reform School, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At each April meeting he shall furnish the Board with a

duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, up to the 31st of March; also, a full schedule of all the property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the Farmer.

He shall at all times be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

SEC. 4. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of his superior during his absence or inability.

It shall also be his duty to aid in the discipline, instruction, supervision, and general management of the Institution, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of impropriety of conduct, neglect of duty, or violation of the rules and by-laws, which may come to his knowledge.

He shall keep the account books of the Institution, and books in which shall be recorded the admissions, histories and discharges of the boys, and shall be responsible for their neatness and accuracy. He shall make out and record the indentures, and do all other necessary writing which may be required.

He shall receive and attend visitors, and see to the proper intercourse between the boys and their friends.

He shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and may, by the direction of the Superintendent, examine *their* letters before being sent away.

SEC. 5. The Superintendent acting as Chaplain shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional exercises with the boys morning and evening, have charge of the Sabbath School, conduct the religious worship in the chapel on the Sabbath, and obtain such aid from the Reverend Clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary, and all other days set apart for religious observances, and to officiate at funerals.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times as may be determined on by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think will be for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his other duties, and his position in the institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in April, the Chaplain shall furnish his report, embracing the condition of this department, and facts respecting the reformatory influences effectively made use of in this Institution.

THE PHYSICIAN.*

SEC. 6. The Physician shall visit the school and inspect inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once a week, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent.

He shall acquaint himself with the condition of the boys, and give such direction to the Matron respecting the care and treatment of the sick, as shall be suited to their wants.

He shall also make any examination and suggestions he may think proper as to the best means of preserving health, and with reference to the general sanitary condition of the Institution.

He shall present to the Trustees, at their meeting in April, a true and full report of the state of health among the boys during the past year.

THE MATRON.

SEC. 7. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family, the sewing rooms, laundry and hospital, and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in these apartments.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in

*The Superintendent performs the duty of Physician since 1st July, 1855.

their observance of all the regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the Physician are strictly complied with; and she shall have a maternal regard for the health and physical welfare of the boys.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

THE STEWARD.*

SEC. 8. The Steward shall have the general oversight of the domestic arrangement of the boys, their food and clothing. He shall see that the tables are seasonably and properly furnished for each meal, and shall have the care of all apartments used or occupied by the boys, except such as are assigned to the Matron.

He shall have the care of all rooms and cellars, in which provisions, stores, and general furnishing articles are kept, and of all apartments used for the boys' clothing, bedding, and materials for the same.

He shall personally deliver all articles for them, as the daily wants of the house may require, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of all apartments and articles under his charge and supervision. He shall keep accurate accounts of all supplies placed in his care, and of the time and quantity, as they are re-delivered for use, which accounts shall be subject to examination by the Superintendent and Trustees. He shall make such arrangements with the persons having charge of the culinary department of the boys, as to secure the presence of one or both at all the meals, to see that the food is properly prepared, economically distributed and used.

He shall keep all the boys comfortably and properly clad, and see that their bathing and dressing is conducted in a proper and satisfactory manner.

*There is no such officer now known in the Institution.

TEACHERS.

SEC. 9. The Teacher or Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound and practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the School-rooms, and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care, and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus, and fixtures provided for the same, and by strict personal examination see that no injury or waste is suffered.

It shall be the duty of the male teachers to see the boys to their beds, to close and secure the doors of their dormitories, to see that they rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, and make their beds in a proper manner, and attend to their washings, before assembling in the chapel in the morning; and when they come from their work to assemble in the school-rooms.

In conjunction with the overseers of the work-shops, and by a just and equal division of these duties, to be approved by the Superintendent, the Teachers shall have charge of the boys' recreations, take charge of them at their meals, and have charge of them during the night.

The Teachers shall assist in the Sabbath School and in vocal music, and the principal Teacher shall act as librarian to the boys.

OVERSEERS OF THE WORKSHOPS.

SEC. 10. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools, apparatus, stock, and materials, furnished or used in the shops, and see that the same are carefully preserved, worked with prudence and economy, and properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of

boys and time employed each day, of the work done, and of all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleanliness, warming, and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops. They shall have charge of the boys during work hours, in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard or such other place as may be appointed by the Superintendent, at the ringing of the bell at the close of work. They shall see that the boys are furnished with shoes properly fitted.

In conjunction with the Teachers, they shall have the oversight of the boys' recreations, take charge of them during their meals, and after they retire at night. They shall also assist the Teachers, if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath, and in the Sabbath School.

WATCHMEN.

SEC. 11. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more Watchman for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The Watchmen on duty shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings, for the purpose of using due vigilance of all occurrences, to prevent escapes, and to discover and prevent danger from fire. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damage by fire, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times, as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

THE FARMER.

SEC. 12. The Farmer shall have charge of all the farming operations and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order, and economical use of everything connected therewith. He shall carry forward all designated improvements, shall have charge of all the help, and the boys employed

on the farm, and shall be responsible for the labor and conduct of the same during the hours of work. Every evening he shall inform the Superintendent of what work he intends shall be done by the boys on the following day, and the place or places where they are to be employed, that in assigning boys to the work, proper regard may be had to their age, character, qualifications, and exposure, and that such assignments may be made as will most effectually guard against escapes, and secure the best advantage from their labor. He shall have charge of the boys while thus employed, shall receive and return them punctually as required by the Superintendent, and see that the rules of the Institution respecting their discipline are strictly observed while they are under his care.

He shall cause all supplies, and whatever else may be required for the institution, to be drawn by the teams of the farm, and shall perform any other labor or services with men, boys, or teams, at the request of the Superintendent, when not inconsistent with his duties upon the farm. He shall keep an accurate account of the labor performed, and of every kind of produce raised or furnished on the farm. He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith. In no case shall he be absent from the premises without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.

THE LIBRARY.

SEC. 13. It is necessary that a Library of well-selected books and maps, and of Sunday-School books, should be kept at the State Reform School, for the use and improvement of the delinquents, and it is thought proper to solicit donations for the supply and increase of such Library.

The Superintendent, the Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, shall be a standing Committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways, and means to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall

report to the Board of Trustees, at the quarterly meetings, the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all donations received for this object. •

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SEC. 14. The distribution of time for each working day shall be from six to eight hours for labor, four hours for school, not less than nine hours for sleep, and five hours to devotional exercises, incidental duties, and recitations.

The time of rising in the morning shall be at five o'clock, from the first of March to the first of November, and at six o'clock during the other four months.

The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock, from the first of November until the first of March, and at eight and a half o'clock the remainder of the year.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise at the ringing of the morning bell.

No lights shall be used in any of the outbuildings, the cellars, workshops, dormitories, or laundry, without being enclosed in glass or in a lantern.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drink shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the Physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor, nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed to the delinquents, in any form.

No person regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his duties, without permission from the Superintendent or the Executive Committee.

All persons employed at the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their respective duties, which are enjoined in these by-laws, or required by the Superintendent.

Each officer should feel it incumbent on him to see that all the rules and regulations are strictly observed, and should promptly report any failures therein. As the great object is *reform*, the intercourse of *all* with boys should be so con-

ducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the Institution.

SEC. 15. Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; and that person shall be held responsible for the same keeping until returned into the house or yard, or intrusted to the care of another person duly authorized.

No officer shall permit any boy to examine his keys, or to pass out of the yard, without permission from the Superintendent.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent.

The teachers or overseers having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, or mark or deface the buildings, fixtures, or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a school for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation, which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore, *all* must be expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of these rules and regulations, by holding themselves ready at all times for any emergency, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness, and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT.

SEC. 16. If any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of the Superintendent, or other officer having charge over him, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the labor or duty assigned to him, or shall strike or resist an

officer, or shall willfully or by gross negligence or carelessness injure any property of the Institution, or shall strike or otherwise abuse a fellow-delinquent, or shall be guilty of using indecent or profane language, or shall attempt to escape, or shall knowingly be guilty of any violation of the rules of the Institution or of good order, *he shall be punished*, either by the officer having charge at the time the offense was committed, or by the Superintendent, or under his direction.

In cases of a combination among the delinquents to resist the authority of the officers, and in flagitious cases of willful offences punishment shall be promptly administered. In other cases great forbearance and caution should be observed, but *some* punishment should follow the commission of every offence of a serious character.

With regard to minor offences and indiscretions, gentle admonition and reproof should be adopted.

In all cases, care should be taken to impress the delinquents with the conviction that the object in administering punishment is to subdue their vicious passions, and to promote their welfare individually, and to secure the good of the Institution, and at the same time to convince them beyond a doubt that discipline and good order will be maintained at all hazards.

For the first offence the punishment should be as light as the end to be obtained by it will allow. In cases of repetition of the offence, or oft repeated transgression, the punishment should be increased in severity.

Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporeal infliction by the Superintendent or under his direction.

These by-laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended, or repealed at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

The Twenty-first Annual Report shows the whole number connected with the school since its opening, March 1st, 1854, to have been 1,952

Number in school March 31st, 1872, 314

Number received during the year ending March 31st, 1873.

From Hartford County, 40

New Haven, 42

New London, 15

Fairfield, 20

Litchfield, 1

Middlesex, 8

Tolland, 5

Windham, 4

Boarders, 6

Returned, 6

147

Total number during the year, 461

Discharged in various ways, 160

Remaining in the Institution, April 1st, 1873, 301

Nineteen hundred and fifty-two boys have been entered upon the roll of this school, and over sixteen hundred of this number have gone out. Some to their long home, some to their parents or friends. Many have homes of their own,

others are sailors or soldiers, some occupy places of honor and distinction, others are in the common walks of life. But by far the largest share of those who have gone out have been educated and fitted for useful lives here, and are making good citizens here or elsewhere, while some have failed. This is not a peculiarity of our boys, we wish it were. But there are wrecks, miserable wrecks all along the voyage of life. We strive for success in all cases. We wish we might attain it, but it is beyond our reach.

There is, however, no failure that discourages us; on the contrary the successes are so numerous and the failures so few that we are encouraged more and more every year to labor on more zealously hoping that the experiences of each year carefully studied shall bring us greater successes in the future. To eradicate sin from the world is beyond our power. To eradicate it from the heart is impossible until the heart is inspired with a longing for the divine nature. This is individual work to be assisted and encouraged by good influences from without.

In our way we try to do this here. We try to educate the soul up to a higher plane, a nobler life. To do this we try to educate the body in the right direction, to surround it with proper influences, to feed the body and the mind with good substantial food that shall mature them both, and not with trash that shall starve either.

We give all of the boys from four to five hours of schooling each day, and religious instruction in the family, and on the Sabbath in the Sabbath School, and in the chapel. All of our boys, like all others of their condition in life, must get their living by labor. We believe that to do this successfully they should all be educated in the direction of labor, either mechanical or otherwise.

The boys under proper instruction do the farm work, the kitchen work, make the bread and do all the cooking, cleaning, washing, &c., make all of their own clothing, all of the bedding, and all those who are not otherwise engaged work in the chair shop, putting cane into chair seats.

We do not call any of this learning a trade, but it is being

educated to labor, learning skill in the use of their hands, and getting industrious habits. We do not encourage any of our boys in following the business of cane seating after they go from here, as it is the work of boys and not men. But no mechanical skill is lost, whether it is the trained eye or the apt hand.

The following tables show the sources from whence the boys are received, age of commitment, for what offence committed, length of sentence, how discharged, attainments in school, the result of labor on the farm and in the shop, and various details of interest.

TABLE I.
SHOWING WHENCE RECEIVED.

Hartford County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bristol, - - - - -	0	10	10
Berlin, - - - - -	0	7	7
Canton, - - - - -	0	4	4
Enfield, - - - - -	4	34	38
East Hartford, - - - - -	1	1	2
East Windsor, - - - - -	0	6	6
Farmington, - - - - -	0	15	15
Granby, - - - - -	0	3	3
Glastonbury, - - - - -	0	4	4
Hartford, - - - - -	28	243	271
Manchester, - - - - -	0	11	11
New Britain, - - - - -	6	56	62
Rocky Hill, - - - - -	0	8	8
Simsbury, - - - - -	0	4	4
Southington, - - - - -	1	6	7
Suffield, - - - - -	0	4	4
Windsor Locks, - - - - -	0	15	15
Wethersfield, - - - - -	0	2	2
West Hartford, - - - - -	0	2	2
Windsor, - - - - -	0	6	6

New Haven County.

Cheshire, - - - - -	0	5	5
Bethany, - - - - -	0	1	1
Derby, - - - - -	4	31	35
East Haven, - - - - -	1	12	13
Guilford, - - - - -	1	2	3
Hamden, - - - - -	0	6	6
Branford, - - - - -	1	5	6
Milford, - - - - -	0	11	11
Meriden, - - - - -	8	59	67
Madison, - - - - -	0	5	5
New Haven, - - - - -	26	300	326
Naugatuck, - - - - -	0	3	3
North Branford, - - - - -	0	2	2
Orange, - - - - -	0	4	4

TOWN.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Oxford, - - - -	0	1	1
Seymour, - - - -	0	5	5
Southbury, - - - -	0	2	2
Waterbury, - - - -	1	57	58
Wallingford, - - - -	0	12	12
Wolcott, - - - -	0	2	2

New London County.

Bozrah, - - - -	0	1	1
Colchester, - - - -	1	9	10
East Lyme, - - - -	0	1	1
Franklin, - - - -	0	3	3
Griswold, - - - -	0	4	4
Groton, - - - -	0	10	10
Lyme, - - - -	2	6	8
Lebanon, - - - -	0	1	1
Montville, - - - -	0	2	2
Norwich, - - - -	7	68	75
New London, - - - -	5	48	53
Preston, - - - -	0	1	1
Stonington, - - - -	0	12	12
Waterford, - - - -	0	3	3

Fairfield County.

Bethel, - - - -	0	7	7
Bridgeport, - - - -	8	127	135
Brookfield, - - - -	0	3	3
Danbury, - - - -	5	47	52
Darien, - - - -	0	6	6
Easton, - - - -	0	1	1
Fairfield, - - - -	0	19	19
Greenwich, - - - -	0	9	9
Huntington, - - - -	0	2	2
Newtown, - - - -	0	12	12
Norwalk, - - - -	5	53	58
New Canaan, - - - -	0	1	1
New Fairfield, - - - -	0	2	2
Reading, - - - -	0	1	1
Ridgefield, - - - -	0	1	1
Stratford, - - - -	0	5	5
Stamford, - - - -	1	23	42

TOWN.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Westport, - - -	1	5	6
Wilton, - - - -	0	1	1

Litchfield County.

Bethlehem, - - -	0	3	3
Cornwall, - - -	0	1	1
Canaan, - - - -	0	3	3
Harwinton, - - -	0	4	4
Kent, - - - - -	0	3	3
Litchfield, - - -	1	4	5
Morris, - - - - -	0	2	2
New Hartford, - - -	0	1	1
New Milford, - - -	0	6	6
Norfolk, - - - -	0	1	1
Plymouth, - - - -	0	19	19
Sharon, - - - - -	0	5	5
Salisbury, - - - -	0	2	2
Torrington, - - - -	0	2	2
Washington, - - - -	0	3	3
Watertown, - - - -	0	1	1
Winchester, - - - -	0	3	3
Woodbury, - - - -	0	11	11

Middlesex County.

Clinton, - - - -	0	1	1
Cromwell, - - - -	1	3	4
Chatham, - - - -	1	1	2
Chester, - - - - -	0	3	3
Durham, - - - - -	0	1	1
Deep River, - - - -	0	2	2
Essex, - - - - -	0	2	2
East Haddam, - - - -	0	3	3
Killingworth, - - - -	0	1	1
Haddam, - - - - -	0	2	2
Middletown, - - - -	5	52	57
Portland, - - - - -	0	5	5
Saybrook, - - - - -	1	3	4

Tolland County.

Bolton, - - - - -	0	2	6 ⁷
Coventry, - - - - -	0	7	

TOWN.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Ellington, - - -	0	1	1
Hebron, - - -	0	3	3
Mansfield, - - -	0	2	2
Somers, - - -	1	6	7
Stafford, - - -	0	2	2
Tolland, - - -	0	5	5
Vernon, - - -	4	22	26
Willington, - - -	0	1	1

Windham County.

Ashford, - - -	0	2	2
Brooklyn, - - -	0	4	4
Canterbury, - - -	0	2	2
Chaplin, - - -	0	1	1
Killingly, - - -	0	11	11
Plainfield, - - -	0	4	4
Pomfret, - - -	0	1	1
Putnam, - - -	2	3	5
Sterling, - - -	0	1	1
Sprague, - - -	0	2	2
Thompson, - - -	1	6	7
Windham, - - -	1	21	22
Voluntown, - - -	0	2	2
Woodstock, - - -	0	9	9
Boarders, - - -	6	78	84
Total, - - -	141	1811	1952

TABLE 2.

SHOWING THE AGE OF THE BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Seven, - - -	0	10	10
Eight, - - -	3	20	23
Nine, - - -	3	51	54
Ten, - - -	8	241	249
Eleven, - - -	14	247	261
Twelve, - - -	29	281	310
Thirteen, - - -	27	283	310
Fourteen, - - -	23	300	323

AGE.			[PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Fifteen,	-	-	- 29	373	402
Sixteen,	-	-	- 5	5	10
Total,	-	-	- 141	1811	1952

TABLE 3.

SHOWING PARENTAGE AND NATIVITY.

			PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Ireland,	-	-	6	91	97
“ France,	-	-	0	3	3
“ Scotland,	-	-	1	9	10
“ England,	-	-	5	42	47
“ China,	-	-	0	1	1
“ Germany,	-	-	2	10	12
Born on Gulf of Mexico,	-	-	1	0	1
“ Atlantic Ocean,	-	-	1	1	2
Born in West Indies,	-	-	0	2	2
“ New Brunswick,	-	-	0	1	1
“ Nova Scotia,	-	-	0	1	1
“ Canada,	-	-	2	13	15
“ Italy,	-	-	0	1	1
Total Foreigners,	-	-	18	175	193

			[PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL
Born in Maine,	-	-	0	1	1
“ New Hampshire,	-	-	1	2	3
“ Vermont,	-	-	1	6	7
“ Massachusetts,	-	-	8	82	90
“ Rhode Island,	-	-	5	17	22
“ Connecticut,	-	-	87	1318	1405
“ New York,	-	-	15	147	162
“ New Jersey,	-	-	0	8	8
“ Pennsylvania,	-	-	3	16	19
“ Maryland,	-	-	1	6	7
“ District of Columbia,	-	-	0	4	4
“ West Virginia,	-	-	0	1	1
“ North Carolina,	-	-	1	6	7
“ South Carolina,	-	-	0	2	2
“ Georgia,	-	-	0	1	1

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Florida, - - -	0	3	3
“ Louisiana, - - -	0	1	1
“ Ohio, - - -	0	4	4
“ Tennessee, - - -	1	0	1
“ Indiana, - - -	0	5	5
“ Illinois, - - -	0	3	3
“ Wisconsin, - - -	0	2	2
“ Iowa, - - -	0	1	1
<hr/>			
Total born in United States, 123		1636	1859
<hr/>			
Grand Total, - - -	141	1811	1952

Of those born in the United States, 760 are of Irish parentage, 12 of Scotch, 58 of German, 28 of French, 3 of Jewish, 28 of English. Of the whole number, 157 are colored.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENCES COMMITTED.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft, - - - -	52	1202	1254
Burglary, - - - -	8	78	86
Vagrancy, - - - -	4	78	82
Truancy, - - - -	47	85	132
Stubbornness, - - - -	0	50	50
Obtaining goods on false pretences, - - - -	2	10	12
Arson, - - - -	0	18	18
Cruelty to animals, - - - -	0	4	4
Sabbath breaking, - - - -	0	1	1
Malicious mischief, - - - -	5	23	28
Assault, - - - -	7	71	78
Assault and battery, - - - -	1	28	29
Breach of the peace, - - - -	2	25	27
Horse stealing, - - - -	0	9	9
Disorderly conduct, - - - -	0	9	9
Robbery, - - - -	2	2	4
Trespass, - - - -	0	11	11
Forgery, - - - -	0	3	3
Driving horses without permission, - - - -	2	7	9

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Getting on cars, - - -	0	2	2
Profane cursing and swearing,	0	2	2
Abusive language, - -	1	0	1
Common drunkard, -	1	5	6
Fornication, - - -	0	1	1
Breaking windows, -	0	2	2
Attempt to kill, - - -	0	1	1
Attempt to commit rape,	0	2	2
Rape, - - - -	0	2	2
Disobedience, - - -	1	1	2
Receiving stolen goods, -	0	1	1
Boarders—no offence speci-			
fied, - - - -	6	78	84
Total, - - - -	141	1811	1952

TABLE 5.

SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Hartford, Superior Court,	0	33	33
New Haven, “	4	58	62
Fairfield, “	1	47	48
Litchfield, “	0	16	16
Middlesex, “	0	8	8
Tolland, “	0	10	10
New London, “	0	13	13
Windham, “	0	3	3
Hartford, Police Court,	28	218	246
New London, “	5	46	51
Norwich, “	7	67	74
Waterbury, “	1	50	51
New Britain, “	6	56	62
Bridgeport, “	8	117	125
Meriden, “	8	59	67
New Haven City Court,	26	260	286
Justices' Courts, various towns,	41	662	703
Boarders, - - - -	6	78	84
Total, - - - -	141	1811	1952

TABLE 6.

SHOWING LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
During minority, - - -	7	312	319
Till reformed, - - -	0	1	1
Till sixteen years old, - - -	3	0	3
Till eighteen years, - - -	4	8	12
For less than one year, - - -	3	51	54
For one year, - - -	16	107	123
For one year and six months, - - -	0	30	30
For two years, - - -	40	369	409
For three years, - - -	45	463	508
For four years, - - -	13	115	128
For five years, - - -	4	187	191
For six years, - - -	0	40	40
For seven years, - - -	0	24	24
For eight years, - - -	0	19	19
For nine years, - - -	0	2	2
For ten years, - - -	0	3	3
Till costs are paid, - - -	0	2	2
Boarders, - - -	6	78	84
Total, - - -	141	1811	1952

TABLE 7.

SHOWING THE WAYS BY WHICH BOYS HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Placed with farmers, - - -	27	249	276
Placed at various trades, - - -	0	28	28
Sentence expired, - - -	43	388	431
Returned to parents or friends, - - -	77	636	713
Sent to Deaf and Dumb Asy'm, - - -	0	1	1
Sent to Hospital, - - -	0	1	1
Returned to Providence			
Reform School, - - -	0	1	1
Discharged to go to sea, - - -	0	2	2
" to enlist into the			
army, - - -	0	26	26

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Discharged to Selectmen, - - -	0	1	1
" for defective mit-			
timus, - - -	0	5	5
" by order of Court, -	0	6	6
" by Legislature, - -	0	3	3
Remanded to alternative sen-			
tences, - - - -	0	20	20
Escaped, - - - -	4	62	66
Died, - - - -	2	20	22
Boarders left, - - -	7	72	79
Total, - - - -	160	1521	1681

TABLE 8.

SHOWING SOMETHING OF THE SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF
THE BOYS AT THE TIME OF COMMITMENT.

Boarders not included in this Table.

Whole number received, - - - -	-	-	1733
	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Who have lost fathers, - - -	30	474	504
Who have lost mothers, - - -	33	271	304
Who have lost both parents, -	9	136	145
Whose parents have separated, -	17	200	217
Whose fathers were intem-			
perate, - - - -	57	504	561
Whose mothers were intem-			
perate, - - - -	15	189	204
Mostly idle previous to ad-			
mission, - - - -	120	1048	1168
Were untruthful, - - -	130	1564	1694
Were profane, - - -	132	1351	1483
Were truants, - - -	118	1291	1409
Had used tobacco, - - -	27	537	564
Had been arrested once before, -	21	337	358
" twice before, -	22	125	147
" three times, -	7	45	52
" four times or			
more, - - -	5	30	35

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Regular at church and sabbath school, - - - 19		566	575
Were never connected with any sabbath school, - 21		319	340
Have never attended any school, - - - 2		27	29

TABLE 9.

SHOWING THE PRESENT ATTAINMENTS OF THE BOYS IN THEIR SCHOOL STUDIES. TIME DEVOTED TO STUDY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS PER WEEK.

Whole number in school, - - - - -	301
Can read books generally, - - - - -	150
Can read easy readings, - - - - -	119
Can scarcely read, - - - - -	32
Study Miss Swift's Philosophy, - - - - -	30
“ Geography, - - - - -	145
“ Grammar, - - - - -	20
“ Algebra, - - - - -	2
“ Mental Arithmetic, - - - - -	250
“ Written Arithmetic, - - - - -	137
Have been to Reduction, - - - - -	14
“ “ “ Compound Numbers, - - - - -	42
“ “ “ Fractions, - - - - -	15
“ “ “ Decimal Fractions, - - - - -	15
“ “ “ Profit and Loss, - - - - -	17
“ “ “ Mensuration, - - - - -	14
“ “ “ through Greenleaf's C. S. Arithmetic, - - - - -	20
Can write letters, - - - - -	165

TABLE 10.

SHOWING ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING SHOP.

Number of coats made, - - - - -	582
“ pants, - - - - -	902
“ shirts, - - - - -	1,204
“ vests, - - - - -	314
“ suspenders, pairs, - - - - -	1,112

Number of aprons,	-	-	-	-	-	68
“ handkerchiefs,	-	-	-	-	-	90
“ mittens,	-	-	-	-	-	71
“ caps,	-	-	-	-	-	50
“ towels,	-	-	-	-	-	6
“ bedticks,	-	-	-	-	-	6
“ sheets,	-	-	-	-	-	127
“ curtains,	-	-	-	-	-	14
“ pillow cases,	-	-	-	-	-	255
“ spreads,	-	-	-	-	-	4

TABLE 11.

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

54 tons of English hay,	-	-	-	-	\$1,350.00
6 “ rowen “	-	-	-	-	150.00
5 “ meadow “	-	-	-	-	100.00
3 “ millet,	-	-	-	-	60.00
2 “ oat straw,	-	-	-	-	240.00
1 “ barley,	-	-	-	-	10.00
4 “ corn fodder,	-	-	-	-	80.00
70 bushels of corn,	-	-	-	-	56.00
268 “ oats,	-	-	-	-	160.80
10 “ barley,	-	-	-	-	10.00
12 “ beans,	-	-	-	-	15.00
20 “ peas,	-	-	-	-	30.00
887 “ potatoes,	-	-	-	-	887.00
139 “ potatoes,	-	-	-	-	34.75
293 “ turnips,	-	-	-	-	115.90
57 “ carrots,	-	-	-	-	28.50
18 “ beets,	-	-	-	-	18.00
80 “ onions,	-	-	-	-	100.00
25 “ parsnips,	-	-	-	-	25.00
80 “ sweet corn,	-	-	-	-	80.00
38 “ broom corn seed,	-	-	-	-	22.80
5454 pounds of beef,	-	-	-	-	479.31
4371 “ pork,	-	-	-	-	349.68
“ veal,	-	-	-	-	48.56
378 “ broom brush,	-	-	-	-	32.13
1000 “ squashes,	-	-	-	-	25.00
9694 gallons of milk,	-	-	-	-	2,714.32
200 barrels of apples,	-	-	-	-	200.00
pop corn,	-	-	-	-	23.00

	swine, - - - - -	195.00
200	cabbages, - - - - -	15.00
	small fruits, - - - - -	300.00
	garden products, - - - - -	150.00
	labor of men, boys, and teams, - - - - -	396.00
		<hr/>
		\$8,501.75

TABLE 12.

INVENTORY OF STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1, 1873.

3	pairs of working oxen,	-	-	-	-	\$735.00
2	thorough bred short-horn cows,	-	-	-	-	250.00
3	grade " "	-	-	-	-	235.00
4	" Alderney "	-	-	-	-	325.00
5	native "	-	-	-	-	260.00
1	thorough bred short-horn heifer,	-	-	-	-	75.00
3	heifers,	-	-	-	-	150.00
3	calves,	-	-	-	-	30.00
17	swine,	-	-	-	-	320.00
						<hr/>
						\$2,380.00

INVENTORY OF FARMING TOOLS ON HAND APRIL 1, 1873.

4	ox carts, - - - - -	\$300.00
4	" sleds, - - - - -	65.00
1	clipper mower, - - - - -	100.00
1	iron roller, - - - - -	25.00
9	plows, - - - - -	65.00
4	harrows, - - - - -	50.00
1	horse rake, - - - - -	30.00
1	" fork, - - - - -	15.00
	All other farming tols, - - - - -	230.00
		<hr/>
		\$880.00

INVENTORY OF PRODUCE ON HAND APRIL 1, 1873.

20	tons English hay, - - - - -	\$560.00
3	tons meadow hay, - - - - -	60.00
1	ton millet hay, - - - - -	20.00
7	tons oat straw, - - - - -	140.00
50	bushels turnips, - - - - -	25.00
150	" potatoes, - - - - -	150.00
20	" carrots, - - - - -	10.00

20 bushels parsnips,	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
100 " oats,	-	-	-	-	-	60.00
35 " broom corn,	-	-	-	-	-	21.00
10 " pop corn,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Seed corn, -	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Beans and grass seed, -	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
						<hr/>
						\$1,091.00

FARM.

						Dr.
To stock and tools on hand April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,465.80
To produce on hand April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	-	-	1,404.00
To 2,938 days' labor of boys,	-	-	-	-	-	1,469.00
To sundries purchased for farm,	-	-	-	-	-	1,276.89
To board of 1 man 52 weeks, -	-	-	-	-	-	260.00
To labor of farmers,	-	-	-	-	-	1,900.00
						<hr/>
						\$9,775.69

						Cr.
By stock and tools on hand April 1st, 1873,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,260.00
By produce on hand April 1st, 1873,	-	-	-	-	-	1,091.00
By sales from farm, -	-	-	-	-	-	431.32
By labor of men, boys, and teams, -	-	-	-	-	-	396.00
By sundries to Institution, as follows,						
9,694 gallons of milk, -	-	-	-	-	-	2,714.32
4,371 pounds of pork, -	-	-	-	-	-	349.68
1,000 pounds of squashes, -	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
9 tons of oat straw, -	-	-	-	-	-	180.00
2 tons of hay, -	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
168 bushels oats, -	-	-	-	-	-	100.80
850 " potatoes, -	-	-	-	-	-	850.00
18 " barley, -	-	-	-	-	-	18.00
100 " turnips, -	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
75 " onions, -	-	-	-	-	-	75.00
70 " sweet corn, -	-	-	-	-	-	70.00
200 barrels of apples, -	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
378 pounds of broom brush, -	-	-	-	-	-	32.13
Other vegetables, -	-	-	-	-	-	112.00
						<hr/>
						\$10,065.25
						<hr/>
Balance in favor of farm,	-	-	-	-	-	\$289.56

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE HORSE BARN.

Two horses at \$200 each, - - - - -	\$400.00
One horse at \$300, - - - - -	300.00
One horse at \$100, - - - - -	100.00
One pair light harness, - - - - -	50.00
One pair heavy harness, - - - - -	20.00
Three single harness at \$25 each, - - - - -	75.00
One phaeton, - - - - -	125.00
One three seat wagon, - - - - -	225.00
Two light wagons, (buggies,) - - - - -	125.00
One heavy chair wagon, - - - - -	425.00
One horse-cart and harness, - - - - -	45.00
One double sleigh, - - - - -	75.00
One single sleigh, bells and robes, - - - - -	75.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,040.00

CHAIR SHOP.

To cash paid for stock, - - - - -	\$14,525.87
To seats and cane on hand, 1872, - - - - -	3,672.50
To freight on cane and seats, - - - - -	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$18,998.37
By cash for seats, - - - - -	\$28,133.30
By seats and cane on hand, - - - - -	2,564.62
	<hr/>
	\$30,697.92
	<hr/>
	18,998.37
	<hr/>
Amount for boys labor in shop, - - - - -	\$11,699.55
Number of pieces caned, - - - - -	103,905

DONATIONS.

To the proprietors and editors of the following named weeklies, we present our hearty thanks for the continued supply of fresh and instructive reading.

"Religious Herald," "Christian Secretary," "Courant," "Post," and "Times," Hartford.

"Palladium," "Journal and Courier," "Register," and "Temperance Journal," New Haven.

"Sentinel and Witness," and the "Constitution," Middletown.

"Tolland County Journal," Rockville.

"Danbury Times," "Norwalk Gazette," "Bridgeport Standard," "Iowa Republican," "Meriden Republican," "Meriden Citizen," "Meriden Morning Call."

From Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Public Documents, 6 vols.

Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg, Public Documents, 11 vols.

T. S. Gold, Esq., Agricultural Reports 19 vols.

Mrs. Mary Kenrich, two pies and loaf of cake.

Smith, Northam and Robinson, one barrel of apples for Christmas.

Nathan Fenn, one gross, A No. 1 matches.

It is impossible in a report, however extended it may be, or however minute the detail, to give an exact account of the condition of any school. It cannot be learned by an occasional examination. Its general features may be observed, its cleanliness, order, and general arrangement noted, but the inner condition and working, the *morale* of the school, can only be known by close, careful, long-continued observation.

The general result of the ordinary means of reformation can be determined by statistics and recorded facts. These we try to gather here and collect after the boys leave here. The foregoing tables in a measure show the condition of the boys when we received them, and their attainments in school at the present time. But there is a vast amount of work done here that cannot be shown by figures, and progress made that can never be known or communicated.

We here on the ground can see, and the results of our labor are on the whole most satisfactory. Of course we wish for better results, and with better material we might attain our end; but early surroundings and vicious taints crop out here, and after they leave us the temptation to evil and sin is great.

The past year has been a prosperous one pecuniarily. We have not built much that is new but our

BUILDINGS

are so extensive that they need constant repair, and we try to keep pace in our improvements with the spirit of the age, and our increased number of boys. We have greatly improved our laundry arrangements, and given the boys increased protection from the storms in the yard. Some of our roofs were defective, and these we have repaired. We are in good repair now, but we need constant care to keep so.

SCHOOLS.

I always speak of these with great satisfaction and confidence. In whatever other respect we may fail, we do not in the teaching. No school has more faithful, conscientious teachers, and the work done tells on the future of the boys. Some of our classes are not excelled in any schools of the State. We have eleven sessions per week on an average of about 2 1-2 hours per session. We teach the boys in all of the common branches, and pay particular attention to their writing, and allow all of them to write letters to their friends on certain days. On these days we send on an average 180 letters to the office, to the most of which we receive answers for the boys. All of the teachers teach in the Sabbath School, and in addition to their duties as teachers, see to the cleaning of the house, and waiting on the company. Our schools are open to visitors at all sessions. We use the text-books in common use in the common schools of the State.

LABOR.

This element enters largely as an element of success in the conduct of the school. It has been a little more than usually successful the past year. Remunerative labor in a Reform School, well conducted, is the balance wheel which controls, if properly managed, all the departments. Labor is a stimulant, an educator, is disciplinary, and reforming. It is not expected of a Reform School that it shall pay its way any more than any other school, and while labor is an incident of the school, it is also an element of success.

That school is the best that is the most successful in accomplishing the object for which it was established. Ours is to make useful, industrious, educated citizens. It is safe to say of all our boys that they must labor for a living. If then we can teach them habits of industry and make their industry pecuniarily successful, we accomplish an object for the State in two ways, by giving them good citizens and at the same time inducing them to partially support themselves while here.

We still continue the chair seating and have made the past year 103,905 pieces. We have received for the same \$28,133.-30. Less the cane the labor nets us \$11,699.41, and the labor on the farm and grounds \$1,500.00, making a total from the labor of the boys \$13,199.41. This is the greatest pecuniary success yet attained. To do this the boys have not been deprived of their school or recreation. But all of the particles of time and labor have been saved and utilized.

THE FARM

Is constantly increasing in value as a farm for agricultural purposes, and also in value by its situation in regard to the city. The twenty acres of land purchased this year is a great acquisition to the pasture that was much needed. We have had fine crops, have a fine stock of cows, oxen, hogs, &c., the aggregate of which may be found, both in amount and value, under the appropriate head, in the farm tables. We are preparing for vigorous work this summer, and hope to be prospered as in the past.

IN CONCLUSION

I would say, that the year past has been full of blessings. Our future looks promising. Our finances are in a good condition ; we need no appropriation. We have been blessed with health ; only two boys have died, and but few have been seriously ill. The winter, though cold, has been an uncommonly pleasant and quiet one to us. We have had in addition to the usual holiday recreations, frequent exhibitions in the chapel. Our Sabbath School has been held with unusual in-

terest through the year, and the monthly concert of the boys has attained such a wonderful popularity, as to crowd the chapel to overflowing the first Sabbath evening of each month. I am no less sanguine of the good this school is doing and is to do in the future, than I have been heretofore. On the contrary, I am more hopeful, and expect that the new experiences of each year will bring to us more tact and talent in our peculiar vocation, and that succeeding years will tell more largely on the future of the youth of the State for good.

In all of my labors here I am most happy to acknowledge your kind and hearty co-operation and feel that I owe a personal debt of gratitude to each one of you.

I am also under great obligations to all of my officers who have labored with zeal and fidelity, and have cheerfully seconded all my suggestions for the improvement of the boys. Looking to God for his blessing in the future as in the past,

I respectfully submit this report.

E. W. HATCH,

Superintendent and Physician.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE
THE TREASURER RESPECTFULLY PRESENTS

Dr.				
To balance on hand April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	\$839.84
To amount received from State Treasury for board of boys,	30,491.11			
“ “ “ “ “ to purchase land,	2,000.00			
“ “ “ Farm,	-	-	-	431.22
“ “ “ Chair shop,	-	-	-	28,133.30
“ “ “ Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	537.35
“ “ “ Boarders,	-	-	-	718.00

Total receipts,	-	-	-	-	\$63,150.82
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E. W. HATCH, TREASURER.

March 31st, 1873.

I have examined the above Treasurer's account, and compared the same with the vouchers, and find it to be correct.

HIRAM FOSTER, AUDITOR.

REFORM SCHOOL OF CONNECTICUT.
THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT AND IS

					Cr.
By cash paid for Provisions,	-	-	-	-	\$11,080.82
“ “ Land,	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
“ “ Water rent,	-	-	-	-	300.00
“ “ Insurance,	-	-	-	-	693.00
“ “ Farm,	-	-	-	-	1,276.89
“ “ Traveling,	-	-	-	-	166.81
“ “ Salaries,	-	-	-	-	13,220.91
“ “ Books and stationery,	-	-	-	-	532.26
“ “ Freight,	-	-	-	-	1,161.66
“ “ Clothing and bedding,	-	-	-	-	4,423.62
“ “ Shoe shop,	-	-	-	-	87.74
“ “ Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	1,616.74
“ “ Furniture,	-	-	-	-	2,927.95
“ “ Repairs,	-	-	-	-	4,706.92
“ “ Postage,	-	-	-	-	68.59
“ “ Hospital,	-	-	-	-	58.20
“ “ Stable,	-	-	-	-	1,243.61
“ “ Fuel and lights,	-	-	-	-	2,405.77
“ “ Chair shop,	-	-	-	-	14,525.87
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	-	\$62,467.36
Balance in Treasury,	-	-	-	-	683.46
					<u>\$63,150.82</u>

LAWS RELATING TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The following laws relating to commitments to the State Reform School are now in force :

When any boy under the age of 16 years shall be convicted of any offence known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, the Court or Justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be had, may, at their discretion, sentence such boys to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as is now provided by law for the same offence.

And if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed. SEC. 4th of "An Act to establish the State Reform School," passed 1855.

All commitments to the Reform School of boys, of whatever age when committed, shall be for a term not longer than during their minority, nor less than ninety days, [the ninety days limitation has been altered by subsequent statute,] unless sooner discharged by the order of the Trustees, as herein provided, and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom, by the expiration of his term of commitment, or as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

SEC. 7 of above Act.

Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any juvenile delinquent may be lawfully committed to the State Reform School, may sentence such delinquent during his minority, provided that no Justice of the Peace shall sentence any delinquent as aforesaid to said school, for a longer period than ninety days, [ninety days clause altered by subsequent statute,] unless upon the recommendation, at the time of such sentence, of a majority of the Selectmen of the town in which such conviction is had.

SEC. 1 of Act of 1854.

No person shall hereafter be sentenced or committed to the State Reform School for any of the offences specified in the 24th and 25th sections of the "Act concerning Domestic Relations," or the 23d section of the Act concerning Prisons.

SEC. 1 of Act of 1855.

No person under the age of ten years shall hereafter be committed to the State Reform School, *nor shall any person be so committed for a less period than nine months.*

SEC. 3 of the Act of 1857.

Any parent may indenture his boy, or any guardian may indenture his male ward, to the State Reform School, for such length of time as may be agreed upon by such parent or guardian and the Trustees of said State Reform School, on condition that such parent or guardian shall pay the expenses of his boy or ward, so indentured as aforesaid, while at said State Reform School.

Act of 1859, SEC. 1.

An Act to arrest and punish Truants from School, Act of 1869.

SECTION 1.

That in any city of this State, the police, and in any borough or town, the bailiff or constable thereof, are empowered to arrest any and all minors between the ages of seven and sixteen years, habitually wandering or loitering about the streets or public places of the same, or anywhere beyond the proper control of parents or guardians, during the School term, and during the hours when school is in session.

SEC. 3. In case any arrest shall be made under the provisions of this statute, such minor, if not immediately returned to school, shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court of the city or borough, sitting in chambers, or before any Justice of the Peace in any borough or town, where such arrest is made,—and if it shall appear that such minor has no lawful occupation or business, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness, vice and immorality, or is an habitual truant, such minor may be committed to any institution of correction or house of reformation in said city,

or to the State Reform School, for a term of not more than three years, or may be fined a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, for a repeated offence, after due admonition at the discretion of the court, which fine shall be in all cases to be worked out, if not paid, according to the "Act concerning Crimes and Punishments," title XII, Chapter IV, Connecticut statutes, revision of 1866.

Approved, July 9, 1869.

FORM OF INDENTURE ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School.

I hereby request that the boy named

be received as indentured according to law, to the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, at West Meriden, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz:

The price of board, education, training, and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of Three Dollars per week, payable quarter-yearly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in said Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment, and restraint, as all other inmates of said School.

[Signed,]

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Annual Quarterly, and Semi-Annual Meetings of the Board of Trustees, are holden as follows:

Annual Meeting, second Wednesday in July.

Quarterly " " " " " October.

Semi-Annual Meeting, second Wednesday in January.

Quarterly " " " " " April.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed at the January meeting of the Board, 1860, and is considered one of the Standing rules of the Board.

Resolved, That we visit the Institution in succession, each month in which the regular meetings of the Board do not occur.

The following is the order of counties :

February—*Middlesex County.*

March—*Tolland County.*

May—*Litchfield County.*

June—*New London County.*

August—*Hartford County.*

September—*New Haven County.*

November—*Fairfield County.*

December—*Windham County.*

Names, Residences, Commissions, and Retirements of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Retirement.
1851.	Gideon Welles,	Hartford,	1853.
1851.	Philemon Hoadley,	New Haven,	1857.
1851.	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport,	1853.
1851.	A. N. Baldwin,	New Milford,	1855.
1851.	Philo M. Judson,	Norwich,	Declined.
1851.	Erastus Lester,	Plainfield,	1854.
1851.	Henry D. Smith,	Middletown,	1853.
1851.	John H. Brockway,	Ellington,	1852.
1853.	Philip Ripley,	Hartford,	Died in office, '63.
1853.	David Patchen,	Weston,	1854.
1853.	John P. Gulliver,	Norwich,	1854.
1853.	John S. Yeomans,	Columbia,	1856.
1853.	James Phelps,	Essex,	1855.
1854.	Fred. S. Wildman,	Danbury,	1858.
1854.	Moses Pierce,	Norwich,	1856.
1854.	John Gallup, 2d,	Brooklyn,	1858.
1855.	Sylvester Spencer,	Litchfield,	Resigned, 1858.
1855.	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown,	Declined.
1856.	Moses Culver,	Middletown,	1858.
1856.	Thomas Clark,	Coventry,	1860.
1856.	Wm. P. Benjamin,	New London,	Still in office.
1857.	Wm. S. Charnley,	New Haven,	Declined.
1858.	E. W. Hatch,	Meriden,	Resigned, 1859.
1858.	Horace Gaylord,	Ashford,	1862.
1858.	David P. Nichols,	Danbury,	Still in office.
1858.	Thomas A. Miller,	Torrington,	1859.
1858.	Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown,	Still in office.
1859.	Hiram Foster,	Meriden,	" "
1859.	Daniel G. Platt,	Washington,	Died in office, '71.
1860.	Henry McCrea,	Ellington,	Still in office.
1862.	Roswell Brown,	Hartford,	" "
1862.	William Swift,	Windham,	1866.
1863.	Henry G. Hubbard,	Middletown,	Declined.
1866.	Jas. B. Whitcomb,	Brooklyn,	Still in office.
1871.	George Langdon,	Plymouth,	" - "

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1853.	Philemon Hoadley,	1855.
1854.	Saxton B. Little, Asst. Supt.	Still in office.
1855.	Roswell Hawley, M. D.	1859.
1859.	Edward W. Hatch, M. D.	

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

E. W. HATCH, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER, AND PHYSICIAN.

TEACHERS.

SAXTON B. LITTLE,
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

MR. I. B. HOLT, MR. W. H. FRANKLIN, MISS S. A.
HUGGINS, MISS C. O. PORTER, MISS ALICE ROBBINS.

MATRON.

MRS. H. S. RICE.

FARM.

L. P. CHAMBERLAIN, FARMER.
BELA ANDREWS, ASSISTANT FARMER.
E. W. LARRABEE, GARDENER.
GEORGE LARRABEE, GARDENER.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

JAMES H. EASTMAN, CHAIR SHOP.
A. P. FITCH, “ “
H. S. RICE, TAILOR SHOP.
J. B. PORTER, SHOE SHOP AND BOYS' KITCHEN.

WATCHMAN.

B. COTNEY.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Post-office address, West Meriden, Conn. Is located in the city of Meriden, one-half mile north from the Meriden Depot. Meriden is on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, half way between New Haven and Hartford, and eighteen miles from either place. All trains stop here.

The Reform school building is 300 feet long. It consists of a centre four stories high, and two wings, three stories above the basement.

A rear wing 80 feet long and three stories high is used for work shops. The chapel is in the fourth story of the centre building.

The farm contains 175 acres. It produces sixty tons of hay, and winters thirty head of cattle and four horses.

The whole cost of farm and building has been about \$115,000.

The first boys were received March 1st, 1854.

The whole number to date 1,952.

Boys between the ages of 10 and 16 may be sent for crime by the several courts of the State, for not less than nine months and during minority.

Boarders are received by indenture from parent or guardian, for a period of six months, not less, but longer, and advance pay for three months is required at three dollars per week.

The inmates are required to labor at some domestic, farming, and mechanical employment six and one-half hours per day, and attend school four and one-half hours.

Much attention is paid to the moral training of the boys.

THIRD REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT

Industrial School for Girls,

TOGETHER WITH THE
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS.



Presented April 1st, 1873.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1873.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

H. D. SMITH, Plantsville.

SECRETARY.

THOMAS K. FESSENDEN, Farmington.

TREASURER.

JNO. N. CAMP, Middletown.

DIRECTORS, EX-OFFICIO.

CHAS. R. INGERSOLL, New Haven.

GEORGE D. SILL, Hartford.

MARVIN H. SANGER, Canterbury.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.

T. M. ALLYN, Hartford.

GEO. BEACH, Hartford.

E. W. HATCH, Meriden.

H. D. SMITH, Plantsville.

THOS. K. FESSENDEN, Farmington.

JAMES E. ENGLISH, New Haven.

CHARLES FABRIQUE, New Haven.

SAMUEL C. HUBBARD, Middletown.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Middletown.

SUPERINTENDENT.

REV. JAMES H. BRADFORD.

PRATT HOME.

<i>Matron,</i>	MRS. EMILIE E. PLUMB.
<i>Assistant Matron and Teacher,</i>	MISS ANNIE S. CARTER.
<i>Housekeeper,</i>	MRS. M. E. TAYLOR.

STREET HOME.

<i>Matron,</i>	MRS. R. M. PINCKNEY.
<i>Assistant Matron and Teacher,</i>	MRS. M. J. HAMILTON.
<i>Housekeeper,</i>	MISS ANNIE DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Middletown.
E. W. HATCH, Meriden.
THOMAS K. FESSENDEN, Farmington.

VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES FOR THE YEAR 1871.

July and August.	{ MRS. SAMUEL RUSSELL, Middletown. MRS. WILLIAM W. BOARDMAN, New Haven.
Sept. and Oct.	{ MRS. SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, Middletown. MRS. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford.
Nov. and Dec.	{ MRS. BENJ. DOUGLAS, Middletown. MISS ESTHER PRATT, Hartford.
Jan. and February.	{ MRS. S. C. HUBBARD, Middletown. MRS. MARSHALL JEWELL, Hartford.
March and April.	{ MISS MARGARET HUBBARD, Middletown. MISS E. W. DAVENPORT, New Haven.
May and June.	{ MISS EMILY TRACY, Middletown. MISS SARAH PORTER, Farmington.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Connecticut,
and to the Patrons and Friends of the Connecticut Industrial
School for Girls, the Board of Directors respectfully
present their*

THIRD REPORT.

The past year of the School has been one of continued prosperity. The report of the Superintendent shows that the Institution is now thoroughly equipped for its work, and has a full and well organized corps of officers; that 123 inmates have been under its care, and the School been more than full; that the average of committals has been 3½ a month; and that the girls have enjoyed the best of domestic, industrial, mental, and religious influences, not simply occasionally, but without cessation throughout the year. The results have continued to be of the most satisfactory character. There have been no cases of serious sickness or death, and scarcely any illness whatever, and this, too, in the case of children who came to the school with numerous inherited and other tendencies to disease. There has been good progress made by the girls in the day school, there being no truancy or failure of attendance allowed, and none but approved teachers employed. Some of the girls have become proficient in the domestic department, as is attested by the reports of those who have been placed at service in families. The moral influences of the School have produced their legitimate fruit. We do not suppose that a few months residence at this School has wrought moral miracles. Girls born and bred in the midst of ignorance and vice, and accustomed from their earliest childhood to lie and profane the name of God, and utterly to dis-

regard the restraints of morality and decency, are not in a day, nor a year taught to read and write, or to understand the proprieties of life, or their duties to God and to society. Evil social influences can not be entirely exterminated from the School any more than they can be from the better class of homes in our villages and cities. But the very best and most powerful social and religious influences continually pervade all departments of the School. They are wielded by those who delight in their use, and make it their life work to exert them daily and hourly, and in every form which ingenuity, and love, and a sense of responsibility to God and their employers will suggest. How can it be otherwise than that marvellous and most encouraging transformations take place in the character and conduct of the girls?

We have seen in many cases the froward and obstinate become quiet and docile; those who have been previously intractable and unmanageable, have been subdued, and become grateful, kind and obedient. The grossly wicked and immoral have been taught to observe the proprieties of life, and to feel and acknowledge their accountability to God and to society. In not a few cases have girls who had already entered on a vicious life, and been regarded by themselves as well as others as destined irrevocably to a life-long course of sin and shame, been led to feel that there were even for them possibilities of purity, and womanly loveliness and usefulness.

When such hopes have been implanted a new world has opened to them, and high and noble purposes have been formed and kept. A visible and wonderful change has been witnessed in their feelings and aspirations and conduct. A pure life, as we hope has begun, and one which will lead to holiness and happiness.

The last Legislature, after a careful examination of the School, and of its relations and value to the State, and of its prospects and wants, unanimously appropriated for its use the sum of \$15,000. This amount has been devoted to the purposes for which it was granted, viz. cancelling the debt of the School; procuring suitable heating apparatus; the purchase of stock for the industrial department, and to meet

other pressing wants. In consequence of this generous care, a heavy burden has been removed, and we are able to report the School in good running order and nearly out of debt. Financially we are suffering no serious embarrassment. At the same time the most rigid economy alone can prevent a yearly deficiency in our accounts. With 80 inmates, after deducting the salaries of the officers and employees of the School, there remains only \$100 per capita to defray the entire cost of clothing and supporting each girl, and also for providing food for the teachers' table, and to meet any extraordinary expenses of the School. Should the number of girls increase the proportionate cost of their support will be reduced. But in case of extraordinary expenses for repairs or an increase of stock or material, the dependence of the School must be upon the liberality of its friends and additional aid from the State Treasury. We beg attention to this necessity that this noble and useful institution may not suffer for the want of such aid. Is there another more needed, or more deserving of confidence and support?

We invite the attention of the friends of the neglected girls for whom this School is designed, to the importance of their personal services in securing the sending of such girls to the School. The law provides "that the parents or guardians of the girls, or the selectmen or grand jurors of a town, or *any two respectable inhabitants of the town where such girls are found,*" may take the steps necessary for their committal to the care of the School. Practically it is found that civil and criminal officers will take notice only of flagrant offenders, and of cases pressed upon their attention by responsible complaints. Hence in a multitude of instances the deserted and outcast, little vagrants, beggars and thieves, and the children of drunkards and criminals, are left to run at large for years, or until they are guilty of some flagrant crime which renders their longer neglect impossible.

In such cases city missionaries, sabbath school, or other school committees, or *any two benevolent individuals* can save these poor girls by personally interesting themselves in their behalf. What kinder act can such persons perform, or what

greater good can they do than by taking upon themselves the trouble and responsibility, and if need be, the odium of entering a suitable complaint to a Judge of Probate, or to some Justice of the Peace. In this way a poor girl, before whom, if such action is not taken, there is apparently nothing else than a life of crime, and shame, and woe, may be placed under the guardianship and instruction of this School, and thus be made a virtuous and valuable member of society.

We respectfully petition the Legislature to amend that part of the act of Incorporation of this School which requires that the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State shall be "*ex-officio* principal members of the corporation." This provision, designed to guard the interests of the State, is manifestly unnecessary, inasmuch as the Governor is their proper and sufficient guardian, and is still officially a Director. Practically these officers have felt but little responsibility in regard to the School, and have seldom been present, or expressed any interest in the meetings of the Directors. The present requirement renders it difficult to secure a quorum of the Board, and is a source of much embarrassment. We desire to elect instead of these two official and uninterested directors, two residents in the immediate vicinity of the School, whose personal and local interest in its affairs will fit them to be members of the Executive Committee of the Directors.

We also petition that the act of incorporation may be so amended as to make the age of the girls who may be placed under the care of the School "between 8 and 17 years." The reasons for this change are,

1st. That two-sevenths of the proper subjects of the School are cut off from its benefits by the present limitation, and this too, at the most critical period in their lives. On this account the officers of the police courts have complained of the School, saying that it closed its doors against the majority of those brought before them, and for whose care the School was originally designed.

2d. The experience of the School thus far shows that its discipline is as valuable and as successful in the case of the

girls between 15 and 17 as in the case of the younger. They can more easily be shown the evils and consequences of a vicious life. In not a few cases their sad experience has taught them that the way of transgressors is hard, and must even lead to inevitable destruction. Sometimes they become earnest helpers in the work of saving the younger girls.

3d. Their labor can be made of much value to the School.

4th. In case a girl is found incorrigible and her continuance prejudicial to the best interests of the School, the statute provides that she can be remanded to the court who sent her to the School, or be placed in any other suitable institution.

We trust, therefore, that your honorable body will think proper to make the changes specified.

In conclusion we invite the visits and the thorough inspection of the Legislature, and of all who are in any way interested in the neglected, and in the welfare of society. We are aware that the School is yet in its infancy, and that with its present accommodations it reaches comparatively a small part of the class for whose welfare it was created. But we are convinced that the principles on which it has been founded and conducted are in the main correct, and we confidently expect that by far the largest portion of all its inmates will here be fitted for lives of respectability and usefulness. We especially commend it to the regard and charitable consideration of Christian and benevolent women of the state. Shall the hundreds of friendless and homeless girls around them have no place in their thoughts and charities? Can there be a stronger appeal to those to whom God has given pleasant homes, and dear children, and abundant means, and the heart to relieve the distressed and rescue the perishing, than that of these children of poverty, and crime, and sorrow? Let not their cries be unheard or turned coldly away? Will not the women of Connecticut send to this School yearly some token of their bounty? Will not some pay for the annual support of a girl, and others give smaller sums? Is there no one ready even now to build a third

Home, which shall bear her own name or that of some departed friend ? Will not those who have money which they desire to dispose of by will, leave to the School a legacy which will evince alike their pity for the poor, and their profound interest in an institution which is destined to accomplish an incalculable amount of good.

By order of the Directors,

THOS. K. FESSENDEN, *Sec'y.*

MIDDLETOWN, April 1, 1873.

CONN. IND. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

In account with J. H. BRADFORD, Supt.

1873.

Dr.

April 2	By cash on hand,	-	-	-	\$302.27
April,	By Revenue,	-	-	-	50.00
May,	" "	-	-	-	124.19
June,	" "	-	-	-	116.80
July,	" "	-	-	-	18,331.03
Aug.,	" "	-	-	-	539.93
Sept.,	" "	-	-	-	286.02
Oct.,	" "	-	-	-	3,571.55
Nov.,	" "	-	-	-	661.10
Dec.,	" "	-	-	-	386.39

1873.

Jan.,	" "	-	-	-	3,927.59
Feb.,	" "	-	-	-	820.11
March,	" "	-	-	-	4,041.14
	By Bills Payable,	-	-	-	911.93

\$34,060.05*Dr.*

	To Vouchers,	-	-	-	33,578.37
Apl. 1,	" Cash on hand,	-	-	-	481.68

\$34,060.05

Examined and found correct,

SAMUEL RUSSELL,

*Ex. Committee.**Detailed Statement of Revenue.*

To Appropriation from State,	-	-	-	\$15,000.00
Board, &c., of Girls,	-	-	-	12,321.42
Rev. T. K. Fessenden, Collections,	-	-	-	290.00
Sales, Farm produce,	-	-	-	192.36
J. N. Camp, Treas.,	-	-	-	100.00
School Fund,	-	-	-	134.00
Sales of Boxes,	-	-	-	4,748.07
Board,	-	-	-	60.00
On hand April 1, 1872,	-	-	-	302.27
Bills Payable,	-	-	-	911.93

\$34,060.05

*Appraisal of property of Connecticut Industrial School for Girls,
April 1, 1873.*

Real estate,	-	-	-	-	-	\$89,000.00
Personal property in homes,	-	-	-	-	-	4,700.00
Chapel and Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	1,075.00
Office,	-	-	-	-	-	360.72
Supt's House and Stores,	-	-	-	-	-	702.36
Barns, &c., on Farm,	-	-	-	-	-	5,864.00
Box manufactory,	-	-	-	-	-	2,387.81
						<hr/>
						\$104,089.89

Attest,

J. H. BRADFORD,
Superintendent.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY.

Cr.

By Sales of Boxes,	-	-	-	-	5,000.25
Valuation 1st April, 1873, as appraised,					2,387.81
					<hr/>
					\$7,388.06

Dr.

To Appraisal 1st April, 1872,	-	-	-	975.44
To Vouchers,	-	-	-	4,732.59
Balance,	-	-	-	1,680.03
				<hr/>
				\$7,388.06

Attest,

J. H. BRADFORD,
Superintendent.

DONATIONS TO CONN. IND. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Middletown,—Mrs. Benj. Douglas, 104 yards calico ; 1 dozen white Hose.

Middletown and vicinity, Bible Society, 7 bibles.

Miss Johnson, one muff, one cloak, one parasol.

Miss Monsell,—one dress.

Mrs. Asa Hubbard, through Mrs. S. C. Hubbard, \$5 for Christmas.

Hon. S. C. Hubbard,—a full supply of turkeys for Christmas dinner.

Hon. Alfred Hubbard,—one farm mill.

Miss Woodward,—twenty vols. bound books ; one lot pamphlets.

J. H. Bunce,—seven doz needle books, containing five papers needles each, for Christmas.

J. N. Tarlton,—lot nuts, raisins and candies, for Christmas.

Mrs. Huntington, and others,—seven dozen boxes of candy for Christmas.

Mrs. S. C. Hubbard,—three bundles clothing.

Cash and Donations.

Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford,	-	\$124.19
Miss Stone,—lot magazines and papers.		
Miss M. J. Berrian, Stamford, Conn.,	- - -	50.00
Mrs. Betsey Elton, Waterbury, Conn.,	- - -	50.00
Mrs. M. L. Skinner, New Haven, additional	- - -	100.00
Robert Bassett, Birmingham,	- - -	50.00
Mr. R. W. Carter, Waterbury, additional,	- - -	5.00
Sabbath School Class of Mrs. G. L. Hovey, Hartford,		6.00
Mrs. Lucy K. Boardman, New Haven,	- - -	50.00
Oliver Bulkley, Southport,	- - -	50.00
Colchester Sabbath School,	- - -	8.50

MIDDLETOWN, CT., April 1, 1873.

To the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

GENTLEMEN:—We acknowledge with gratitude the overruling Providence which has again this third year kept us in health and suffered no death or calamity to visit us. We began the year with 75 girls and we have 75 to-day, although 34 have come and gone, 29 new girls and five who had been here before, two of those returned only for a few days until a new place could be found for them. Ten towns have been represented by new girls, and the whole number up to the present time is 123. The year has been one of great activity which we find essential to the proper providing for directing and controlling such a family as this. Twice we have taken the entire school to a neighboring town for the purpose of furnishing music for a country gathering, and the girls have for the most part conducted properly, and have been well received by those who heard them. In both instances we were transported free of charge, and here acknowledge our obligations to the people of Middlefield and Portland for the very generous collation furnished us.

The beginning we made last year in paper box manufacturing satisfied us of its success as a trade and employment for our girls, so we made arrangements to enter upon it more largely. Your application to the Legislature for \$15,000 last season was granted, and the sum just enabled us to pay off our debt and put in steam heating apparatus, so that the supplies of stock for enlarging our paper box business came from our scanty supply for current expenses. The 1st of April finds us therefore in debt just about the sum we have invested in

the business, so that we labor under the necessity of buying on three months' credit instead of for cash. The last three months we have reduced the indebtedness a few hundred dollars, but it has been at the expense of our stock and material which must soon be replenished. We very much need a little capital to put into the business. It is a very pleasant feature of our institution. The girls are prompt and regular in their work, and accomplish all we can expect of them; they work about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day. Two persons are engaged to oversee the whole business, and the ten months past we have delivered a little over \$5,000 worth of boxes of various kinds and are prepared to receive orders for all kinds of paper boxes. To do the work we were obliged to use two rooms designed for schools, and also about half of our chapel.

With so large a school we very much need this whole building for educational and religious purposes, and therefore hope the Directors will take immediate steps to erect a new building suitable for a work-shop and laundry. We have obtained plans for a very satisfactory building, which will cost furnished for labor, at least \$10,000. Our laundry system we think might be greatly improved. The work now is done with but very little supervision. The result is the girls do not learn to wash and iron properly. There is of necessity very much disorder in that department, and no responsibility for the clothes, making a very great waste and failure in one of the most important industries of the institution. My desire, therefore, is to combine a first-class laundry with our work shop and have a competent overseer, and have all the washing and ironing done there. There is now no shelter for drying clothes in stormy weather, and such a winter as the past has been it has made untold trouble, stopping the whole machinery of the family, for every girl should bathe once a week and have a change of clean clothes for that day. We are sure that such an establishment would pay a large interest in order, security to property, and furnish a means of learning a most essential work to fit a girl to be acceptable in a family.

Another very pressing need, gentlemen, is an additional home. We have been very badly crowded almost all the year

past, having only this last month obtained relief by sending away a large number of girls (11,) to enable us to receive new comers and raise the standard of discipline, which excessive crowding deteriorated. We have had some of the time the past year 84 girls in accommodations fitted for only 70 ; 72 fills every seat in the school-rooms ; 70 fills the tables and all the single rooms, makes a circle around the work room and is all that we ought to have with two homes ; but we cannot refuse girls who are pressed upon us, and we cannot dismiss those we have before they are fitted to go ; 84 girls would half fill a new home ; it could not be built in less than a year. It is an *imperative necessity to the advancement of this Institution that it be put up this year.*

We believe the State should generally support this work. Private citizens have given at least \$100,000 to the State to do this work, and it is successful beyond our highest expectations. Besides its direct work with scores of girls that would, but for it, be thrown upon the State as criminals for support, its indirect restraining influence far exceeds the direct power in preventing crime.

We are duly thankful for the help received from the last Legislature, by which we have been enabled to warm the buildings, and without which we could not possibly have passed through this severe winter without death, and it would have been folly to have attempted to carry on any mechanical labor whatever. If it is the duty of government to protect its citizens, what class call more loudly for help than girls between 8 and 17 years of age, girls who, if not cared for, protected, educated, not only go quickly to ruin themselves, but drag numberless others down also, who, by a few months of self-denying care and labor for, become useful, virtuous, grateful citizens.

There can be no duty more plain from a moral, social or economical point of view, than to throw out a saving arm to all who are subjects of such a school. Appeals come to us very urgently from many quarters to open our doors to those one or two years older, who, by our rules, are now shut out from the only place which holds out any hope of a reformed

life to them. It is sad beyond expression to see many for whom this kind of training is exactly what they need, turned over to a life of vice and shame because they are a little too old. Parents succeed in restraining their girls, with few exceptions, until they are fifteen, but the two years that follow are the most perilous of their lives. *Our experience, and that of other similar schools, teaches us that a very large number of the most hopeful subjects are between 15 and 17 years of age.*

The work has been more hopeful this year than the past. We do not know of a single girl who has gone out from this School who is leading a vicious life, and many by their good deportment and faithful endeavor have merited our respect and esteem. The schools have been continued with hardly a days' interruption. The officers in all departments have been untiring in their labors for the good of the girls. The work in all departments needs a real missionary spirit, and if faithfully performed is very arduous. Several of the ladies have remained through the year, and I hereby acknowledge my great obligations to them as well as to all friends who have labored with us or for us, or have encouraged us by gifts or by sympathy. At least one Church and one Sabbath School remember us with a yearly contribution, an example well worthy of imitation. The proprietors of the Hartford "Courant" and New Haven "Palladium" will accept our thanks for their daily papers, also the proprietors of the Hartford Weekly "Times" and "Post," and the Middletown "Sentinel and Witness."

The school was generally remembered by Middletown friends at Thanksgiving, and Christmas, and New Years.

We enter upon another fiscal year with strong hope of enlarged usefulness if the friends of humanity will give us their help. With great obligations, gentlemen, I remain

Your obedient servant,

J. H. BRADFORD, *Supt.*

Number of girls April 1st, 1872, - - - - 75

	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Dismissed.</i>
April, - - - -	5	2
May - - - -	5	4
June, - - - -	2	1
July, - - - -	2	5
August, - - - -	2	1
Sept., - - - -	1	3
Oct., - - - -	4	3
Nov., - - - -	2	0
Dec., - - - -	2	0
Jan., - - - -	3	2
Feb., - - - -	4	2
Mch., - - - -	2	11
	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 34

Number of girls remaining April 1, 1873, - - - 75

Whole number of different girls received into the institution, 123

“ “ “ “ for the year, - 29

Number returned, - - - - 5

Whole number received, - - - - 34

“ “ dismissed, - - - - 34

Average rec'd per month since the institution was opened, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.

“ dism'd “ “ “ “ “ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

“ “ “ “ last year, - - - 2 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Capacity of present buildings, - - - - 70

Using Hospital Rooms, - - - - 80

	<i>Last Year.</i>	<i>Previously.</i>
Of those dismissed unfit subjects, - - -	2	2
to return home, - - -	6	6
placed in families, - - -	25	12
expiration of time, - - -	1	1
ordered out for new trial, - - -	1	1
	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 22

TABLE 1.

Ages.

1	8 years.	1	13 years.
2	9 "	14	14 "
1	10 "	6	15 "
2	11 "	3	16 "
3	12 "	1	17 "
Average 13½		—	
		34	

TABLE 2.

Parentage.

19 American.	9 Irish.	1 French.
--------------	----------	-----------

TABLE 3.

Birthplace.

18 Connecticut.	1 Maryland.
4 New York.	1 Labrador.
1 Virginia.	2 Unknown.
1 Vermont.	—
1 North Carolina.	29

TABLE 4.

Condition of Family.

14 Both parents living.	6 Mother living, father not.
4 Both parents dead.	—
5 Father living, mother not.	29

TABLE 5.

Left School.

6 never been.	5 1 year.
1 6 years.	5 3 months.
2 5 "	3 2 "
1 4 "	—
2 3 "	29
4 2 "	

TABLE 6.

Temperance.

10 Both parents intemperate.	14 Both parents temperate.
4 Father intemp'te, mother not.	—
1 Mother " father not.	29

TABLE 7.

Places from which girls are committed.

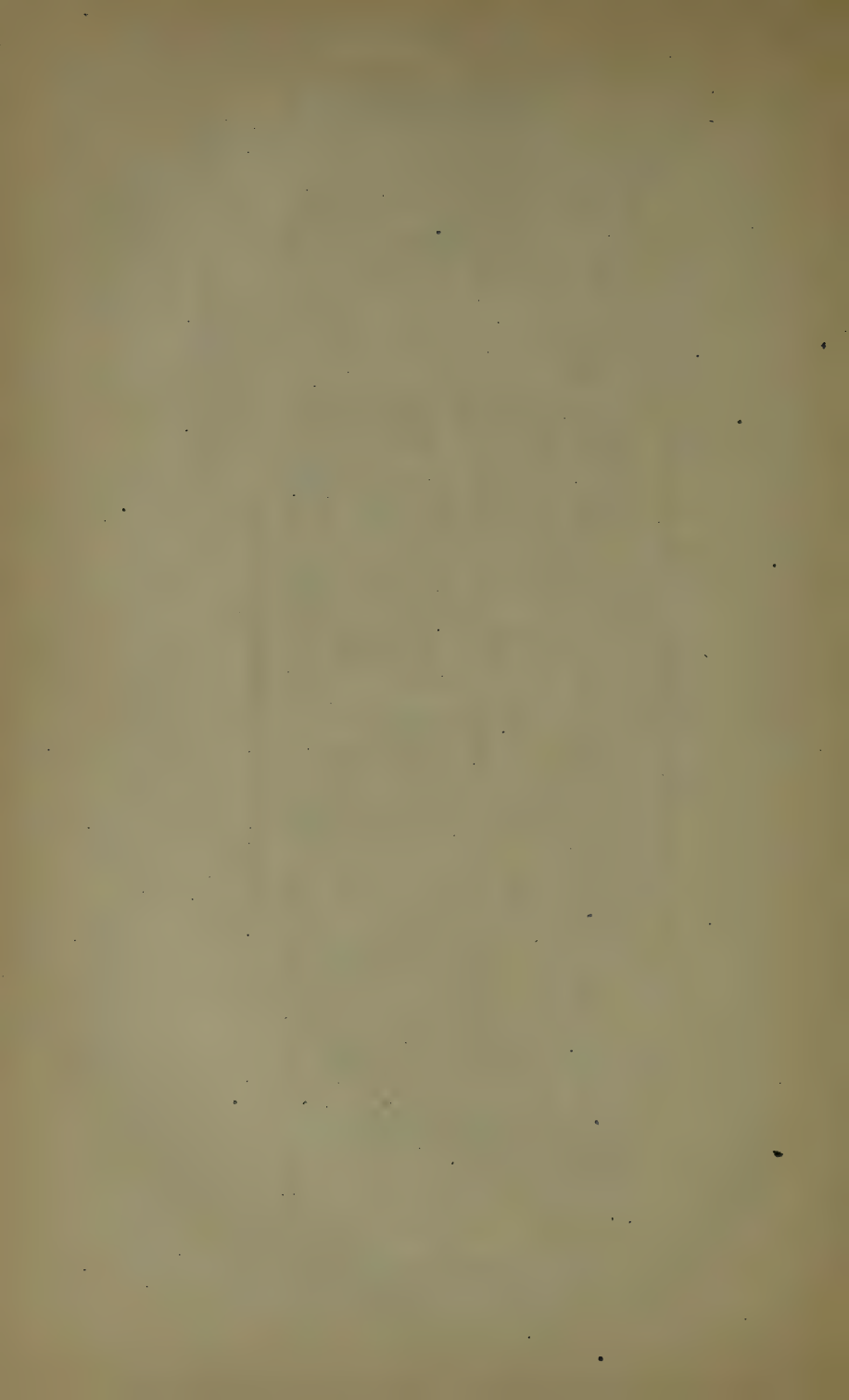
Bridgeport, - - -	1	Salisbury, - - -	1
Danbury, - - -	1	Stamford, - - -	1
Hartford, - - -	4	Stratford, - - -	1
New Haven, - - -	13	Windham, - - -	1
Newtown, - - -	1		<hr/>
Norwich, - - -	4		29

ABSTRACT OF VOUCHERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1ST, 1873.

NAME.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Light.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Books, Stationery and Clothing.	Provisions and Groceries.	Fish and Meat.	Flour and Meal.	Farm and Garden.	Construction and Repairs.	Drugs and Medicines.	Miscellaneous.	Expenses for Box Manufacturing.	Total.
April,	17.16				6.50			3.18	770.90	257.58		14.10	1.00	1,070.42
May,	277.56	29.25		10.56	29.14	61.80			13.90	.25		22.62	5.50	450.58
June,	50.00	9.04			9.85		18.04	1.68	.80	2.25		50.40	10.83	152.89
July,	972.50	421.25	147.50	221.34	38.93	156.50		361.50	130.36	118.36		7,581.09	1,040.46	11,189.79
August,	13.63		31.25		14.65	1.50				4.50		1.70	1,862.08	1,929.31
September,	75.00				5.29	34.14		1.44	110.60			55.35	9.38	291.20
October,	1,158.80	45.00	939.92	241.33	1.00	1,073.01	448.38	406.12	444.88	2,500.02	6.64	42.23	369.78	7,677.11
November,	187.00	6.85			19.42	6.96			1.30	18.40	11.30	17.89	365.57	634.69
December,	125.83	.35	8.16					8.50	552.00	20.27		32.00	147.71	894.82
January '73.	600.42	370.68	27.42	575.77	18.27	591.45	90.50	221.50	126.63	793.54	9.82	76.76	289.48	3,792.24
February,	340.00	59.05	155.00	9.00	27.34	105.57	78.66			168.26		48.52	195.94	1,187.34
March,	975.18	59.22	5.76		1.00	46.75		236.75	275.09	2,198.66	35.81	39.40	434.86	4,307.98
\$	4,793.08	1,000.69	1,315.01	1,058.00	171.39	2,077.18	635.58	1,240.67	2,426.46	6,082.09	63.57	7,982.06	4,732.59	33,578.37

Compared with vouchers and found correct.

S. C. HUBBARD, } Examining
SAMUEL RUSSELL, } Committee.



REPORT OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1873.

OFFICERS.

Directors.

M. D. F. SMITH, of Goshen, S. S. COTTON, of Pomfret,
AMOS PEASE, of Somers.

Warden.

ANDREW J. BOTELLE.

Deputy Warden.

DWIGHT M. MARTIN.

Chaplain.

REV. GEO. W. WOODING.

Physician.

ABNER S. WARNER, M. D.

Clerk.

GUST. SARGENT.

Overseers.

GALE HITCHCOCK,
E. P. EDWARDS,
JAS. P. CARTER,

F. L. SHIPMAKER,
HASCHEL F. COX,
L. J. HASTINGS,

Watchmen.

ROBERT BUCK,
WELLS SHIPMAN,
L. C. GREEN,

JOHN DENNY,
W. M. BLINN,
CHAS. L. SHERMAN.

Gate Keeper.

JAMES H. TAYLOR.

Matron.

MRS. SARAH WATERHOUSE.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May Session, A. D. 1873.

The undersigned Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, agreeably to the statute, respectfully make the following report, for the year commencing April 1st, and ending March 31st, 1873.

The report of the Warden, shows that the income for the last year, was twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-six cents (\$26,452.96) and its ordinary expenses were twenty-three thousand twenty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$23,022.57) leaving a gain of three thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$3,430.39).

Unfortunately the night of the 29th of April last brought us the calamity of a fire, which destroyed the interior of one half of the entire west line of work-shops, with considerable damage to the fixtures and machinery. This part of the shop was occupied and used by Messrs. Willis Thrall & Son, in the manufacture of rules, try squares, and bevels; owing to the convenience and abundant supply of water, and the activity, promptness, and good judgment of the prison officials, a far more destructive conflagration was prevented. The time consumed in rebuilding the burnt shop, was one month, and the expense, (not including the loss of the labor of the prisoners who had been employed in it,) was one thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars, and eighty-nine cents (\$1,918.89),

which deducted from the above gain, leaves a net gain of one thousand five hundred and eleven dollars, and fifty cents (\$1,511.50).

The May session of the Legislature A. D. 1872, on the recommendation of the Directors in their report, made an appropriation of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000,) for necessary repairs on the prison buildings; of this amount there has been expended for new Gas machine and fixtures, prison library, fire hose, alteration in the Warden's apartments and prison kitchen, building new barn and shed, for iron doors for cells, &c., &c., six thousand one hundred and thirty dollars, and seventy cents, (\$6,130.70,) leaving unexpended of the above appropriation, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and thirty cents (\$1,869.30), which sum, in the opinion of the Directors, will be sufficient to complete the repairs and improvements contemplated by them, in last year's report. For a more detailed statement of the financial affairs of the prison, reference is made to the Warden's report; for its moral, religious and educational affairs, to the report of the Chaplain; and for its sanitary condition, to the report of the Physician.

The Directors take pleasure in commending the fidelity and ability with which the Warden, Deputy Warden, and other officers of the prison, have filled their respective positions during the past year.

The experiment of administering the discipline of the prison, without resorting to corporeal punishment, which was entered upon eighteen months ago, and continued ever since, has proved to be satisfactory, and we trust has become an established feature in the discipline of the prison.

It is known to your honorable body, that there is a great and growing interest throughout Christendom, in the important subject of penitentiary science, and that that interest measurably culminated in the International Prison Congress, which opened its session in the city of London, early in July, A. D. 1872. And in a like most interesting and useful congress, held in the city of Baltimore, in February last.

To some extent it is yet an experimental question, which,

and to what extent, the four following prevailing systems of prison management, are best applicable to this State.—The cellular, or Philadelphia system, which isolates the prisoner completely from the society of his fellows in his cell, where his daily labor is performed.—The congregate system, which we hardly need say, prevails generally in this country, of which our own prison furnishes an example, and which consists in isolating the prisoners during the night only, and making him labor in association, but in silence, during the day.—The Crofton, or Irish system, which consists in three successive grades, or stages, the first of which is characterized by great rigor, and the two following by increasing mildness, and greater facilities for, and inducements to, reformation. And the English system, which is one of rigorous penal servitude, and which makes very little of the reformation of the prisoner.

We believe that the public interest, concentrating upon this important subject, and that the experiments in prison management and construction, now in progress, will crystallize, within a few years in some system, that in respect to the protection of society, and the reformation of the prisoner, will be a great advance upon any present distinctive system.

The Directors believe that the truest and safest prison policy for this State, is to make yearly, such appropriations as are necessary to keep the various prison buildings in a good state of preservation, looking forward to the ultimate object of the construction of a new prison, (perhaps on a new site,) in the near future; or, when experiments now in progress in Europe, and in some of our neighboring States, shall have developed the best possible system.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. D. F. SMITH,	} <i>Directors.</i>
S. S. COTTON,	
AMOS PEASE,	

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison :

The Warden would respectfully submit the following statement of the transactions of the Prison, showing the amount of receipts and expenditures, the number of convicts in confinement, &c., for the year ending March 31st, 1873.

INCOME.

SHOE SHOPS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1873,	\$74.90	
Pay of Overseers,	1,170.90	
	<hr/>	\$1,244.90
Received for work done,	\$15,853.61	
Stock on hand March 31, 1873,	86.30	
	<hr/>	\$15,939.91
		<hr/>
		\$14,695.01

WIRE SHOP.

Stock transferred from Burnishing Shop,	\$21.70	
Pay of Overseer,	221.67	
	<hr/>	\$243.37
Received for work done,	\$3,251.27	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1873,	22.50	
	<hr/>	3,273.77
		<hr/>
		\$3,033.40

BURNISHING SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	.	.	\$21.70	
Pay of Overseer,	.	.	184.20	
			<hr/>	\$205.90
Received for work done,	.	.	\$2,404.50	
Stock transferred to Wire Shop,	.		21.70	
			<hr/>	2,426.20
				<hr/>
				\$2,220.30

RULE SHOPS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	.	.	\$36.70	
Pay of Overseers,	.	.	422.50	
			<hr/>	\$459.20
Received for work done,	.	.	\$5,266.65	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1873,	.	.	26.40	
			<hr/>	5,293.05
				<hr/>
				\$4,833.85

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Received from Visitors the past year,	.	.	\$675.95
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BOARD ACCOUNT.

Received for board of United States convicts,	.	\$880.31
---	---	----------

INTEREST.

Balance of interest,	\$117.14
----------------------	---	---	---	---	----------

EXPENDITURES.

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	.	\$5,994.10	
Salaries and Board of Officers, Lights, Fuel, and incidental expenses,	.	15,022.25	
		<hr/>	\$21,016.35
Sundry credits to this account,	.	\$3,574.19	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1873,	.	6,195.42	
		<hr/>	9,769.61
			<hr/>
			\$11,246.74

PROVISIONS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	\$1,018.69	
Amount since purchased,	9,121.01	
	<hr/>	\$10,139.70
Sundry credits to this account,	\$386.09	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1873,	1,090.85	
	<hr/>	1,476.94
		<hr/>
		\$8,662.76

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	\$2,716.28	
Amount since purchased,	2,213.40	
	<hr/>	\$4,929.68
Sundry credits to this account,	\$396.10	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1873,	2,337.87	
	<hr/>	2,733.97
		<hr/>
		\$2,195.71

HOSPITAL.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	\$115.00	
Amount since purchased,	288.59	
Physician's Salary,	250.00	
	<hr/>	\$653.59
Stock on hand March 31st, 1873,		110.00
		<hr/>
		\$543.39

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Matron,	\$208.00
--------------------------	----------

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Paid for transporting convicts from the several counties the past year,	\$165.77
--	----------

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Amount expended in rebuilding work-shops after the fire, &c.,	\$1,918.89
--	------------

RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Shoe Shops,	-	-	-	-	\$14,695.01
Wire Shop,	-	-	-	-	3,030.40
Burnishing Shop,	-	-	-	-	2,220.30
Rule Shops,	-	-	-	-	4,833.85
Profit and Loss,	-	-	-	-	675.95
Board of United States' convicts,	-	-	-	-	880.31
Interest,	-	-	-	-	117.14

\$26,452.96

EXPENSE.

Expense account,	-	-	-	-	\$11,246.74
Provisions,	-	-	-	-	8,662.76
Clothing and bedding,	-	-	-	-	2,195.71
Hospital,	-	-	-	-	543.59
Female Department,	-	-	-	-	208.00
Transportation of convicts,	-	-	-	-	165.77
Repairs and Improvements,	-	-	-	-	1,918.89
Balance net gain,	-	-	-	-	1,511.50

\$26,452.96

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Paid for advertising for pardon by order of General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	\$12.60
Paid for Prison Library by order of General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	185.80
Paid Prison Aid Society, by order of General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	673.00
Paid for Repairs and Improvements by order of General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	6,130.70
Cash on hand March 31, 1872,	\$5,260.04				
" " " 1873,	7,381.93				
					2,121.89
Book accounts, March 31, 1872,	\$1,075.42				
" " " 1873,	1,770.96				
					695.54

\$9,819.53

Amount of property on hand

March 31, 1872, - - \$9,977.37

Amount of property on hand

March 31, 1873, - - 9,869.34

\$108.03

Received from the State Treasurer for Re-
pairs and Improvements, - -

8,000.00

Received from the State Treasurer for Pris-
on Library, - - - -

200.00

Balance net gain, - - - -

1,511.50

\$9,819.53

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Number of Prisoners in confinement March 31st, 1872, Since Received, Deaths, Discharged, &c., &c.,

Whole number in confinement March 31st, 1871,	-	192
Since received,	- - - - -	69
		— 261
Discharged by expiation of sentence,	- - -	73
“ “ order of General Assembly,	- -	8
“ “ “ Secretary of the Navy,	- -	1
Transferred to Hospital for Insane,	- - -	2
Died,	- - - - -	1
Escaped,	- - - - -	1
		— 86
Leaving in confinement March 31st, 1873,	- -	175
Of this number there are for the first offence,	-	160
“ “ “ “ second “	- -	10
“ “ “ “ third	- -	3
“ “ “ “ fourth “	- -	2
		— 175

Number received from each County.

Hartford County,	37	Fairfield County,	44
New Haven “	32	Litchfield “	17
New London “	17	Middlesex “	6
Windham “	5	Tolland “	4
United-States' Prisoners,	-	-	13
			— 175

*The sixty-nine received during the year ending March 31st, 1873,
were from :*

Hartford County,	17	Tolland County,	3
New Haven “	13	Fairfield “	14
New London “	6	Litchfield “	2
Windham “	1	Middlesex “	3
United States Prisoners,	-	-	10
			— 69

Color and Sex.

White Males,	-	-	-	-	-	133
Colored “	-	-	-	-	-	39
White Females,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Colored “	-	-	-	-	-	1
						— 175

Occupation.

Males and Females in Sewing room and Laundry,	6
“ employed in cooking,	8
“ “ making boots,	85
“ “ “ rules,	30
“ “ “ wire goods,	24
State Shoemaker,	1
Lumpers, waiters, and out-door men,	8
Aged, infirm, and crippled,	2
Insane,	5
Invalids,	5
Hospital nurse,	1
— 175	

Nativity.

Americans,	-	-	-	-	-	142
Foreigners,	-	-	-	-	-	33
						— 175

Nativity.

Connecticut,	71	Vermont,	2
Massachusetts,	16	Illinois,	2
New York,	26	Louisiana,	2
Rhode Island,	3	Ireland,	16

Tennessee,	2	England,	4
Pennsylvania,	7	Germany,	4
New Jersey,	2	Nova Scotia,	3
Ohio,	2	West Indies,	1
Florida,	1	St. Helena,	1
Michigan,	1	Canada,	2
Virginia,	4	France,	2
Nevada,	1		— 175

Sentences.

For 9 months,	1	For 7 years and 6 mos.,	1
" 1 year,	10	" 8 "	3
" 1 " and 6 months,	4	" 9 "	1
" 2 "	30	" 10 "	10
" 2 " and 3 months,	1	" 12 " 9 months,	1
" 2 " " 6 "	5	" 12 "	3
" 3 "	24	" 13 "	1
" 3 " and 6 months,	3	" 15 "	2
" 4 "	19	" 5 " and \$1.00 fine,	1
" 4 " and 6 months,	3	" Life,	23
" 5 "	10	Until further orders from	
" 5 " and 6 months,	1	Superior Court,	1
" 6 "	4		— 175
" 7 "	13		

Ages.

Under 20 years there are -	-	-	-	-	14
From 20 to 30 " "	-	-	-	-	94
" 30 " 40 " "	-	-	-	-	40
" 40 " 50 " "	-	-	-	-	14
Over 50 years, " "	-	-	-	-	13

— 175

Prisoners pardoned by the General Assembly, May Session, 1872.

NAMES.	NATIVITY.	CRIMES.
Theresa Lynch,	Connecticut,	Adultery.
George C. Luther,	Rhode Island,	Bigamy.
William Morton,	Washington, D. C.,	Theft.
Peter S. Gillis,	Massachusetts,	Manslaughter.
Samuel S. Scales,	Connecticut,	Theft from person.

Jane E. Pratt,	Germany,	Forgery.
John Collins,	Connecticut,	Attempt at rape.
George H. Grant,	New York,	Stealing.

Crimes.

Acquitted on grounds of insanity, but confined by order of Superior Court, - - - - -	1
Assisting prisoners to break jail, placing obstructions on rail road track, &c., - - - - -	1
Assault with intent to kill, - - - - -	8
“ “ “ to commit rape, - - - - -	8
“ “ “ to rob, - - - - -	1
Assaulting superior officers, &c., - - - - -	3
Attempt at rape, - - - - -	10
Arson, - - - - -	2
Burglary, - - - - -	33
“ and theft, - - - - -	3
Breaking a dwelling house, - - - - -	2
Burning a barn, - - - - -	2
Bigamy, - - - - -	3
Carnal knowledge, and abuse of female child, - - - - -	2
Drunkenness, disobedience of orders, &c., - - - - -	3
Desertion, - - - - -	3
Forgery, - - - - -	3
Horse stealing, - - - - -	11
Highway robbery, - - - - -	2
Incest, - - - - -	3
Murder, - - - - -	3
“ commuted, - - - - -	2
“ 2d degree, - - - - -	12
Manslaughter, - - - - -	5
Mutinous conduct, &c., - - - - -	3
Passing counterfeit money, - - - - -	1
Post Office robbery and theft, - - - - -	1
Placing obstructions on railroad track, - - - - -	2
Robbery, - - - - -	3
Rape, - - - - -	6
Theft, - - - - -	25
Theft from person, - - - - -	8

Prisoners under Sentence for Life.

NAMES.	Age When Committed.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Nativity.	Crimes.
Stephen Abbott,	52	New Haven,	Jan. 16, 1869,	Conn.,	Murder.
Alex. Montgomery,	18	New London,	Dec. 5, 1871,	Michigan,	"
Joseph H. Clark,	21	New Haven,	May 10, 1872,	La.,	"
Frederick Hall,	32	Litchfield,	July 19, 1871,	Mass.,	Murder Com.
Isaac Randolph,	45	New Haven,	July 16, 1856,	Penn.,	" "
John Warren,	21	Tolland,	Dec. 4, 1859,	Conn.,	" 2d deg.
James Cuff,	33	Windham,	Nov. 22, 1860,	Ireland,	" "
Charles J. Allen,	28	Litchfield,	Sept. 30, 1865,	Conn.,	" "
Alex. Henry,	22	Hartford,	Mar. 20, 1868,	La.,	" "
Harvey Chamb'l'n,	52	Litchfield,	Nov. 21, 1868,	Conn.,	" "
Chas. E. Gilbert,	25	Hartford,	May 24, 1865,	Conn.,	" "
Wm. H. Green,	54	Litchfield,	Sept. 25, 1869,	Virginia,	" "
Philip Bossert,	29	New Haven,	Dec. 4, 1863,	Germany,	" "
Joel W. Perkins,	54	Litchfield,	April 28, 1871,	Conn.,	" "
David Scott,	24	Hartford,	May 11, 1872,	Mass.,	" "
Michael Cherest,	20	Hartford,	May 11, 1872,	Mass.,	" "
Lydia Sherman,	48	New Haven,	Jan. 11, 1873,	Conn.,	" "
George Merritt,	20	Fairfield,	Sept. 26, 1866,	New York,	Rape.
John Guyon,	20	Fairfield,	Oct. 21, 1868,	N. Caro.,	"
John Hawley,	20	Fairfield,	Oct. 21, 1868,	Conn.,	"
George Hudson,	31	New Haven,	Sept. 28, 1869,	St. Helena,	"
Charles Walton,	23	Litchfield,	Feb. 1, 1871,	Virginia,	"
Geo. W. Stevens,	23	New Haven,	Feb. 15, 1872,	Mass.,	"

A. J. BOTELLE, *Warden.*

WETHERSFIELD, March 31, 1873.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit to you the annual report of my department of prison work.

Our week day religious services consists in reading the Scriptures daily, and offering prayers with the men in the hall morning and evening, also, prayer at night in the female department.

Our Sabbath services commence with Sunday school at nine o'clock A. M., in the Chapel ; in the school there are an average attendance of about thirty, who are divided into four classes, these classes being taught by the Warden, Deputy Warden, Mr. E. P. Edwards and myself. At twenty minutes before ten o'clock our regular Chapel services commence ; the order of which consists in singing, reading the Scriptures, prayer, singing, preaching and closing with prayer and the Apostolic benediction.

The singing is led by the Deputy Warden, assisted by Mrs. Botelle and Miss Lizzie Wooding at the melodeon.

Early in the year we adopted for the use of the choir a new book, called the "Songs of Zion" in the use of which our singing is spiritual and earnest, contributing greatly to the interest of the meetings.

As usual, I also hold a Bible class service Sabbath afternoons in the female department ; in all these services many of the prisoners engage with serious interest, and to some at least, I have indisputable evidence that the "Gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation." Not long since, one

who had just been released said, "my imprisonment has been a blessing to me; before I came here I had not been to meeting for a long time, but here the preaching has done me good: I have been brought to a halt in my wayward course. My cell has been the place of my triumph, there I was enabled to conquer unbelief, and through faith in the blood of Jesus, find redemption, even the forgiveness of my sins."

Another says, "within these walls and prison bars my Saviour meets me, and I am very happy in God."

An unbelieving world may be skeptical, in regard to the conversion and reformation of prisoners, but surely no one whose sympathies are with "Him" who "came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance" can for a moment doubt that it is possible for these men when alone in their cells, under the convicting power of the Holy Spirit, compelled to a retrospect of life, and under the lashings of a guilty conscience, in the anguish of the soul, to embrace the gracious invitation "Come now and let us reason together saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; Though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." "Come unto me all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Ah yes! many a prisoner has by repentance toward God, and faith in Jesus Christ, personally appropriated these promises, and have been saved. I could speak of numbers who, I believe, have in like manner come to Christ.

The most of the Sabbath afternoons, and occasionally evenings of the week, are spent in talking with the men in their cells, in writing for them, and assisting them in their studies. I have on my list twenty-three who are learning to read, eight of whom are also learning to write, and five who study arithmetic; of those who have been discharged during the year, seven had learned to read well, and also to write a fair hand. Five who knew nothing of arithmetic when they came here, had advanced as far as fractions.

Our prison library is in a good condition, four hundred volumes of new books having been added during the year, making in all about twelve hundred volumes, and as we have a prison

ner who is an excellent book binder, his labor is occasionally turned to good account, in re-binding and repairing such old books, as from constant hard usage, would otherwise be useless. We have received from Miss M. W. Wells, of Hartford, a donation of six unbound volumes of "Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels." Also from Mrs. H. N. Pond, of New York, a valuable package of temperance publications.

I change the books every week, and take special pains to give each man the book he wants, if it is in the library; every prisoner is supplied with a Bible, almanac, slate and pencil, and to all who appreciate them, are furnished such school books as will assist them in their primary studies.

The temperance movement to which I referred in my last report, still interests the most of our prisoners; knowing as they do, by sad and sorrowful experience the effects of intemperance, most of them have not only signed the pledge, but they have expressed an ardent desire and determination to keep it when they are released. In this connection allow me to say, that the promise made to the prisoners at the inauguration of our temperance movement, has been generally fulfilled by Judge Barbour, the worthy President of the society of "Good Samaritans" of Hartford; several discharged convicts have received his sympathy and counsel, and through his efforts have found places of employment, where they are doing well, and I believe keeping their pledge faithfully.

Appended to this report you will find a brief statement, etc., in connection with my attendance at the National Prison Reform Congress, in Baltimore.

With gratitude to you, gentlemen, for your confidence and sympathy, and to the Warden and his subordinate officers, for their cordial support in my work, this is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. WOODING,
Chaplain.

WETHERSFIELD, March 31, 1873.

APPENDIX.

In the month of January I received a letter from Miss M. W. Wells of Hartford, asking me to accept as a gift, a sufficient sum of money to defray my expenses to the National Prison Reform Congress at Baltimore. Leave of absence being granted me by our worthy Warden, I embraced this providential opening to attend that most interesting meeting.

This Congress was held under the auspices of the National Prison Association of the United States. Its membership is composed of several of the leading Statesmen, Prison Officers and friends of prison Reform throughout the nation. Hon. Ex-Governor Seymour of New York, being president, and Rev. Dr. Wines of New York, secretary of the association. At its several meetings important papers relating to Penal and Social science were read and discussed. A number of States reported progress in active measures for the prevention and suppression of crime, and several very important resolutions, which elicited earnest discussion, were unanimously adopted. To three of these resolutions, allow me to call special attention, as they relate in their nature, somewhat to the condition and wants of our own State.

On the subject of intemperance as a cause of crime, two valuable essays were presented. The first from the pen of Sir Walter Crofton of England, was read by Dr. Wines. The second, by the Hon. Mr. Powell of New York. The first resolution having reference to the subject brought out in the papers, reads as follows :

“1. WHEREAS. It is fully established by incontestible facts, that intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors is one

of the principal incitements of crime as well as pauperism, *And whereas*, it follows that somewhat in proportion as intemperance is suppressed, crime and its terrible consequences will be prevented, *therefore*

Resolved 1. That this Congress will welcome and encourage any wise and efficient measure for the suppression of this great evil, whether by an appeal to moral and religious principle, by voluntary effort, by legislative action, or by the enforcement of existing laws."

Mr. Wm. J. Mullen, the prison agent of Philadelphia, sent a paper on the "duty of society to persons accused and waiting trial." In this paper Mr. M. says that the investigations made by him in the Philadelphia County Prison, had prevented the conviction of thousands of persons, who otherwise would have been condemned. The friendly interference of an intelligent and disinterested agent in behalf of the accused, who may be incarcerated, and who is friendless and helpless, and without the means of proving his innocence, may result in securing his acquittal, by supplying him with a counsel, to properly explain his case to the Court.

"All well regulated prisons should have such an agent, who should prevent improper convictions. This has been done effectually in Philadelphia with the unqualified approval of the highest authorities, where all courtesy has been extended to the agent; with such facilities, the agent has succeeded in liberating thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four persons within the last nineteen years, of which number, two thousand four hundred and forty were liberated, during the past year; many, if not all of whom, would have been convicted without his interference. The saving in money to the taxpayers of Philadelphia in the release of these prisoners, amounts to three hundred and twenty-six thousand, one hundred and twelve dollars (\$326,112)."

In connection with the reading of Mr. M's paper, Rev. Mr. Doll, agent of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland, gave an extended account of his work during the year, in which his success compared favorably with that of Mr. Mullen's. These agents are also charged with the duty of caring

for discharged convicts, and aiding them in finding employment. It was well said in a letter sent to the Congress by Mr. De Metz, of Paris, "There is no good penitentiary system without aid to discharged prisoners." Such an association and agency, as those of Philadelphia and Maryland, Connecticut ought to have.

The following resolution based on the great want of such an active association and agency, in all the States, speaks for itself.

"*Resolved* 3. That the great success which has attended the effort wherever made, and especially in Philadelphia, for the protection of such poor and friendless persons, as may be imprisoned on minor and frivolous charges, by a careful investigation in each case before trial, by a disinterested agent appointed for that purpose, fully authorizes this Congress to recommend the establishment of such an agency in each State, and especially in each large city, where, from the great number of such charges, and the haste with which many of them are disposed of, there is great danger that innocent persons may often be convicted of crimes wrongfully charged upon them."

The fourth resolution reads as follows :

"WHEREAS, In the present state of prison reform, it is impossible to determine, either with precision or unanimity, upon an ideal system of prison discipline; *and whereas*, if that were possible, radical changes in existing institutions, and their mode of administration would require much time and great effort in their accomplishment:

Therefore

"*Resolved*. That it becomes a matter of vital importance, that the friends of prison reform should make prompt, vigorous and steadily persistent efforts, for the improvement of prisons as they actually exist and are administered, and especially that they should seek to educate the public mind as to the importance of elevating the character of the service engaged in their administration, and the great necessity of securing for such service, men of the highest moral and intellectual character, by providing a liberal compensation therefor, and by making the employment entirely independent of par-

tisan influence ; and also, that they should by every wise and practicable effort, seek to show both the importance and possibility of making our prisons thoroughly reformatory in their character."

While I listened with interest to the statement of several prison officials, and penitentiary Wardens, in regard to prison management under their own supervision, by way of comparison, I could but feel a degree of satisfaction, that though Connecticut may have been somewhat remiss in the past, under a new impulse she is now moving forward in the line of progress.

May she soon attain to the front rank among her sister States, in her penal and reformatory agencies.

GEORGE W. WOODING,
Chaplain.

WETHERSFIELD, March 31, 1873.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—I present herewith a brief report of the condition of the prison, so far as it respects the health of the inmates.

There was during the year comparatively little sickness, and the cases that did occur, were mostly of a mild character. There was not a single case of typhoid fever, although there was some prevalence of the disease in the immediate vicinity. A few cases of a somewhat serious form of influenza occurred in February and March, but the epidemic manifested on the whole less severity than in the neighborhood outside the prison.

It is worthy of notice that for several years, cases of consumption have been becoming less frequent. I believe there was no case during the year, which originated in the prison, unless one now in the hospital should prove to be of this nature. It is also true, that fewer cases of men with diseased lungs are brought to the prison.

The only death during the year was from this cause ; the patient, aged 61, was committed Dec. 20, 1870, he had had, it appears from his own account, serious disease of the lungs for a considerable time previous to his imprisonment. Most of the time he was able to do light work about the hall, was exceedingly averse to taking any kind of medicine, although occasionally he would ask for something to quiet his cough. An attack of influenza in April, gave new impulse to his disease, and he rapidly declined, dying April 24th.

Until within a few years, intermittent fever was quite unknown as an epidemic disease in this vicinity; of late however, it is of no unfrequent occurrence, and as might be anticipated, occasionally cases occur in the prison.

I am glad to report fewer cases of insanity, and these of a milder type, than in any previous year since my connection with the prison. The change that was made last autumn, in the occupation of some of the contracts, will, I doubt not, contribute materially to their health and comfort; few men can bear without injury, a constrained and almost unchanging posture through the working hours of the day, and confinement in a narrow cell, during the rest of the time, for months and years. A kind of work which gives a varied and general exercise to the body, and perhaps to the mind, cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

In the hospital, there is the case above alluded to, and there is some reason to fear it may terminate in acute tuberculous disease. The patient is a mulatto. Another, a negro, is suffering from a rheumatic affliction; he has been in poor health, ever since he came to the prison.

A young man 18 years of age, has been in the hospital since October, with consumption. He has a serious amount of pulmonary disease, and although he has not apparently lost ground for three months, there is really no prospects of material improvement.

There is also in the hospital a man, who came here with marked symptoms of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, more than a year ago. His health, in all respects, has materially improved, and much beyond what would reasonably have been anticipated; he has been able to work for the most part in the shop for the last six months, although sleeping and taking his meals in the hospital.

The above is respectfully submitted.

A. S. WARNER,
Physician.

WETHERSFIELD, March 31, 1873.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURNS CONCERNING JAILS,

AND OF THE

ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNTY TREASURERS,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1873.

Compiled by the Secretary of State.

HARTFORD:

PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.

1873.

State of Connecticut.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
April 28th, 1873.

To the Honorable General Assembly :

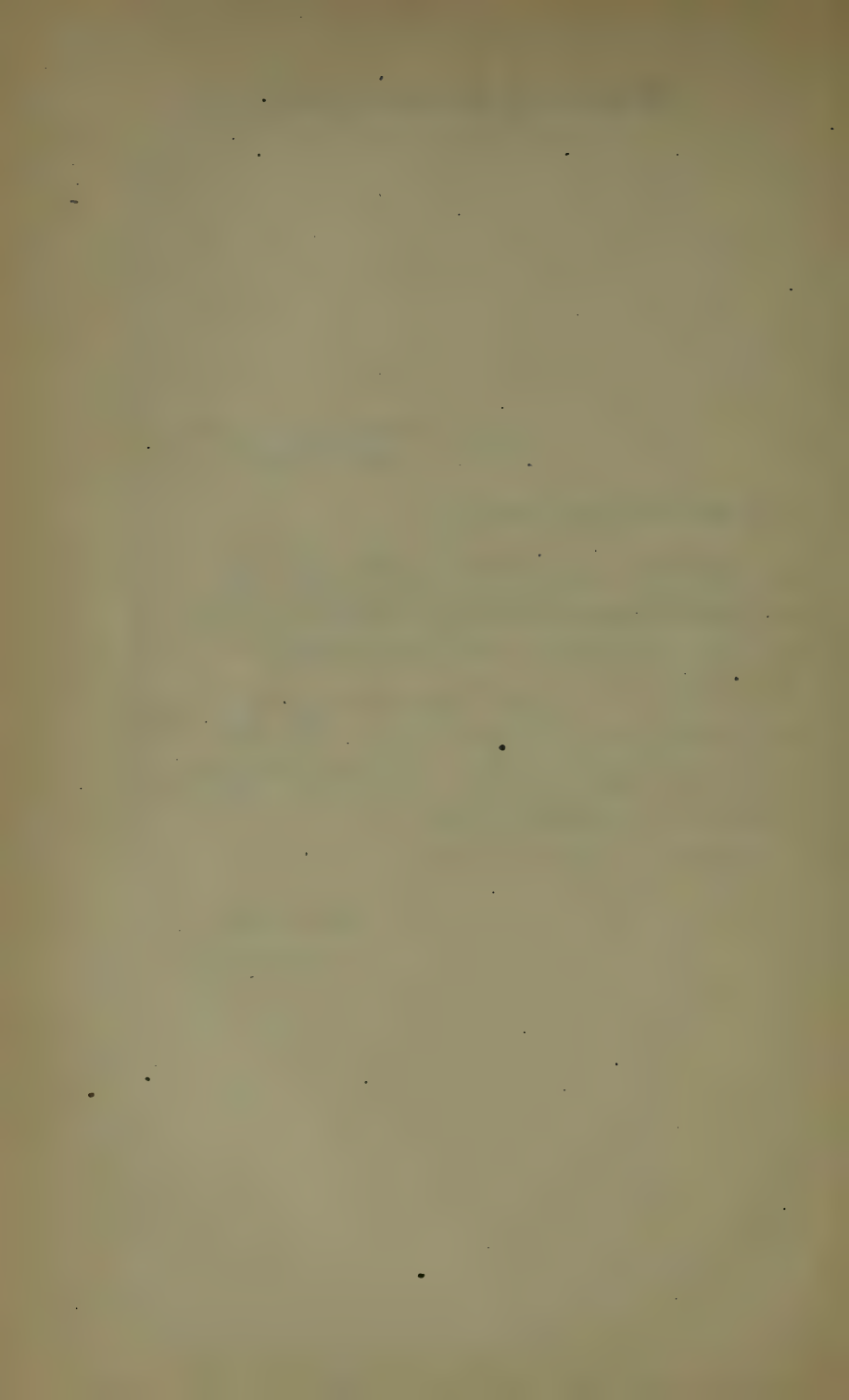
In compliance with a requirement of Chapter III, Title LI, of the General Statutes of this State, the Secretary of State has prepared, and herewith transmits, an Abstract of the Returns concerning Jails, and of the annual accounts of the County Treasurers, for the year ending March 31st, 1873.

The whole number of persons committed during the year is 2,985, being 240 more than in the preceding year. The number confined in all the Jails April 1st, 1873, was 314, being 16 more than in the preceding year. The average number of prisoners in confinement during the year, in all the Jails, was 331.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. EDGECOMB,

Secretary of State.



ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of HARTFORD, for
the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Irad Edwards, Willis Dewey, and P. B. Potter, County Commissioners.]

Number in jail, April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	90
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	832
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	824—
Number remaining in jail, April 1st, 1873,	-	-	-	98

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	651	Females,	122	Total,	773
Colored “	46	“	13	“	59
					<hr/> 832

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	593	Females,	120	Total,	713
Under 21 years,	“	104	“	15	“	119
						<hr/> 832

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	173
“ other States,	-	-	-	-	-	160
“ “ countries,	-	-	-	-	-	499
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	370
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	18
“ other States	“	“	“	-	-	32
“ “ countries	“	“	“	-	-	173
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	79
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	505
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	248
Who have been in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	432

COMMITTED.

For Murder,	-	-	2	For Bastardy,	-	-	1
Assault, with intent to kill,	5			Breach of the peace,	-	-	80
Setting fires,	-	-	7	For vagrancy,	-	-	40
Robbery,	-	-	10	Drunkenness,	-	-	385
Stealing from the person,	1			As common drunkards,			14
Larceny,	-	-	81	For violation of liquor law,			1
Bigamy,	-	-	6	Fraud,	-	-	16
Burglary,	-	-	10	Blasphemy,	-	-	1
Assault,	-	-	130	Resisting Officer,	-	-	2
Forgery,	-	-	2	Contempt of court,	-	-	3
Rape,	-	-	3	All other offenses,	-	-	22
Adultery,	-	-	1				<hr/>
Fornication,	-	-	9	Total,	-	-	832

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance, -	20	Sent to State Prison, -	20
payment of fine and costs, 398		Taken to hospital, -	1
expiration of sentence, 268		Escaped and not retaken, -	1
State's Attorney, -	5	Died, - - - -	1
County Commissioners, 21			
Order of court, - - -	2	Total, - - - -	824
Sent to court and not returned, 87			

Average number in confinement during the year, - 100 $\frac{3}{10}$

RECEIPTS,

Received from the State, - - - -	10,961.49
Due for board of prisoners, - - - -	4,687.89
From earnings of prisoners, - - - -	800.00
Due from labor of prisoners, - - - -	1,166.67
(Paid sheriff key fees, - - - - \$439.50)	
Received from	
Pigs, - - - - -	58.30
Manure, - - - - -	50.00
Wagon, - - - - -	50.00
Total amount received and due, -	\$16,774.35

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions, - - - - -	\$5,910.20
Clothing, } - - - - -	763.05
Bedding, }	
Fuel, - - - - -	583.16
Lights, - - - - -	44.57
Medicines, - - - - -	105.51
Medical attendance, - - - - -	105.00
Salary of jailer, - - - - -	1,200.00
Salary of assistants, - - - - -	1,309.77
Chaplain, - - - - -	104.00
Repairs and fixtures, - - - - -	1,111.70
All other expenses, - - - - -	886.85
Total expenditures, - - - - -	\$12,123.81

Received from the State for board of prisoners on
last year's bill, - - - - - \$4,039.08
Paid J. R. Buck, Treasurer, - - - - - 4,039.08

*Returns concerning JAILS for the County of NEW HAVEN, for
the year ending March 31, 1873.*

[Certified by Archibald E. Rice, Nathan Andrews, and Carlos Smith, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	97
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	956—1053
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	966
Number remaining in Jail April 1st, 1873,	-	-	-	87

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	749	Females,	156	Total,	905
Colored "	40	"	11	"	51

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	632	Females,	134	Total,	766
Under 21 years,	"	161	"	29	"	190

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	301
Natives of other States,	-	-	-	-	-	226
Natives of other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	429
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	432
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	27
" of other States who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	38
" of other countries who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	94
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	125
" " " moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	735
" " " habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	96
" " " in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	477

COMMITTED.

As Insane,	-	-	3	Obtaining goods on false	
For Murder,	-	-	2	pretense,	- 4
Assault,	-	-	139	Forgery,	- 1
Assault with intent to kill,	2			Attempt at rape,	- 1
Setting Fires,	-	6		Adultery,-	- 3
Illegal voting,	-	2		Fornication,	- 9
Defrauding Railroad Co.,	3			Lewd Conduct,	- 8
Stealing from the person,	3			As common prostitute,	- 7
Larceny,	-	-	118	For keeping house of ill fame,	1
Horse stealing,	-	5		Frequenting "	" 6
Burglary,	-	-	19	Truancy,	- 1
Breaking windows,	2			Vagrancy,	- 18
Fraud,	-	-	2	Drunkenness,	- 529

As common drunkards,	3	Driving horse contrary	
For violation of liquor law,	2	to statute, -	2
Defrauding boarding house		Resisting officer, -	20
keeper, -	2	Breach of peace, -	22
Poisoning, - -	1	Contempt of court, -	2
Surety of peace, -	8		
		Total, - -	956

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance, -	16	Sent to court and not returned,	25
Payment of fine and costs,	443	Sent to State Reform School,	4
Expiration of sentence,	411	Sent to State Prison, -	13
State's Attorney, -	25	By process not specified above,	28
Transferred to other Jails for			
trial, - -	1		966
Average number in confinement during the year, - -			93½

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State, - - - -	\$13,059.03
" for board of prisoners, - - - -	2,500.00
From earnings of prisoners, - - - -	1,657.69
Produce, - - - -	300.00
Total amount received and due, - -	\$17,516.72

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions, - - - -	\$5,716.65
Due for provisions, - - - -	717.00
For clothing, - - - -	138.45
Bedding, - - - -	82.50
Fuel, - - - -	789.00
Lights, - - - -	46.80
Steam heater for Jail, - - - -	3,782.30
Medicines, - - - -	} 137.80
Medical attendance, - - - -	
Salary of Jailer, - - - -	1,200.00
Salary of Assistants, - - - -	800.00
Chaplain, - - - -	125.00
County Commissioners, - - - -	526.60
Repairs on Jail, - - - -	463.77
All other expenses, - - - -	730.00
Total expenditures, - - - -	\$15,255.87

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for
the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

(NEW LONDON AND NORWICH JAILS.)

[Certified by Franklin Potter, Amos T. Royce, and James Allyn, County Commissioners.]

Number in jail April 1st, 1872,	48
Committed during the year,	330—378
Discharged during the year,	338

Number remaining in Jail April 1st, 1873,	40
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COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	254	Females,	47	Total,	301
Colored “	23	“	6	“	29
					330

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	241	Females,	40	Total,	281
Under 21 years,	“	40	“	9	“	49
						330

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	77
“ of other States,	72
“ of other countries,	181
Who have been married,	183
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	13
“ of other States “ “ “	12
“ of other countries, “ “ “	79
Who have been strictly temperate,	12
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	217
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	101
“ “ “ in prison before,	205

COMMITTED.

For Murder,	1	For Bastardy,	2
Assault with intent to kill,	7	Lewd conduct,	42
Stealing from the person,	6	Vagrancy,	4
Larceny,	36	Drunkenness,	156
Horse Stealing,	1	As Common Drunkards,	7
Obtaining goods on false pretence,	7	For Violation of Liquor Law,	3
Attempt at Rape,	3	Resisting Officer,	6
Adultery,	3	Contempt of Court,	1
		All other offences,	45
Total,			330

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	12	Transferred to other jails, for	
By payment of fine and costs,	116	trial,	10
By expiration of sentence,	170	Sent to court and not returned,	4
By State's Attorney,	6	Sent to State Reform School,	4
By County Commissioners,	7	Sent to State Prison,	8
		Escaped and not retaken,	1

Total,	338
Average number in confinement during the year,	47 $\frac{4}{5}$

RECEIPTS.

Received for board of prisoners,	\$6,196.14
From the United States,	5.57
City of New London,	17.00
Earnings of prisoners,	2,441.65
County Treasurer,	610.94
Due from State for board of prisoners to March 31st, 1873,	1,253.55
Total amount received and due,	\$10,524.85

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	\$3,855.68
Clothing,	163.43
Bedding,	118.71
Fuel,	643.91
Lights,	29.39
Medicines,	80.79
Medical Attendance,	27.75
Salary of Jailer,	1,300.00
Salary of Assistants,	625.00
County Commissioners,	450.00
All other expenses,	1,229.49
Total expenditures,	\$8,524.15

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending March 31st, 1873.

[Certified by Harvey Morehouse, R. Tomlinson, and E. Z. Farnam, County Commissioners.]

Number in jail April 1st, 1872,	25
Committed during the year,	552—577
Discharged during the year,	533

Number remaining in jail April 1st, 1873,	44
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COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	457	Females,	87	Total,	544
Colored “	8	“	“	“	8
					552

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	380	Females,	79	Total,	459
Under 21 years, “	85	“	8	“	93
					552

NATIVITY, &C.,

Natives of this State,	123
“ of other States,	94
“ of other countries,	335
Who have been married,	215
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	19
“ of other States “ “	19
“ of other countries “ “	514
Who have been strictly temperate,	0
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	26
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	526
“ “ “ in prison before,	297

COMMITTED.

As Insane,	8	For Attempt at rape,	4
For Stealing from the person,	2	Adultery,	2
Larceny,	59	Fornication,	1
Horse Stealing,	6	Lewd conduct,	5
Burglary,	20	Vagrancy,	53
House Breaking,	2	Drunkenness,	269
Assault and Battery,	58	Violation of Liquor Law,	1
For Obtaining goods on false pretence,	7	Resisting Officer,	6
Rape,	1	All other offenses,	48
		Total,	552

DISCHARGED.

By writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> ,	1	Sent to State Reform School,	1
Bail or recognizance,	9	State Prison,	12
Payment of fine and costs,	73	Escaped and not retaken,	3
Expiration of sentence,	313	By process not specified above,	80
State's Attorney,	6	Died,	1
County Commissioners,	31		
Sent to Court and not returned,	3	Total,	533
Average number in confinement during the year,			51

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury,	\$9,823.81
Received for board of prisoners,	7,483.10
From the United States,	34.00
Prisoners,	230.50
Earnings of prisoners,	11.55
County Tax,	27,345.49
Interest on deposit,	526.24
Brick and lumber from old jail,	750.00
Sale of old jail at Danbury,	290.00
Notes discounted,	4,000.00
Total,	\$50,494.69

INDEBTEDNESS.

Note in Bank,	\$4,000.00
Owe Jailer,	1,000.00
Contractor,	2,600.00
	\$7,600.00

Due for stone furnished to the city of Bridgeport,	3,200.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Paid on account of new jail at Danbury,	\$32,618.47
For Provisions,	4,078.50
Repairing and furnishing Court Houses,	1,815.71
Clothing,	313.46
Insurance,	45.00
Bedding,	193.64
Water for Jail,	75.00
Fuel,	448.50
Furniture, crockery, &c., for jail,	145.40
Lights,	28.00
Blanks and Clerk for licensing,	120.55
Medicines,	2.27
Interest paid on bonds and notes,	5,647.83

Medical attendance,	.	.	.	56.00
Expenses of working quarry,	.	.	.	2,382.32
Salary of jailer (not paid),	.	.	.	
Advertising,	.	.	.	36.81
Salary of assistants,	.	.	.	500.00
County Treasurer,	.	.	.	61.80
County Clerk's bill,	.	.	.	31.67
County Commissioners,	.	.	.	1,231.91
Meeting of Representatives,	.	.	.	198.90
				<hr/>
Total expenditures,	.	.	.	\$50,031.74

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending March 31st, 1873.

[Certified by Theron D. Whitford, Origen Bennett, and Charles E. Dean, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, April 1st, 1872,	.	.	.	.	14
Committed during the year,	.	.	.	.	53—67
Discharged during the year,	.	.	.	.	52
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1873,	.	.	.	.	15

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	50	Females,	2	Total,	52
Colored “	—	“	1	“	1
	50		3		53

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	46	Females,	2	Total,	48
Under 21 “ “	4	“	1	“	5
	50		3		53

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	.	.	.	.	12
“ of other States,	.	.	.	.	9
“ of other countries,	.	.	.	.	32
Who have been married,	.	.	.	.	15
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	.	.	.	.	0
“ of other States,	“	“	“	.	1
“ of other Countries	“	“	“	.	9
Who have been strictly temperate,	.	.	.	.	6
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	.	.	.	.	18
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	.	.	.	.	29
“ “ “ in prison before,	.	.	.	.	13

COMMITTED.

For Assault, with intent to		Fornication,	.	1
kill,	1	As Common Prostitute,	.	1
Setting Fires,	3	For Vagrancy,	.	2
Larceny,	7	Drunkenness,	.	21
Horse Stealing,	2	Resisting Officer,	.	2
Assault,	6	All other offenses,	.	7
Total,	.	.	.	53

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	1	Sent to court and not returned,	1
By payment of fine and costs,	12	Sent to State Prison,	1
By expiration of sentence,	36	Escaped and not retaken,	1
			<hr/>
			52
Average number in confinement during the year,			13

RECEIPTS.

Received for Board of Prisoners,	\$1,865.58
From earnings of Prisoners,	1,875.97
Key Fees,	32.50
Due from the State for Board of prisoners,	994.87
Received for Labor of Team,	291.50
“ “ Neat Cattle,	427.10
“ “ Produce sold,	136.51
“ “ Tallow, hides, &c.,	45.15
<hr/>	
Total amount received and due,	\$5,669.18

EXPENDITURES.

For Repairs of Prison, and Prison Grounds,	\$272.95
Provisions,	914.41
Clothing,	177.37
Bedding,	10.64
Fuel,	98.62
Grinding Grain,	19.35
Lights,	5.83
Medicines,	37
Leather,	30.41
Salary of Jailer,	800.00
Salary of Assistants,	188.23
Chaplain,	25.00
Inspectors,	45.00
County Commissioners for County Services,	380.80
“ “ “ Services under License Law,	371.30
Sundries,	45.73
Neat Cattle,	479.00
Farming Tools,	102.35
Blacksmithing,	37.77
Swine,	22.00
Rent of Land,	70.00
Looking up Prisoners,	84.80
<hr/>	
Total expenditures,	\$4,181.93

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for
the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Rufus Cleveland, R. E. Canfield, and D. R. Spaulding, County
Commissioners.]

Number in jail, April 1st, 1872,	11
Committed during the year,	56—67
Discharged during the year,	52
Number remaining in jail April 1st, 1873,	15

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	51	Females,	5	Total,	56
Colored “	11	“	“	“	11
	—		—		—
	62		5		67

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	46	Females,	4	Total,	50
Under 21 “ “	16	“	1	“	17
	—		—		—
	62		5		67

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	36
other States,	12
other countries,	19
Who have been married,	31
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	4
of other States	2
other countries	10
Who have been strictly temperate,	12
moderate drinkers,	47
habitually intemperate,	8
Who have been in prison before,	17

COMMITTED.

As insane,	1	For Adultery,	3
For Assault with intent to kill,	4	Vagrancy,	2
Larceny,	8	Drunkenness,	6
Burglary,	4	Contempt of Court,	1
House Breaking,	3	All other offenses,	31
Forgery,	1		—
Perjury,	1	Total,	67
Attempt at Rape,	2		

DISCHARGED.

By Bail or recognizance, 8	Sent to State Prison. 2
By payment of fine and costs, 16	Escaped and not retaken. 2
By expiration of sentence, 6	By process not specified above, 3
By State's Attorney, 14	—
Sent to court and not returned, 1	Total, 52
Average number in confinement during the year, 93	

*Returns concerning JAILS for the County of MIDDLESEX, for
the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Henry Smith, John P. Johnson, and Samuel C. Silliman, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	9
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	140—149
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	136
Number remaining in Jail April 1st, 1873,	-	-	-	13

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	130	Females,	5	Total,	135
Colored "	5	"	—	"	5
					—
					140

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	123	Females,	5	Total,	128
Under 21 years, "	12	"	—	"	12
					—
					140

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	26
" of other States,	-	-	-	-	-	6
" of other Countries,	-	-	-	-	-	103
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	58
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	4
" of other States " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	2
" of other countries who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	52
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	5
" " " moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	25
" " " habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	110
Who have been in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	72

COMMITTED.

For Assault and Battery,	12	Lewd conduct,	1
Stealing, from the person,	3	Bigamy,	1
Larceny,	5	As Common Prostitute,	1
Burglary,	3	For Vagrancy,	3
Obtaining goods on false pretence,	1	Drunkenness,	75
Forgery,	3	As Common Drunkards,	3
Attempt at Rape,	1	For Resisting officer,	2
Incest,	1	All other offences,	56
		Total,	140

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	1	Sent to court and not returned,	6
expiration of sentence,	49	Sent to State Prison,	3
payment of fine and costs,	24	Escaped and not retaken,	6
State's Attorney,	- 4	By process not specified above,	15
County Commissioners,	24		
Inspectors,	- 4	Total,	136
Average number in confinement during the year,	-		12½

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State,	-	\$2,011.31
“ for board of prisoners,	-	6.01
From earnings of prisoners,	-	354.55
Key Fees, (Sheriff)	-	
Received for cow and calf,	-	72.10
Balance due for cow,	-	21.59
Due from the State for board of prisoners,	-	172.29
Total amount received and due,		\$2,637.85

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions,	-	\$1,901.53
Clothing,	-	64.07
Bedding,	-	77.79
Fuel,	-	268.33
Lights,	-	11.80
Medicines, and Medical Attendance,	-	35.22
Salary of Jailers,	-	800.00
Meal and feed,	-	173.33
Salary of Assistants,	-	114.00
Farm tools,	-	55.20
Labor and team work on farm,	-	62.25
County Commissioners,	-	328.00
Fertilizers and seed for farm,	-	74.44
All other expenses,	-	268.85
Total expenditures,		\$4,234.81

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending March 31st, 1873.

Number in Jail April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	-	4
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	-	20—24
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	-	22
Remaining in Jail April 1st, 1873,	-	-	-	-	2

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	16	Females,	1	Total,	17
Colored “	7	“	“	“	7
	—				—
	23				24

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	21	Females,	1	Total,	22
Under 21 “ “	2	“	“	“	2
	—				—
	23				24

NATIVITY. &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	11
“ other States,	-	-	-	-	-	5
“ “ countries,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	17
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ other States “	“	“	“	-	-	1
“ “ countries	“	“	“	-	-	3
Who have been moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	22
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ “ in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	12

COMMITTED.

For assault with intent to kill,	5	For keeping house of ill fame,	1
Larceny,	1	Drunkenness,	2
Burglary,	4	Violation of Liquor Law,	2
Lewd conduct,	1	All other offenses,	8

DISCHARGED.

By payment of fine and costs,	5	Sent to State Prison,	3
“ expiration of sentence,	8	By process not specified above,	2
“ State's Attorney,	3		—
Sent to court and not returned,	1	Total,	22
Average number in confinement during the year,	-		2.9

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for board of prisoners,	-	\$452.24
Key Fees,	-	10.00
Total amount received and due,		<u>\$462.24</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For bedding,	-	8.00
Fuel,	-	48.91
Salary of Jailer,	-	462.24
Total expenditures,		<u>\$519.15</u>

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
White Males, - -	651	749	254	457	50	51	130	16	2,358
" Females, - -	122	156	47	87	2	5	5	1	425
" Total, - -	773	905	301	544	52	56	135	17	2,783
<hr/>									
Colored Males, - -	46	40	23	8		11	5	7	140
" Females, - -	13	11	6		1				31
" Total, - -	59	51	29	8	1	11	5	7	171
<hr/>									
Minors, Males, - -	104	161	40	85	4	16	12	2	424
" Females, - -	15	29	9	8	1	1			63
<hr/>									
Adult, Males, - -	593	632	241	380	46	46	123	21	2,082
" Females, - -	120	134	40	79	2	4	5	1	385
<hr/>									
Natives of this State, -	173	301	77	123	12	36	26	11	759
" of other States,	160	226	72	94	9	12	6	5	584
" other countries,	499	429	181	335	32	19	108	8	1,611
<hr/>									
Strictly Temperate, -	79	125	12	0	6	12	5	0	239
Moderate Drinkers,	505	735	217	26	18	47	25	22	1,598
Habitually Intemperate,	248	96	101	526	29	8	110	2	1,120

OFFENCES.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Assault,	130	139	..	..	6	..	..	..	275
Assault and Battery,	..	..	..	58	..	12	..	..	70
Assault with intent to Kill,	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	24
Adultery,	1	3	3	2	..	4	..	..	12
Bastardy,	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3
Bigamy,	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Blasphemy,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burglary,	10	19	..	20	..	4	3	4	60
Breach of the Peace,	80	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Breaking Windows,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Common Drunkards,	14	3	7	..	..	..	3	..	27
Contempt of Court,	8	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
Common Prostitute,	..	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	9
Drunkenness,	385	529	156	269	21	6	75	2	1,443
Driving Horse contrary to Statute Law,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defrauding Boarding House,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defrauding Railroad Company,	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Forgery,	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	6
Fornication,	9	9	..	1	1	1	..	..	21
Fraud,	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Frequenting House of Ill Fame,	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
House Breaking,	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	5
Horse Stealing,	..	5	1	6	2	..	..	..	14
Illegal Voting,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Incest,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Keeping House of Ill Fame,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Larceny,	81	118	36	59	7	8	5	1	315
Murder,	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	7
Lewd Conduct,	..	8	42	5	..	..	1	1	57
Making or Passing Counterfeit Money,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obtaining Goods on False Pretences,	..	4	7	7	..	..	1	..	19
Poisoning,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Perjury,	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Robbery,	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Resisting Officer,	2	20	6	6	2	..	2	..	38
Rape,	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Attempting Rape,	..	1	3	4	..	2	1	..	11
Setting Fires,	7	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	16
Surety of Peace,	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Stealing from Person,	1	3	6	2	..	..	3	..	15
Truancy,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Violation of Liquor Law,	1	18	3	1	..	2	..	2	27
Vagrancy,	40	12	4	53	2	..	3	..	104
Insane,	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	..	10
All other Offences,	22	..	45	48	7	31	56	8	217
	832	956	330	552	53	67	171	24	2,985

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of HARTFORD,
for the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Irad Edwards, Willis Dewey, and P. R. Potter, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Balance from last year's account,	-	-	-	\$5,466.55
A. Fenn, Jailor, for board of prisoners,	-	-	-	4,039.08
From other Counties, for License Blanks,	-	-	-	114.95
Interest,	-	-	-	210.00
Proceeds of sale of County lot,	-	-	-	9,000.00
Total receipts,	-	-	-	<u>\$18,830.58</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

Rent of rooms for Clerks of Superior Court and for the Court and Clerk of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	\$1,098.58
Paid owners of Deposits,	-	-	-	450.00
Commissioners fees and expenses,	-	-	-	1,385.01
Treasurer's fees,	-	-	-	75.00
Loaned to City of Hartford,	-	-	-	2,000.00
Loaned to B. E. Buck,	-	-	-	500.00
Debenture bill, County meeting,	-	-	-	338.00
Paid for site for new Jail (in part),	-	-	-	1,920.61
Paid for plan of new Jail,	-	-	-	1,000.00
Committee and other expenses for the new Jail,	-	-	-	207.17
Advertising,	-	-	-	113.75
Repairing Court Room,	-	-	-	266.59
Fitting up County Commissioners office,	-	-	-	189.35
License Blanks,	-	-	-	189.55
Incidentals,	-	-	-	35.95
Balance carried forward to next year's account,	-	-	-	<u>9,061.10</u>

Total, expenditures, - - - \$18,830.58

Balance remaining in the Treasury, - - - \$9,061.10

Indebtedness of the County for land for new Jail, - \$21,195.00
 " " " for deposits, - - 3,689.50

Total indebtedness, - - - \$24,884.50

Amount due from sale of County lot, - - - \$9,000.00
 " " " loans made by Treasurer of money
 belonging to the County, - - - 8,500.00

Total, - - - \$17,500.00

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of NEW HAVEN,
for the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Archibald E. Rice, Nathan Andrews, and Carlos Smith, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

From State for board of Prisoners,	-	-	-	\$15,587.85
For Labor of Prisoners,	-	-	-	1,657.69
County Tax collected,	-	-	-	168,108.95
Interest from Towns and for money temporarily loaned,				2,227.92
For old building on court house lot,	-	-		518.24
Balance from last year's General account,	-	-		6,385.70
Transferred last year to court house account from				
County Treasury General account,	-	-		4,000.00
Balance due Treasurer carried to new account,	-	-		492.21

Total receipts, including balance carried to new acct., \$198,978.56

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

For Prison expenses the past year,	-	-	-	\$14,418.87
Two years rent of court room,	-	-	-	1,000.00
License expenses,	-	-	-	828.50
Whole cost of land and building for new County				
court house and furnishing the same,	-	-		181,284.82
Insurance on court house,	-	-	-	770.00
Janitor of court house,	-	-	-	225.20
Treasurer's salary to 1st of April, 16 months,	-	-		429.17
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	\$198,978.56

Indebtedness of the County to the Treasurer, - \$492.21

Abstract of the Treasurer's account for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending March 31st, 1873.

[Certified by Franklin Potter, Amos F. Royce, and James Allyn, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Amount Jail account brought forward,	-	-	\$1,058.45
In Trustees hands April 1st, 1872,	-	-	7,232.70
Received from E. H. Beckwith and others for land sold at Norwich Jail,	-	-	857.14
Total receipts,	-	-	\$18,614.69

EXPENDITURES AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$8,524.15
Land bought at Norwich Jail,	-	-	-	3,000.00
“ “ at New London Jail,	-	-	-	50.00
Grading lot and making street at New London Jail,				1,604.71
Interest paid Norwich Saving Society,	-	-	-	525.40
Interest paid Alden W. Hewitt,	-	-	-	237.99
Insurance on County property,	-	-	-	123.72
Rent of Court room, County Clerk's office and Record room,				1,335.87
Repairing Court house at New London,	-	-	-	28.56
Committee on new Court house, Norwich,	-	-	-	250.00
Advertising and Printing,	-	-	-	34.40
Alden W. Hewitt, old debt,	-	-	-	422.08
Treasurer,	-	-	-	150.00
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	\$16,286.88
Indebtedness of the County,	-	-	-	\$6,698.19

*Abstract of the Treasurer's account for the County of FAIRFIELD,
for the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Henry Morehouse, R. Tomlinson, and E. T. Farnam, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Balance in Treasury,	-	-	-	-	-	
County Tax,	-	-	-	-	-	
From Commissioners for old brick and lumber sold,	-					
From Jailer,	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest on Deposit,	-	-	-	-	-	
From Note in Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	
						\$42,548.46

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

For Jail at Danbury,	-	-	-	-	-	\$29,805.00
Expenses in working quarry,	-	-	-	-	-	1,900.00
Repairing Court Houses, and fitting up Court rooms,	-	-	-	-	-	1,815.71
Clothing,	-	-	-	-	-	313.46
For Insurance on Jails,	-	-	-	-	-	45.00
Bedding,	-	-	-	-	-	76.00
Fuel,	-	-	-	-	-	448.00
Water,	-	-	-	-	-	75.00
Blanks and Clerk hire for making out licenses,	-	-	-	-	-	120.00
Medicine,	-	-	-	-	-	2.27
Medical attendance,	-	-	-	-	-	56.00
Interest on Bonds and Notes,	-	-	-	-	-	5,647.00
Advertising,	-	-	-	-	-	36.81
County Clerk's bill,	-	-	-	-	-	31.67
Tools and powder used in quarry,	-	-	-	-	-	220.88
County Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	61.80
“ Commissioners,	-	-	-	-	-	1,231.91
“ Representatives,	-	-	-	-	-	198.90
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	-	-	\$42,085.51
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	-	-	-	\$462.95
Indebtedness of the County,	-	-	-	-	-	\$87,600.00
Due to the County,	-	-	-	-	-	\$32,000.00

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of WINDHAM,
for the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Theron D. Whitford, Origen Bennett, and Charles L. Dean, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Balance in the Treasnry from last year,	-	-	\$2,309.00
Rent of rooms in Court House,	-	-	35.00
John S. Searle, Jailer during the year,	-	-	2,671.99
Total receipts,	-	-	<u>\$2,730.18</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

Paid orders of County Commissioners, viz.:			
Insurance,	-	-	\$65.50
Repairs and Improvements in and around Court House,	-	-	563.65
Blank Books,	-	-	14.00
Salary of Jailer,	-	-	800.00
County Commissioners for County Services,	-	-	380.80
County Commissioners for Services under License laws,	-	-	371.30
Printing License blanks and Advertising,	-	-	18.40
Inspectors,	-	-	45.00
Chaplain,	-	-	25.00
Treasurer's Salary,	-	-	70.41
Total expenditures,	-	-	<u>\$2,354.06</u>
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	\$376.02

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of LITCHFIELD,
for the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Rufus Cleveland, R. E. Canfield, and D. R. Spaulding, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Balance in Treasury, March 31st, 1872,	-	-	-	\$331.78
Rent of office in Court House,	-	-	-	22.50
Rent of Court House Yard,	-	-	-	20.00
Rent of Court Room,	-	-	-	12.00
Total receipts,-				\$386.28

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

Orders to County Commissioners for Services,	-	-	\$198.91
Repairs on County buildings,	-	-	110.85
Supplies to Jail,	-	-	53.04
Total expenditures,			\$362.80
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	\$23.48
Indebtedness of the County,	-	-	\$65.00

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of MIDDLESEX,
for the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Henry Smith, John P. Johnson, and Samuel C. Silliman, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1872,	-	-	\$1,553.67
Avails of Commissioners' Notes Discounted,	-	-	2,450.00
Avails of County Tax laid Oct. 19th, 1872,	-	-	3,887.16
Received for labor of prisoners at Middletown,	-	-	256.45
Received from Court for board of prisoners,	-	-	1,308.86
Total receipts,	-	-	<u>\$9,456.14</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

Repairs at Middletown Court House,	-	-	\$90.91
Chairs for " " "	-	-	21.00
Repairs on " Jail,	-	-	45.85
Repairs at Haddam Court House,	-	-	12.50
Repairs on Haddam Jail,	-	-	116.18
Paints and Painting,	-	-	109.70
Building Store House,	-	-	148.18
Salary of Jailer, Middletown,	-	-	500.00
" " Haddam,	-	-	493.74
Paid six months salary of Jailer, Haddam,	-	-	250.00
Provisions for Jails,	-	-	1,396.24
Fuel for Jails,	-	-	268.33
Water Rent, Middletown,	-	-	10.00
Medicines and Medical attendance,	-	-	35.22
Assistance at Jail, Haddam,	-	-	114.00
Clothing,	-	-	64.07
Bedding,	-	-	77.79
Meal and feed,	-	-	173.33
Fertilizers and feed for Farm,	-	-	74.44
Labor and team work on Farm,	-	-	62.25
Farming Implements,	-	-	55.20
County Commissioners,	-	-	328.00
Inspector's Salary,	-	-	24.00
Treasurer's Salary,	-	-	50.00
Expense of meeting of Representatives of County,	-	-	170.00
County Clerk's fees,	-	-	20.00
Paid Temporary Loan of Central National Bank,	-	-	2,500.00
Paid interest on same,	-	-	50.00
Paid Jailer's salary from April 1st to May 16th, 1872,	-	-	72.95
Paid for Cow and Pigs for County Farm,	-	-	65.00

Lights for County House,	-	-	-	-	11.80
Stove for " "	-	-	-	-	15.00
Printing License Blanks,	-	-	-	-	30.00
Taxes on County Farm,	-	-	-	-	13.45
Other Expenses,	-	-	-	-	68.01
					<hr/>
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	-	\$7,543.17
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	-	-	1,912.97
					<hr/>
Indebtedness of the County,	-	-	-	-	\$9,456.14

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of TOLLAND,
for the year ending March 31st, 1873.*

[Certified by Gardner Hall, Amos Pease, and Richard H. Rose, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$180.00
Sale of Stove,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Total receipts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$190.00

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

Carpeting for Court Room,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 8.00
Attorney's Fees,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00
Bed Clothing for Jail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00
Fuel for Jail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.91
Insurance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.50
License Blanks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.95
Postage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28
Advertising,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.75
Salary of Commissioners,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362.90
" Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.76
Permanent and other repairs on and about Buildings,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204.86
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$752.91
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$110.48

REPORT

ON THE

State Prison and County Jails

IN CONNECTICUT.

BY

NATHAN MAYER, M. D.,

PRISON INSPECTOR.

MADE TO THE GOVERNOR.



HARTFORD:

CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.

1873.

State of Connecticut.

To His Excellency the Governor :

SIR:—You have again honored me with a commission, even more comprehensive this year than before. By letter from the Executive Department, dated September 10th, I am “appointed an inspector on part of the State,” and “directed to make such inspection of the Connecticut State Prison and County Jails throughout the State, as will enable me to become fully acquainted with the manner in which they are conducted.”

Your Excellency’s reformatory efforts in the various departments of public life, and especially those that engage the attention of the humanitarian, have been so earnest that it became an honor I fully appreciated, to be entrusted with a portion of the work. In its performance, your advice and countenance have been of the greatest service, and if the result receives your approbation, I shall be happy to have contributed to promote the great interests of the reform of prisons and of prisoners.

The State prison, which was fully described in the report of last year, is not now treated of in the same form. Its general opportunities are sketched, and the manner in which it is managed, and the improvements it requires more extensively discussed.

The County Jails are given an account of each by itself, describing their various points under separate heads. This has been done for the convenience of reference and comparison. For the same purposes a synopsis of the descriptions

has been tabulated. In regard to those institutions, which are not strictly under the charge of the State, a full account was deemed of more value than critical remarks.

Again thanking your Excellency for the compliment of having been selected for this work I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

NATHAN MAYER, M. D.

I.

THE STATE PRISON.

Average number of prisoners, 180.

The inspections of the State Prison extended through the past eight months, and were made without previous notice, and in a manner to see the institution in full running order. The result proved that the officers are doing everything possible with the means at hand to keep the prison in a healthy condition, and to make the prisoners comfortable. That those means are inadequate to the requirements of the institution a former report has illustrated.

It will be remembered that the main part of the prison consists of a hall, in the center of which is an enormous brick block, honey-combed by nearly two hundred cells. The ventilation of this space is carried on by a few openings in the ceiling that help to keep the air moderately pure. The ventilation in the cells should be carried on by openings a few inches square near the ceiling of each cell. But no air whatever passes through these.

The heating of the hall, effected by stoves, is, in cold weather, not sufficient to temper the atmosphere to a degree of comfort. How much less it attains that object in the cells may be easily imagined.

We have, then, the prisoner locked up in a cell eight feet in length, four wide, and six and a half high, which is half occupied by his bed, or perhaps only one-fourth, if the bed is hooked up. The air here is slightly damp, and always more or less impure. For, in this cell he sleeps, in this cell his bedclothes are exposed, his excrements dejected, and his food

eaten. Yet no draft ever clears it, and though the fresh atmosphere swept through the outer hall which it does not, the cell would remain impure and cold. To keep warm some prisoners move about constantly, having the aspect of wild beasts in their cages. Others get into bed. This is when they are locked up all day, as on Sunday, and when indisposed. In their workshops they have only better ventilation because the doors and windows are opened more frequently, and the motion of machinery forces a circulation of air. Fortunately, the construction of the building compels the prisoners to cross the yard in going to these shops. Thus they come in contact several times daily with God's fresh air, and have an opportunity to inhale it.

The injury this want of ventilation does in depressing the vital powers can hardly be estimated. True, the deaths in prison are few, but who has counted the deaths occurring shortly after discharge? When men of depressed vitality, whom only the prison regularity of life, and the total seclusion from contagion and danger, has kept well, are sent forth to brave the difficulties of earning a living in any manner, they succumb with ease. It is suggested that the cell ventilators be at once put into working condition, the number of hall ventilators increased, and openings made near the floor to admit by flues cold air from the roof. At the same time the prison should be heated by steam.

A pleasant improvement has been made by the warden in the introduction of gas. A burner in front of each cell enables the inmate to utilize his evening till eight o'clock. Reading, and minor domestic occupations, fill the time. The bath room, with a single tub for nearly two hundred inmates, is not located in the main building but partitioned off from the corner of one of the shops. It answers the most pressing necessities in regard to the administration of baths, but nothing more. The walls of uncovered brick on the one side and rough boards on the other, the tub standing on the floor with lead pipes running unpainted and unattached to it, seem to bespeak more the character of a temporary private arrangement than the ablutionary department of a large State insti-

tution. An ample, well warmed bath-room, with several tubs, and hot and cold water advantages, is an addition bare decency calls upon the governing powers to make. Before this is done there can be no true and satisfactory improvement in the bodily cleanness of the prisoners, notwithstanding the efforts of the officers.

The bedding in the cells was found fairly clean on every occasion. Before it can be improved in quality or renewed more frequently ampler means must be at the command of the warden.

The food, which was reported good and sufficient last year, has not only so continued, but been improved in some respects. Thus, while in the main the bill of fare given in that report was adhered to, it has occasionally been diversified by the addition of little luxuries, as baked apples, dried herring, and the like. Breaking into the terrible sameness of their fare it has pleased the prisoners much. The inspector devoted especial care to the examination of the stores on hand, and the food in process of preparation. Every article was not only inspected, but actually tasted each time, and it is mere justice to state that the most satisfactory condition was found to prevail. As with many other points, a more liberal supply of means would also in this regard enable the warden to make large additions to the comfort of his charge. The kitchen and store-room were scrupulously clean.

At present the prisoners attend divine service in chapel every Sunday. During the rest of the week this room is empty. It has been suggested to use it as a school-room, and form evening classes. With the present construction of the prison this is not advisable, as it would take a number through the yard after dark, and the safety of the institution might be endangered. But a way can be devised, or a place so built, that these powerful means of reform, education and moral instruction, need be neglected no longer. Now, when a prisoner cannot read or write, the chaplain teaches it to him on Sunday afternoons in this way: The chaplain standing outside of the cell door, the prisoner being within, the book or slate is passed forward and back through the grating. The amount of in-

struction that can be given in this manner, and the progress made need no further explanation.

By leaving instruction out of its prison system the State abandons one of the most powerful means of reform. Yet, a reformed, an improved human being, a criminal who has gained a moral standing strong enough to keep him straight on his liberation, *this* is the greater object of incarceration, the higher attempt of our modern prisons.

Last year's remarks upon the evil influence of communion interdicted at all times are reiterated with a confidence which much consultation with prison officers has given me. It causes moral and mental decay, or fixes a hatred of society incapable of removal afterward. If the saving of the prisoner is of moment, if society ever means to have any further use of him, or prevent abuse, this moral and mental starvation must be lifted somewhat. Nay, I am sure the results would already have proved much worse, had not ingenuity devised means of communication, the occasional success of which no warden will deny.

My suggestions last year were : Limited communion under surveillance at evening schools, or, limited communion under surveillance during an airing in the prison yard. The nature of this report permits no discussion of the subject, but I earnestly urge its consideration.

That the administration of the prison is at present carried on in a kind and humane spirit ; that the comfort and cleanliness of the inmates are secured according to the disposable means of the institution ; that the food is good and generously dealt ; and that the tasks set are not excessive ; these facts I have the honor to report. They are doubtlessly owing in a large measure to the efficiency, kind and wisely humane spirit, and to the judiciousness of the present warden. The inspections your Excellency has ordered may also claim part. The best men and systems fall easily into a routine whose ruts deepen as they proceed. But inspections prevent this.

Your Excellency, with the business habit of informing yourself by personal examination, has lately made a thorough inspection of the prison. The difference between the status

found on a former inspection, and the present, has met your approval. You have at the same time recognized the wants indicated above. I therefore submit the present report with the assurance of being in accordance with your Excellency's views on the subject.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

There are nine, each county having one but New London, which has two. A new structure at Danbury, when occupied, will also give Fairfield another. A separate description has been made of each, and the results, in epitome, tabulated at the end. What becomes noticeable, first of all, in each of these jails is their strength and safety, and the ease with which one or two men manage such an institution, though often containing fifty and more criminals. Escapes are rarely undertaken, and still more rarely successful. Resistance to authority is hardly known, and never kept up.

Another point of interest, is the pecuniary management.

The State pays three dollars, weekly, for the board of prisoners. Most small jails subsist on this, and on the proceeds of their inmates' labor. Others require a little help from the county, while one of the largest, not working its inmates, draws much of its support from this source. Hartford, New Haven, Windham, and Norwich, pay large amounts of money into the county treasuries,* profits on the board and labor of prisoners, and from the sale of produce raised on jail land.

It will be found throughout that the management is kind. The peculiarities of ventilation, heating, cleanliness, and fare, the differences of rules and condition are fully described with

* Windham County jail, last year,	-	-	-	-	\$1,513.00
Norwich jail,	-	-	-	-	2,807.00
Hartford and New Haven County jails, for the year ending April,					
1872, each about	-	-	-	-	4,000.00

each jail, and your Excellency will be able to form an opinion accordingly.

Uniformity of organization and State supervision are recommended. It will have the effect of doing away with several small jails that are now maintained. Such hold but few prisoners, and cannot be kept up to modern ideas on prisons. With the present facilities of communication the transport of culprits to the larger jails would not meet with difficulties.

In most of the county penal institutions the Commissioners give a great deal of personal attention not only to the administration of the whole, but to the interests of the individual inmates. This has excellent advantages, and perhaps is the only argument for maintaining the present system, since, in fact, the cities are more accessible from most points than the county capitals.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY JAIL.

Average No. of Prisoners, 84.

Location and Arrangement.

New Haven jail is a splendid penal institution. It is an imposing structure, situated on a fine avenue in New Haven city, in two acres of jail yard, or rather of garden beautified by shrubbery. Here all kinds of vegetables are raised, "and eaten too, as early as anywhere."* The approaches are turfed, graveled, and well planted with trees. Through a side door one enters the office which is divided by a sort of counter, the end forming a desk. Behind this counter is the door leading into the main hall of the jail, and above is the inscription: "Dum spiro, spero." Passing through this, one is struck agreeably by the warm, comfortable, and pleasant air, altogether free from prison smells, and as free from the odor of disinfectants, as of impurities. From this door one looks into the larger hall. On the left is the central block of cells, presenting two tiers with twenty-five cells in each. On the right is the outer wall, perforated by twelve ample windows which are strongly barred. The floor of this hall, which is ten feet wide, consists of large slabs of stone reaching from one side to the other. The ceiling is of an unbroken white except where the

* Remarks of the jailer.

ventilators appear. The hall, light, white, and pleasantly warm, extends for nearly 180 feet, and presents a very cheerful view.

This is one-half of the prison, and only males are kept here. The other half, also consists of a hall with a wall similar to the one described on one side, and a double tier of fifty cells in a block on the other. But here the two tiers are separated by a wooden floor extending across the whole width of the hall, and while the upper cells are devoted to females, the lower twenty-five, which remain in open communication with the other half, belong to the male department. Thus it will be seen, that the main part of the New Haven jail consists of a large parallelogram of outer walls having a block of one hundred cells in the center. Seventy-five of these cells being all on one side of the block and half of the other, form the male department, while the remaining twenty-five are the prisons for females.

THE CELLS.

Each cell is five feet wide, nine feet long, and nine feet high. This comfortable dimension gives the prisoner some opportunity to move about, even when his bed is down. The furniture consists of the iron bed frame, a clean tick filled with wholesome straw, good clean sheets and ample blankets; a shelf with a small water-pail, and a bucket with cover, which is emptied into a cess-pool every morning by an attendant. Most of the cells are very neatly ornamented with pictures, tissue papers in fantastic shapes, shelves with colored trimmings that hold books, and small necessities. The floor and the ceiling of the cell are of stone, and scrupulously clean. The door is an iron grating painted black.

The means employed for keeping clean the floor of the cells and the floor of the hall are simple. The former is mopped out and washed daily, while a hose covers the latter with water and it is scrubbed as often. Annually twice the walls are whitewashed, "but they are being touched up constantly." At any rate they were beautifully white and clean when inspected.

THE VENTILATION

is carried on by two ventilators in the ceiling of each hall, both in capital working order. Then, by ten additional ventilators, each two feet and eight inches wide, which enter the wall a few feet above the floor, and communicate, by direct flues, with the air over the roof. Five of these are in each hall. And finally, by the separate ventilators in the cells. The latter run from either side into very large

tubes, which carry the air to the upper story, and there, with a curve, open into the chimney. That the air in this chimney should be in constant motion, an iron pipe, kept always hot, rises in the centre from bottom to top. This seems to have the desired effect, and most of the cell ventilators show some air current. The result on the whole is a sweet, fresh state of the atmosphere. When it is added that the beds are not briskly made up in the morning but allowed to air for some time during the day, a point has been mentioned of great importance, but frequently neglected.

HEATING.

The heating is by steam. Pipes run through the building that amply warm the large halls and the cells. An equal temperature is thus kept up during the twenty-four hours. One boiler supplies the steam while another is devoted to culinary and laundry purposes.

WASHING AND BATHING

conveniences are in abundance. The usual drain, with quite a number of faucets, is found at the further extremity of each hall, and, as at Bridgeport and Norwich, the bath-room is located between the end of the cell-block and the wall. It is furnished with two bath-tubs. In winter, baths are optional with the prisoners, but plentiful ablutions of the face, head, hands, and feet, are insisted on. In summer, they are administered twice a week. A sink in the work-shop furnishes an additional opportunity to wash during the day, and this is probably used more than those in the halls. It was in poor condition, in fact the only dirty spot of the institution except the

PRIVY.

This is also in the work-shop, and frequently resorted to during the day. It is filthy and of offensive odor, a fact the more remarkable when contrasted with the rest of the jail. The night excrements are received in buckets, which are emptied out of the building every morning and well washed. No filth or smell adheres to these.

CHANGE OF LINEN.

The bed and body linen is changed weekly, the flannels every fortnight. The clothes of a new inmate are subjected to a cleaning process when vermin is suspected. Bed-sacks are renewed twice annually, and the blankets and comfortables washed at the same time.

FOOD.

BREAKFAST.—Monday, Beef or Fish Hash, and Baker's Bread; Tuesday, same as on Monday; Wednesday, the fresh meat left from the previous day's dinner; Thursday and Friday, same as on Monday; Saturday, same as on Wednesday; Sunday, same as on Monday.

DINNER.—Monday, Corned Beef, Vegetables and Bread; Tuesday, Soup of fresh Beef, and Vegetables, Onions, Turnips, Cabbages, Potatoes; Wednesday, Fish or Corned Beef, Vegetables and Bread; Thursday, Pork and Beans; Friday, Soup of fresh Beef and Vegetables, and Bread; Saturday, Corned Beef, or Fish and Potatoes; Sunday, no dinner.

SUPPER.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Mush and Molasses; Sunday, Mush or Rice and Molasses, at 4, P. M.

This food is good and ample.

RULES.

Absolute silence is the unvarying rule. The prisoners pass the evening in their cells, the day in the work-shop. Only those manifesting capacity, however, are permitted to work. The others remain idle. But all go into the work-shop. This is the third story of the building, above the block of cells and the halls, and occupying the whole length and breadth of the prison. It is 165 feet long and over 60 feet wide. In one corner are those able to work, railed off from the idle and incapable portion of the inmates, and seemingly very industrious. The rest are disposed in the most curious fashion. A large part of the hall is furnished with stools four or five feet apart, and upon these, in complete silence, forbidden to rise without permission, and restrained in motion, sit the idle prisoners. As the stools have no backs and but a limited seat it can be meagre comfort to pass ten hours a day upon them. While all the inmates thus pass their time in the work-shop, which is a splendidly lighted, well ventilated and well warmed room, the prison attendants open the windows below and give the air an opportunity to blow through the building. This is done even in the coldest weather, as the steam pipes soon restore a comfortable temperature. At the same time the floor of the halls and of the cells are washed.

No light is furnished to the prisoners in the evening.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

The female prisoners are employed in the kitchen and laundry if capable of serving there, if not they are confined to their cells.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE

is held on Sunday from nine o'clock to ten and a half in the morning, in the workshop, and there also a Sunday School extends its benefits in the afternoon. All are compelled to attend. There is a meagre prison library from which they can obtain books.

FLORICULTURE

and the raising of vegetables in the large jail-yard, are practised with much success, many of the prisoners giving earnest attention to these pursuits. The workshop was beautified by a large stand full of plants in good condition.

The prisoners meet with very kind treatment, and bear enthusiastic testimony to this fact. Yet the discipline is never relaxed. The good will of the jailer, and his convictions of duty hold a just balance in the management of the institution. The jailer's dwelling with the prison kitchen, the commissioners' room and the office, is situated in the front building, a stately structure. It contains eighteen fine rooms and is elegantly furnished.

RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION.

They are indicated in the above description. The jail is splendidly managed on the basis of the system adopted there. Cleanliness, pleasant looks, and safety are treated with large consideration, while even comfort receives due attention. It is nearly a perfect institution of the kind. Whether ampler, perhaps daily instruction, lights in the evening, and a less tedious disposal of the idlers during the day might not improve it, is a matter presented for consideration.

PECUNIARY CONDITION.

The jail contributes nearly four thousand dollars surplus to the county treasury.

NEW LONDON COUNTY JAILS.

Average No. of Prisoners, 50.

I. NEW LONDON JAIL.

Location and Arrangement.

The smaller of the two jails of New London County is in the city of New London, situated upon a high and airy spot that overlooks the harbor and the surrounding country. Beneath it is the solid rock, above the fresh sea-breeze. The surroundings have been leveled by blasting, and bid fair to make in future a choice quarter of the city. The jail itself is one of the strongest in the country, and consists of an elongated square of stone walls. They are built of enormous blocks of granite. Each stone is ten feet long and nearly two feet square, and these are doweled to each other with six inch irons. The interior presents a hall forty feet long, sixteen feet wide, and eighteen feet high. On the right two tiers of cells are backed against the wall, on the left the light pours in by three windows, all very strongly grated. A board floor covers the stones of the hall, and adds greatly to its neatness and dryness. The walls are painted yellow, and look pleasant.

THE CELLS,

which number sixteen, occupy the right side of the hall and rise in two tiers. They are closed by grated doors, and measure eight feet by four, by six feet and a half. Not only are they clean, but very tidy. An iron bed frame, holding a sack well supplied with nice straw, a pillow, two blankets, and two sheets, occupies one-half of the cell; the other half affords a limited space for the prisoner's movements. The walls are painted white, and in excellent repair. Floor and ceiling of stone appear smooth and scrupulously clean.

THE VENTILATION

is carried on by means of a large ventilator in the middle of the ceiling, which is in constant operation. In addition each cell has a ventilator four inches square, as at the State prison, and these give exit to a continuous current of air. They work most excellently, because they are not gathered into a general receiver which, crooked and making turns, runs to the roof, but communicate with the air by a straight and direct flue, separate and distinct for each ventilator. There is a third method of ventilation, one of the best, which is

carried on constantly. The upper sashes of the windows are kept down a few inches during the day, no matter what the weather. A fresh, pleasant, and very clear atmosphere is the result.

THE HEATING

by means of two stoves, is sufficient to keep the institution comfortably warm and dry, notwithstanding the constant change of air.

THE WASHING

conveniences consist of a faucet and drain at the further end of the hall, the former being supplied with very good water by a pump. The prisoners have access to this in the morning, and during the day when at work. There is no opportunity for bathing. But on the entering the institution, the body is washed and cleaned.

THE PRIVY,

which answers only the very simplest requirements, adjoins the sink, and, because the water runs through it, remains altogether free from smell. It is kept scrupulously clean, although in constant use.

CHANGE OF LINEN

is made every week, bed and body linen being subjected to the same rule. When entering, the prisoner's garments are closely inspected and, if necessary, washed.

THE FOOD.

BREAKFAST.—Corned Beef Hash and Bread, each day of the week.

DINNER.—Sunday, none; Monday, Corned Beef, Potatoes, Turnips, and Bread; Tuesday, Fresh Beef, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Onions in stew with Bread; Wednesday, same as Monday; Thursday same as Tuesday; Friday, Fresh Fish, Potatoes and Bread; Saturday, Baked Pork and Beans and Bread.

SUPPER.—Mush and Molasses each day of the week.

RULES.

Absolute silence is enforced, and a strict discipline maintains the greatest punctuality, neatness, order, and obedience. In former years the prisoners were employed in manufacturing mattresses or seating chairs. At present they do not labor. But last summer, they have blasted rocks and graded the soil in the neighborhood of the institution, and they will again be employed in the same manner when spring comes. At present they are confined to their cells altogether.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

A room for the detention of female prisoners is in the jailer's house. Unoccupied, it was not in a presentable shape. The kitchen is very clean and suitably furnished. Behind the jail is an extensive yard, with a barn, a cesspool, work-shop, and store-rooms.

There was a chaplain attached to the institution formerly, but is not now. The Young Men's Christian Association hold service occasionally, but no instruction in any shape reaches the prisoners. There are some books in the office which the inmates of the institution may receive, but do not often seem to call for.

THE JAILER'S HOUSE

is modest but very nice and neat. It is in front of the jail proper, of wood painted white, and has a lawn extending to the street, from which it is situated some distance back.

RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION.

Excellent ventilation, and satisfactory heating. A cleanliness and neatness in everything that are not merely sufficient, but carried to a remarkably high degree; a discipline that is very strict, yet combined with benevolent rule; ample food of good quality, and nicely cooked; an economical and very judicious management of every department; and an air of comfort and pleasant ease; a decency of appearance in the inmates, and a scrupulous attention to trifles as well as to matters of importance. These were found to be the characteristics of New London jail.

PECUNIARY STANDING.

The jail has but once drawn on the county for help, and then only to the extent of five dollars.

II. NORWICH JAIL.

Location and Arrangement.

Upon the brow of a beautiful hill rising behind the city of Norwich is situated the larger jail of New London County. From its windows one enjoys a magnificent view of the valley with its broad shining river and boldly diversified sides, of the city beneath, and of the fine country spreading on either side. It is a model institution. Owing some of its advantages to the fortunate location, others to a

possibility of supervision hardly practicable in larger institutions, it has yet been brought to unusual perfection, mainly by the wise and careful management of its officers. It is built of stones much smaller than those employed at New London, and constructed in a different style. The walls inclose a hall, the center of which is occupied by a block of cells. The sides of this hall are painted yellow, it is floored with brick, and lighted by large grated windows, which perforate the walls on both sides. These windows are filled with plants, many of them in blossom. The result, in lending a cheerful air and pleasant home look to the hall, cannot be estimated too highly.

THE CELLS

number thirty-six in the prison for males, and are disposed in two tiers on each side of the block. Three of these serve purposes of punishment, and have doors of solid iron. The others are closed with the usual grating. The interior is of immaculate whiteness, stone floor and ceiling both very clean. The dimensions vary not materially from those at New London. As there the iron bed frame is on one side, and supplied with a sack full of straw which is replenished quarterly, and with blankets, pillows, and sheets. Beyond this the cells have but a small pail with water, and a bucket for night use which is kept scrupulously clean.

THE VENTILATION

is carried on by means of two ventilators in the ceiling resembling that in use at New London. Both are in capital working order. As at the other county jail, each cell possesses a small ventilator with its own direct flue to the roof, drawing a current of air up continuously. And again, as at New London jail, the upper sash of the windows was down a few inches, and a free influx of good air secured beyond doubt. The results are very gratifying, and no purer and sweeter breathing medium can be found.

THE HEATING.

Two large Morning Glory stoves are in constant operation, and keep the atmosphere in the hall and in the cells of a very pleasant temperature. Two smaller ones are in reserve for very cold days. Cauldrons of water are kept on the large stoves, from which the bath-room is supplied.

WASHING AND BATHING

conveniences consist of faucets with drains at the extremity of the halls on either side of the block of cells, and of a bath-room which is located between these two sinks. A thorough ablution of the face, hands, neck, and sometimes feet and arms is insisted on every morning. Baths are given at the option of the prisoners in winter, not less however than once a month. In summer once a week is the rule. On entering the institution a thorough bath, with obligatory scrubbing if the latter is deemed necessary, has always been administered to the prisoner. While at work during the day frequent opportunities of washing are given, and suggestions in this regard not omitted.

THE PRIVY,

located at the side of the bath-room, between the extremity of the cell-block and the wall, is in good order, but of very simple construction. The night excrements are carried to a vault out of doors.

THE CHANGE OF LINEN

takes place weekly, when shirts and sheets are washed. The underclothes are worn a fortnight, and the blankets, bed sacks, and pillow sacks undergo a thorough reparation, boiling and cleaning twice a year.

THE FOOD.

BREAKFAST.—Meat or Salt Fish Hash and Bread every day of the week.

DINNER.—Monday, Corned Beef, Potatoes and Bread; Tuesday, Fresh Meat Stew with Vegetables; Wednesday, Pork and Beans and Bread; Thursday, same as Tuesday; Friday, Sword or Codfish, Potatoes and Bread; Saturday, same as Monday; Sunday, same as Wednesday.

SUPPER.—Mush and Molasses or Milk, and Bread every day of the week.

RULES.

Absolute silence is strictly enforced. The prisoners are kept at work in one of the halls, but their labor is light and pleasant, and they soon acquire considerable efficiency in it. They make suspenders. It is cleanly work, and the slight smell of leather does not impair the good character of the atmosphere, with such ample means of ventilation. Complete and instantaneous obedience is required. On entering the jail the prisoner's clothing is cleaned, repaired, and often washed or boiled in brine. His cell is put in an immaculate state. Thereafter he is held responsible for its neatness, and for the condition of his clothes and bedding.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

Unless there are many prisoners, one of the halls is kept empty, and all put in the cells on the other side. This hall is supplied with a desk on a platform, and used for services on Sundays. There are no Bible classes however, and no efforts to instruct.

The prison for females, consisting of ten cells on the floor over the kitchen, is as neat and clean as that for males, though not so pleasantly arranged. It communicates directly with the kitchen, a large and beautifully tidy part of the prison, in which most of the females are utilized by employment as cooks and washerwomen. The kitchen and prison are both situated in a wing built out from between the jailer's house and the main part of the jail.

The library is of fairly selected books, but small. Every cell possesses a Bible.

If an inmate be in need of new clothing it is provided for him, and he is permitted to retain it on his discharge from the institution.

One of the pleasantest features in the jail, aside from the cleanliness and discipline which prevail, is the attention paid to floriculture. Not only are the windows and other suitable places full of flowering plants during the winter, but in summer the extensive garden is beautified by ornamental vegetation, and the prisoners take a large interest in this pursuit. The softening and refining influence it exerts, aside from the actual beauty lent to the building and grounds, cannot be over estimated.

THE JAILER'S HOUSE

is in front of the main building, and contains ten rooms of a piece with the rest of the institution in neatness and display of good taste. It also has an ample office, and behind it a dining room belonging properly to the jail, and commanding through a loophole a full view of the halls. In front of the house a garden descends in four terraces to the street, and here in summer, besides flowers, early vegetables are cultivated with great success, and as freely used and as much appreciated in the jail as outside.

RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION.

A marvellous cleanness that descends to the minutest details, with an almost feminine spirit of neatness and tidiness prevail in this institution. The material of the food is thoroughly good, and well enough cooked for all requirements; this is true of Norwich jail as of most others in the State. But, that it is prepared in a savory and

inviting manner, and produced in a shape pleasant to the eye and taste, may be said of it alone. The halls, the cells, the prisoners, the places for work, the cellars where the provisions are kept, the out-houses, the kitchen, the grounds outside, and even the vaults, exhibit alike the influence of that order and propriety of condition lifted up by that taste for beauty to which we have had occasion to allude several times above.

PECUNIARY CONDITION.

Norwich jail is independent of county help, and has paid into the treasury last year \$2,807 of its earnings.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY JAIL.

Average No. of Prisoners 11.

Location and Arrangement.

It is situated on a street in the town of Haddam. The main building consists of a parallelogram of heavy granite walls, the interior measuring over fifty feet in one direction and nearly twenty-seven in the other. The prison hall is sixteen feet high, and eighteen feet wide, and has three large windows well barred on one side and two tiers of cells on the other. Unfortunately the wall against which the cells are built is banked up on the outside to half its height, causing those on the lower tier to be damp and cold, and even admitting a small quantity of water to some.

THE CELLS

are eight feet long, by four and a half, by six and a half. Their doors are of heavy iron grating. Their interior, like that of the hall, without being very bad exhibits great economy in whitewash. The furniture consists of an iron bed-frame, a bed-sack well filled with clean straw, a pillow in a very dirty sack, and blankets that seem to want airing and an occasional washing. Sheets and pillow cases have not been introduced.

THE VENTILATION

should be carried on by a simple ventilator which is in the ceiling of the hall. This, however, being boarded up, it depends on the occasional opening of the door. The inclement winter weather may be assigned as a cause, since the

HEATING

is altogether insufficient. It depends on a large Morning Glory stove. But the prisoners confined in cells like a caged animal, are compelled, in cold weather to walk up and down the small space which a bed of two feet leaves them in a cell of four in order to keep warm.

THE WASHING

conveniences consist of a faucet and drain at the extremity of the hall. Both were clean and the former emitted a stream of very good water. The prisoners have access to this according to wish. There is no bath tub. The

PRIVY,

in the immediate vicinity of the sink, was very clean and quite free from odor, a constant stream of water passing through it.

THE CHANGE OF LINEN

is not subject to rule I believe, but the body linen seemed decent. It is supplied exceptionally, and on urgent necessity, as well as clothing.

THE FOOD.

BREAKFAST.—Fish, Potatoes, Turnips, and a quarter-pound Loaf of Bread, every day in the week, at 9 A. M.

DINNER.—Monday, Hash and Bread; Tuesday, Pork and Beans and Bread; Wednesday, Fresh Beef, and Vegetables in Soup, and Bread; Thursday, Fresh Pork, Boiled Potatoes and Turnips, and Bread; Friday, Codfish and Potatoes, or Rice and Bread; Saturday, Sausages and Bread; Sunday, Corned Beef, Potatoes, Turnips, and Bread; at 4 P. M.

No Supper.

The prisoners are well content with the quantity and quality of the food, but complain that often the breakfast is very early, the dinner very late. Still, as they are idle in their cells all day, it may merely seem so.

RULES.

Silence is enjoined, but doubtless ample communication takes place between the inmates of the cells, while those enjoying the liberty of the hall indulge in conversation without restraint. The prisoners are not employed in any shape whatever, unless occasionally in the domestic service of the institution. There is a very small supply of reading matter.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

The prison for females is situated in the upper part of the jailer's house, and consists of two rooms with grated windows. It is only occasionally occupied.

Mr. Henry Smith, one of the county commissioners, takes an almost paternal interest in the prisoners, and often arranges their affairs in a manner which, avoiding the severity of the law, not unfrequently secures their return to the respectable walks of life.

THE JAILER'S HOUSE

is neat and well arranged, and situated in front of the jail.

RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION.

The hall and the cells are dingy, the discipline lax, the heating apparatus insufficient, some of the cells damp, and there is no regular ventilation, although the air proved not unpleasant or thick at the time of inspection. The beds are, in the main, rather untidy. Nevertheless there was no dirt in the cells or hall, and the jailer had perhaps made the most of his limited opportunities. The sink and privy were very clean. The store of provisions in the cellar was found of excellent quality, and those prepared for meals very well cooked. The treatment of the prisoners is kindly and judicious.

THE PECUNIARY CONDITION.

The jail is supported by the price of board which the State pays, with some aid from the county.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY JAIL.

Average number of prisoners, 17.

Location and Arrangement.

On the public square of the town of Litchfield, in one of the best locations of that fine region, and commanding an ample view of the surrounding hills, is situated the County jail. A solid stone building, with the jailer's house on the side to the street, it forms an ornament to the square. One enters by a hall, to the right and left of which are doors leading into the jailer's dwelling, but which at its further

extremity has the characteristic iron door of the jail. Passing through this, one enters a high hall, much wider than long. A very large window occupies, on either side, most of the space between the front wall and the cells. For, the cells are built against the back wall, fronting the door.

THE CELLS,

numbering eighteen, are in three tiers. A little larger than others in old fashioned jails, they measure eight feet by five, and are seven feet high. From the wall swings the iron bed frame, with bedding consisting of a clean tick with an abundance of good, fresh straw filling, fair sheets, and three good blankets. In the corner stands the bucket for night service, without cover. This is all the furniture of a cell.

THE VENTILATION.

is carried on by a method as ingenious as it is simple. A large square hole perforates the ceiling and opens into a garret. This garret has several windows intended to admit air. Unfortunately they were closed at the time of inspection. In two cells on the highest tier there are in addition large openings to the outside, by which the building might be ventilated. These were well filled with old comfortables. However, the air in the prison was not thick or unpleasant and pungent with the smell of lime.

THE HEATING

is by a single stove, and seems to answer the purpose.

WASHING

conveniences are primitive. One cell is devoted to the purposes of a toilet chamber and furnished with a bench, a pail of water, and a wash-basin. Two or three brooms, and two pails half full of white-wash, stood in the corner. Faucet or pump were not.

PRIVY,

the institution is not furnished with. The coverless buckets are used and emptied every morning. They are, however, plentifully supplied with lime, and this seems to absorb the odor.

CHANGE OF LINEN

takes place weekly, both shirts, socks, and sheets being then washed. The bed-ticks are fairly clean, the pillow-sacks very untidy.

THE FOOD.

BREAKFAST.—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Corned Beef Hash, Bread and Coffee; Saturday, Fried Pork, Potatoes and Coffee.

DINNER.—Sunday, Soup of Fresh Meat, Vegetables and Onions; Monday, Boiled Pork, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, and Bread; Tuesday, Corned Beef and Potatoes; Wednesday, same as Monday; Thursday, same as Tuesday; Friday, Fresh Fish, Potatoes and Bread; Saturday, Corned Beef and Potatoes.

SUPPER.—Mush and Molasses, or milk, every day of the week.

RULES.

The prisoners are generally not kept in their cells but allowed to remain in the hall, and converse freely. No regular task is exacted, and only occasionally are they put to work at basket-making, or out of doors. In regard to the cleanness of their bodies and clothes they may do as they like, but the cleanness of the walls of the hall and cells is insisted on. In fact, the latter are whitewashed very often, and not only the walls but the stone floor and ceiling. It gives a pleasant and light look to them, and would make them very tidy if the disordered beds, and other evidences of carelessness did not interfere. The wash-room was much neglected. The order of the hall was also its least evident feature.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

The prison for females consists of two rooms on the top floor of the building. Both were empty, and had evidently not been used of late. Religious service or instruction there is none. The library is empty.

THE JAILER'S HOUSE

contains eight large rooms, very clean and very neatly arranged, and an ample kitchen in capital order. As elsewhere the prisoners assist in the domestic labors. The food for both the prison and the jailer's family is cooked here.

RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION.

The prison is pretty clean, and the profuse application of whitewash and lime keeps the cells and the hall fresh and bright. But the discipline is very lax, and no attention paid to the personal neatness of the inmates. The fact that all the ventilators were stopped up leads to the suspicion that the air was really neither fresh nor pure, but

that indications of impurity were covered by the pungent smell of lime and whitewash. The provisions in store proved very good; the food, according to the testimony of prisoners, was ample and well cooked, and the treatment lenient, and even kind. More neatness, good discipline, open ventilators, orderly cells, a pump, bath-room, and privy, would make Litchfield jail as good as any of the smaller County jails.

PECUNIARY CONDITION.

It pays for itself, I believe, not drawing on the County.

WINDHAM COUNTY JAIL.

Average No. of Prisoners, 13.

Location and Arrangement.

In the town of Brooklyn, a short distance from the center, the jail of Windham County is located. The land behind and around it, amounting to ten acres, receives cultivation from the inmates, and vegetables, grain, grass, and the usual farm products of this part of the country are raised in abundance. The jail, situated back from the street on gently rising ground, is a brick structure of unpretentious appearance. The entrance is by the office, on the left of which extends the main jail building, its side turned to the street. It consists of a hall some fifty feet in length and nearly twenty wide, with four barred windows on one side and two tiers of cells on the other. The windows are eight feet high and four wide. The floor is of rough stones, very uneven, and of a dark unpleasant color. The walls are white, and though a little dingy, perfectly clean.

THE CELLS.

There are sixteen cells in the prison for males, arranged in two tiers. Each cell is eight feet by four and a half, by six and a half in dimension. Their furniture consists of the usual iron bed frame bearing a very clean sack filled with straw, which was not fresh in all cases; a pillow sack equally clean and also filled with straw; a covered bucket for night occasions; a good sized china cup filled with drinking water; a wooden box for keeping clothes, and a broom. The interior of the cells was clean, but, as in the hall, the whitewash not fresh, and the floor uneven and dark.

THE VENTILATION

depends on a ventilator in the ceiling, two feet square, which by an open blind, communicates with a small cupola also furnished with open blinds; and on the ventilating holes, here of good size, near the ceiling of each cell. Of the passage of a weak draft of air through the latter it is easy to be convinced, and the former is also, to all appearance, in working order.

HEATING

by an old-fashioned and well-worn wood stove, with a pipe running nearly the whole length of the prison, seems to prove very efficient. An even high temperature has been easily maintained here during the coldest weather. There is no

PRIVY

attached to the institution, and the night buckets, which are always kept half full of water, remain the only resort, but seemingly a sufficient one. The

WASHING

conveniences are found in a pump and drain in one corner of the hall. These were very cleanly, provided with wash basins and soap, and had a small mirror hung up on the wall above.

THE CHANGE OF LINEN

is regulated thus: every bed has two sheets, of which one is changed each week. Shirts, all of which the prison supplies, are replaced as often by freshly washed—socks also. But underclothes last a fortnight.

Fresh clean bed sacks and pillow sacks are supplied to a cell whenever a prisoner enters, and thereafter changed quarterly. Those in use proved very clean and free from smell.

THE FOOD.

BREAKFAST.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Hash, Bread and Water; Sunday, Baked Beans and Bread.

DINNER.—No regular order exists, but the varieties of this meal consist of: Corned Beef, Boiled Pork, Potatoes and Bread; Boiled Ham, Potatoes and Bread; Soup or Fresh meat, Turnips, Onions, Cabbage and Bread; Baked Pork and Beans and Bread; Codfish and Potatoes and Bread; Fresh Fish and Potatoes and Bread.

SUPPER.—Mush and Molasses.

RULES.

Silence is maintained. All prisoners, but the sick, are taken out of their cells daily, and under the jailer's wardenship marched or carried to outdoor work. Every kind of farm labor is performed by them, digging, cutting wood, plowing and reaping, in short everything required in the country. When their labor is not needed on the land belonging to the jail, the whole gang is hired out, and the jailer accompanies them, and keeps them in charge. Thus, one finds the novel condition of thirteen or fourteen prisoners armed with axes at work several miles in the woods, with no one but an unarmed keeper to watch and direct them; or, with shovels and pickaxes at some out of the way ditch under no firmer restraint; or the same number on a wagon with this only man driving and watching them. Yet in the twenty-six years this has been the practice under the present keeper but three or four have escaped.

On Sunday the prisoners remain in their cells. A service is held every fortnight. No instruction of any sort, or Sunday school, or Bible class has been established.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

The prison for females, built against the back wall of the main prison, contains six cells in two tiers, like the cells in the male quarters, but smaller. It is in direct communication with the kitchen, a very well ordered, neat part of the institution. The wash room outside of this is also arranged and furnished properly and kept in unexceptionable style. A pump is in the prison.

When other labor cannot be procured, the keeper often cultivates land on shares, with his gang. The out-door labor certainly seems to do the prisoners much good. They are all healthy, in good spirits, and no death has fallen in the jail during the last twenty-six years. This, though many are brought in with delirium tremens, or otherwise in poor health.

Clothes are furnished if necessary. In summer out of door baths are undertaken; in winter, when filth is discovered, a pail of water in the cell is permitted. The floor of the hall and those of the cells are frequently washed, but the dark, uneven stones always look defective and untidy.

There is a very small and very poor library. The prisoners receive books, but there are so few that some re-read the same volume half a dozen times.

THE JAILER'S HOUSE

numbers eleven rooms, including the office, debtor's room, and store room. It is very neat, and arranged with taste and tidiness.

THE RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

While on all the points of utility, comfort, and real necessity, the institution proved very satisfactory, it failed to satisfy the sense of beauty, and no efforts to keep the walls trim and white, or the furniture very neat, were observable. Arrangements for bathing should be there, as well as a privy. The bed-clothes were cleaner than anywhere else, the kitchen very nicely arranged, and the stores of food excellent.

Remarkable is the system of carrying the prisoners to out-door work, which is regularly followed. Still more remarkable the success and safety with which it has been done, and the command which the keeper, unarmed and away from help, maintains over so many dangerous men. Most remarkable, however, that, with all this, he treats them with a kindness and humanity hardly surpassed, and punishments count among the rarest occurrences.

PECUNIARY CONDITION.

Not only is the jail self-supporting, but it earns quite a sum, annually, for the county. Last year, after the payment of all expenses but his own salary of eight hundred dollars, the keeper handed over to the county treasurer the sum of twenty-three hundred and thirteen dollars, the surplus of one year. This may serve as a sample.

TOLLAND COUNTY JAIL.

Average No. of prisoners, 4½.

Location and Arrangement.

The jail of Tolland County is in the town of Tolland. It is built of stone like all the smaller county jails, and situated behind and in communication with a hotel. This is perhaps perfectly proper, as the jailer is, at the same time, the hotel-keeper. Thus, a communion of interests is established which might seem rather queer under ordinary circumstances, but will not appear so when it is considered that the number of prisoners is very small, the average being only 4½ last

year. Though there were seven when inspected, yet for a large part of the summer the jail remained entirely empty. Lodgers and prisoners, being the boarders of the same person, and the latter, on account of their small number, making it inexpedient to have a separate establishment, it is likely they fare with the servants of the hotel, while assisting in their labors..

THE CELLS.

The jail is old, and holds sixteen cells, which, in a double tier, are built against the left wall. Each cell is 8 feet in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. They are closed with grated doors, floored and roofed with stone, and bear no vestiges of any recent whitewash. Even the universal spring cleaning has neglected to leave traces. The beds, consisting of the customary iron frame, sacks, and pillows were unsavory.

THE VENTILATION

depends on a square opening in the ceiling, which was boarded up.

THE HEATING

is accomplished by an old iron stove, around which the prisoners were grouped, chatting and mending their clothes.

WASHING

conveniences are afforded by a pail of water carried in from without, and a tin basin.

THE PRIVY

could not be found.

A CHANGE OF LINEN

must take place occasionally, for a wash line, with clothes hung out to dry, ran its zig-zag course through the main hall.

RULES.

The prisoners are not compelled to keep silence, are not kept in their cells, and not put to work. Being inside the jail walls, the rest seems left to themselves.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

The hall is thirty-five feet long, sixteen feet high, and twelve feet wide.

THE JAILER'S HOUSE

is in the hotel. There are two rooms designed for offices in front of the jail, and belonging to it. These, opening right upon the dining-room of the hotel, are used at present for a pantry and rubbish room, while the jail business is transacted at the counter of the hotel.

RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

Thick foul air in the hall, filth in the cells, and no discipline. Still, there are so few prisoners, that to carry on a system with them seems like manœuvring a military battalion of three men.

PECUNIARY CONDITION.

It does not cost the county anything.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY JAIL.

Average No. of Prisoners, 45.

Location and Arrangement.

The jail of Fairfield County is located at Bridgeport. It is an imposing brick structure, situated on a height which commands the city, and its site seems to have been chosen for dryness and good air. Like other jails built of late the main part consists of a square of stout walls encompassing a block of cells, with a broad hall between the two. This hall is eight feet and two inches wide, and runs, without break, around three sides of the block. On the fourth some light walls partition off the bathing room and privy, to which that portion of the hall is devoted. Light is furnished by eighteen ample windows, nine on each of the longer sides.

THE CELLS,

of which there are eighty, cluster in one solid block. Forty open on each side, arranged in two tiers fronting the windows. They are closed by heavy gratings of iron. Each is locked, individually, and then a bar, worked at one end, is so contrived that it effectually locks with an additional bolt every cell in the tier. These features are common to almost all jails. There is one peculiar to Bridgeport. It

is a hemispherical projection on the hinge side of the door, which, when the latter is closed fits into a proper cavity, and offers an additional obstacle to direct violence.

The interior of the cells is four feet eight inches wide, eight feet long and eight feet high. They are provided with the usual iron frame for the bed, have a good bed sack furnished with straw twice a year, two blankets weighing eight pounds, sheets, pillow-cases, a little shelf, a pail for water, and a bucket. They are white-washed twice a year, and appeared clean, but not neat. The stone floors were untidy in some cases.

THE VENTILATION

is carried on by a treble arrangement : 1st. Under each window is a grated opening four inches square, which, turning two corners in a short zig-zag course, communicates directly with the outer air. 2d. In the wall between the windows are ventilators with an opening eight inches by fourteen. They lead into straight flues conducting the air to the roof, or permitting the cold air to descend. 3d. Each cell has in the back wall near the ceiling a ventilator of a smaller size, which opens into a sixteen inch central flue, and this, after running the length of the tier, ascends to the roof. All the ventilators but those in the cells were found in excellent working condition, and the air was good.

THE HEATING

is accomplished by steam pipes that communicate with an automatic heater in the cellar, and the prison is kept in comfortable temperature at moderate expense and no trouble.

THE WASHING AND BATHING

conveniences consist of a sink with a good faucet and clean drain at the further extremity of each of the long wings of the hall, prisoners having access to these every morning; then, of two good bath-tubs that can be supplied with warm water, in a room partitioned off from the fourth side of the hall. The baths are administered when a prisoner enters the institution, and afterward when he desires it, or the officers deem it necessary.

THE PRIVY.

which adjoins the bath-room is supplied with four cast-iron seats, elevated, and very cleanly. They have covers. But the water from the sinks and the bath-tubs being conducted through them leaves them in an entirely odorless condition.

CHANGE OF LINEN.

The shirts are changed weekly, the sheets, pillow-cases, and under-clothing every fortnight. This is sufficient.

FOOD.

BREAKFAST.—Monday, Fresh Meat and Vegetable Soup, Coffee and Bread; Tuesday, Hash, Coffee and Bread; Wednesday, same as on Tuesday; Thursday, same as on Monday; Friday, Hash, Coffee and Bread; Saturday and Sunday, same as on Friday

DINNER.—Monday, Fresh Meat and Vegetable Soup, and Bread; Tuesday, Corned Beef, and Bread, and Potatoes; Wednesday, same as on Tuesday; Thursday, same as on Monday; Friday, Codfish, Potatoes, and Bread; Saturday, Corned Beef, Potatoes and Bread; Sunday, same as on Saturday.

SUPPER.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Mush and Molasses.

RULES.

Silence is the rule. No labor is carried on. Each prisoner is confined to his cell day and night.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

The prison for female culprits is in a wing of the jailer's house in front of the main building. It is arranged on the same plan as that of the males, but much smaller. The block has two tiers, six cells in each, to which four windows in the opposite wall admit light. Above it is the hospital, consisting of two rooms, and in the same story a comfortable apartment for the detention of debtors. These rooms are warmed by radiators and supplied with water. The female prison has a good sink but no bath-room, and a very clean privy with two cast-iron seats.

A very neat chapel in the upper story is used every Sunday. In it the seats radiate from a center formed by the clergyman's desk, and a partition separates the men from the women. The chapel serves its purpose. The hospital, however, has never been occupied. The prison library contains no books.

The third story of the male prison is occupied by an immense hall with many windows. It was designed for a work-room, but has never been used.

THE JAILER'S HOUSE

is situated in front of the prison for males, and at the side of that for females. It is elegantly furnished and arranged with a very large

office, and ample rooms. It is in direct connection with the kitchen, also a very well planned part of the building. At all hours the jailer commands a full view of the interior of the main prison and the cells.

RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION.

The jail was found clean, but not neat. The building satisfies all reasonable demands of prison reformers, and is without doubt a sufficiently comfortable abode for culprits. The treatment is kind, and the discipline not strict. While the opportunities for bathing and ventilation are ample, they are perhaps not sufficiently taken advantage of. The food is wholesome, and the prisoners satisfied therewith. The privies and drains were in an exemplary condition. The heating apparatus is excellent, the kitchen very well managed. Though there were no signs of general or individual attempts to beautify the interior of the building or the cells, and in fact some of the latter were untidy, every point of real significance in jail management and order was satisfactorily attended to. It is a severe punishment and equally detrimental to the health of the body and mind of the prisoners to keep them locked up all day. Solitary confinement with work or with books is serious enough. But without these it is altogether inapplicable to jail prisoners.

PECUNIARY CONDITION.

It draws largely from the county.

HARTFORD JAIL.

Average No. of Prisoners, 90.

Location and Arrangement.

Hartford jail, once a model jail for this part of the country, has gradually fallen behind the demands of the age and of the growing city around it. It is still a good and useful institution, with faults that result rather from its location and cramped condition than from any error of building or arrangement. As it is about to be replaced by a new structure, which will amply meet the views of all interested in prison reforms, it may prove sufficient to give a very cursory account of the old jail.

The cells, built in a block, are small. The ventilation is like that of the State Prison, and quite as inefficient. By opening the windows, however, it is much improved, and this can be and is done

frequently, as the stoves quickly restore a good warm temperature, being of excellent heating qualities. Thus, the air is permitted to blow through now and then, and prevents that foulness of atmosphere, which, with so many prisoners, would otherwise inevitably result. The cells are kept very clean and neatly whitewashed. The beds rest on iron frames, and consist of a clean sack filled with straw, which is renewed quarterly, and of blankets. Pillows and linen there are none. There is no bath room. A small and miserable sink offers the only opportunities for washing. If necessary, shirts, and even other clothes are furnished to prisoners while there, and on their departure.

The kitchen is miserably small—yet it is necessary to cook for a hundred men there. It is nevertheless very clean. The wash room is in the cellar, dark, damp, cramped, and minus conveniences. In the space next to it, the provisions are kept, beef and vegetables, and this space is also very damp.

The workshop adjoins the hall of the prison, and the floor of this room is constantly damp. From it one steps into the privy of the institution. The drain of this is stopped up whenever the water of the near river rises, thus forcing back matter and effluviae. The walls sweat much.

The prisoners are treated very kindly. The dark cell is hardly ever resorted to except with cases of delirium tremens, and for these it is a very poor provision. The fare is ample and good, and the discipline, if not strict, is sufficient to preserve good order. This is the bill of fare:

BREAKFAST.—Hash and Bread every day of the week.

DINNER.—Monday, Corned Beef, Potatoes and Bread; Tuesday, Fresh Meat and Vegetable Stew; Wednesday, Sword Fish and Potatoes; Thursday, same as Tuesday; Friday, Codfish and Potatoes hashed; Saturday, Pork and Beans; Sunday, Corned Beef and Potatoes. Bread with all meals.

SUPPER.—Mush and Molasses.

It must be stated that the whole building is remarkably neat, and in capital order. It has eighty cells for males, and twelve for females, being arranged in three tiers on each side of the central block. A chapel affords room for the Sunday services. The office is ample and comfortable, yet not sufficient for the requirements of such an institution.

TABLE COMPARING THE DIFFERENT COUNTY JAILS.

	Location.	Cells.	Ventilation.	Heating.	Washing Conveniences.	Privy.	Change of Linen.	Rules.	Found on Inspection.	Religious Services.	Instruction.
HARTFORD.	Low and damp, near a river.	In a block, 80 male cells; 12 female cells. Dimensions, 8 ft by 4 by 6½ ft.	By cell ventilators, ceiling ventilators and open windows. Good.	By four good stoves. Sufficient.	By 1 sink with faucet.	1 privy with covered night buckets. Fair.	Body linen once a week. Sheets every fortnight. Flannels every fortnight. Blankets and ticks quarterly.	Silence and work. Strict discipline.	Good, according to opportunities. Very clean.	Every Sunday.	None.
NEW HAVEN.	Dry and pleasant, sandy soil.	In a block, 75 male cells; 25 female cells. Dimensions, 9 ft. by 5 ft. by 9 ft.	In cells. By the ceiling. By flues opening near floor. Good.	By steam. Very good.	By 3 sinks with faucets, and 2 bath tubs.	1 privy with covered night buckets. Fair.	Body linen once a week. Sheets every fortnight. Flannels every fortnight. Blankets and ticks every half year.	Silence and work for a part of the prisoners. Strict discipline.	Very neat. Very clean. Very comfortable.	Every Sunday.	Bible Class.
NORWICH.	On a hill, very dry and good air.	In a block, 36 male cells; 10 female cells. Dimensions, 8 ft. by 4½ ft. by 6½ ft.	In cells. By the ceiling. By open windows. Very good.	By four stoves. Good.	By 2 sinks with faucets, and 1 bath tub.	1 privy with covered night buckets. Clean.	Sheets and shirts weekly. Flannels every fortnight. Bed sacks and blankets every 6 months.	Silence and work. Strict discipline.	Exceedingly clean, neat and comfortable.	Every Sunday.	None.
NEW LONDON.	On the solid rock, high and dry.	On one side, 18 male cells; 2 female cells. Dimensions, 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 6½ ft.	In cells. By ceiling. Good.	By one stove. Good.	By 1 sink with pump.	1 privy with covered night buckets. Clean.	Sheets and shirts weekly. Flannels every fortnight. Bed sacks and blankets every 6 months.	Silence; no work at present; out-door work in summer. Strict discipline.	Clean and well kept.	None.	None.
MIDDLESEX.	On damp ground, but not low.	On one side, 16 male cells; 2 female cells. Dimensions, 8 ft. by 4½ ft. by 6½ ft.	In cells. By ceiling. Not active.	By one stove. Poor.	By 1 sink with pump.	1 privy with covered night buckets. Clean.	No regulation.	Partial silence; no work; lenient discipline.	Moderately clean, not comfortable.	None.	None.
TOLLAND.	Fair location.	On one side, 16 male cells; 1 female cell. Dimensions, 8 ft. by 4½ ft. by 6½ ft.	In cells. By ceiling, (boarded up.) Not active.	By one stove. Moderate.	By a pail of water.	Covered night buckets; no privy.	No regulation.	No silence; no regular work; lax discipline.	In a poor state.	None.	None.
LITCHFIELD.	Dry and pleasant.	On back wall, 18 male cells; 2 female cells. Dimensions, 8 ft. by 5 ft. by 7 ft.	By ceiling. By ventilators near the top of the wall, (closed up.) Not active.	By one stove. Good.	By a pail of water.	Night buckets without cover.	Shirts and sheets weekly. Flannels every fortnight. Blankets, no regulation.	Silence; work, but not regular. Fair discipline.	Clean; not well aired, or neat.	None.	None.
FAIRFIELD.	On an elevated site, with porous soil.	In a block, 80 male cells; 12 female cells. Dimensions, 8 ft. by 4½ ft. by 8 ft.	In cells. By flues in walls. By direct openings near floor. Fair.	By steam. Very good.	By 2 sinks, water faucets, with 2 bath tubs.	Excellent privy and covered buckets. Clean.	Shirts and sheets weekly. Flannels every fortnight. Blankets and ticks every six months.	Silence. No work. Fair discipline.	Clean and very comfortable.	Every Sunday.	None.
WINDHAM.	Nice open location.	On one side, 16 male cells; 8 female cells. Dimensions, 8 ft. by 4½ ft. by 6½ ft.	In cells. By ceiling. Moderately active.	By one stove. Good.	By a sink with pump.	Covered night buckets. Clean.	Shirts and sheets weekly. Flannels every fortnight. Blankets and ticks whenever a new inmate arrives.	Silence. Out of door work. Strict discipline.	Clean, but not neat. Comfortable.	Every fortnight.	None.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Adjutant-General

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:

TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

1873.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW HAVEN, May 1st, 1873. }

To His Excellency MARSHALL JEWELL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of this Department for the year ending March 31st, 1873.

With the highest respect, I remain

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

REPORT.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
New Haven, April 1st, 1873. }

To His Excellency MARSHALL JEWELL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief :

SIR:—The march of time reminds me that my official year is again drawing to a close, and that it becomes my duty to report to you the doings of the National Guard for the past year, and as nearly as possible its present condition.

At the time of my last report, the National Guard had been thoroughly reorganized, reuniformed, equipped, etc., and were ready for their annual spring parades. Believing that it would prove beneficial to the Guard for a parade of the entire Brigade, it was thought best and proper to order such a parade at New Haven, on the occasion of your third inauguration in May last. The fine appearance of the regiments on that occasion caused a universal good feeling among officers and men, especially those who had served for many years, and worked diligently to see the National Guard of this state placed upon a good and substantial basis.

I am also of the opinion that many of our citizens, who take little or no interest in military matters, were well pleased to see that Connecticut could boast of so fine a body of citizen soldiers.

Since my last report, but few changes have taken place in the Guard; the principal change being the disband-

ment of two companies, and the acceptance and organization of one company of Infantry. At this time last year, the force was composed of thirty-six (36) companies of Infantry, and two (2) sections of Light Artillery, numbering at date of muster, March 1st, 1872, 2442 men. The present force consists of thirty-five (35) companies of Infantry, and two (2) sections of Light Artillery, numbering, as per muster-rolls of March 1st, 149 officers and 2234 enlisted men, making a total of 2383 officers and men. This shows a decrease in the force since March 1st, 1872, of 59 officers and men, while in reality, since April 1st, 1872,—the date of my last report—there has been an increase in the number of the force. At that time—April 1st—the National Guard numbered but 2182 officers and men, the decrease from March 1st being caused by the large number of men who were discharged between March 1st and April 1st, for expiration of term of service and non-residence.

The changes in the officers of the Guard the past year have been as follows: Officers resigned and discharged—two lieutenant colonels, three majors, eleven captains, twenty-one first lieutenants and sixteen second lieutenants. Officers appointed—two lieutenant colonels, four majors, eleven captains, twenty-one first lieutenants and seventeen second lieutenants. Of the officers discharged, six were discharged by reason of failure to pass examination in military tactics and four by disbandment of companies. There have been 643 enlisted men discharged and twelve have died, making a total loss of 708 officers and men. The enlistments the past year number 587, and with the 55 officers appointed, makes a total of 642 officers and men; showing a decrease of 59 since March 1st, 1872, and an increase of 201 since April 1st, 1872.

Of the 2383 officers and men in the Guard, 2146 have been completely uniformed and equipped, and before the spring parade the new company in the First Regiment will be uniformed, thus making about 2200 fully uniformed and equipped men.

FIRST REGIMENT.

This Regiment is composed of eight companies, four of which are located in the city of Hartford. At the time of the reorganization of the regiment, Company I of Unionville was in a demoralized condition, but it was hoped that with new officers it might be resuscitated. Their old commander, General Bunnell, was appointed Captain, but business engagements compelling him to remove from the state, it was finally deemed advisable to disband the company, which was done by General Order No. 4, August 24, 1872. This left the regiment with but seven companies, but through the efforts of Colonel Hamilton and Major Tyler, a new company was organized in Hartford and accepted by order of your Excellency, Oct. 22d, 1872, and is now in a prosperous condition.

This gives the regiment eight companies, the same as one year ago. Colonel Hamilton having been absent from the state for the past three months, the regiment has been under the command of Lieut. Colonel John B. Clapp.

The regiment did not encamp last fall, but paraded for drill and inspection one day in September. This command has hardly had an opportunity to show what improvements have been made since its reorganization, but knowing that it is composed of some of the best companies in the state, there can be no doubt of its improvement and general efficiency.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second Regiment, under the command of Colonel S. R. Smith, has been brought to a high state of discipline and efficiency. During the past year, two of the companies, D and E, have with the 2d Company Governor's Foot Guards, secured a large armory in the new Masonic Temple, located in New Haven, thereby giving the commanding officer an opportunity for battalion drills, which has added greatly to the interest and efficiency of the command. This regiment has few equals among the militia regiments of the country and no supe-

riors, as is fully attested by flattering encomiums from the press and officers of the militia of other States and of the Regular Army, who have witnessed its parades. The personnel of the regiment in officers and men is almost entirely the same as last year, the changes in commissioned officers being very few.

There was no encampment of the command last fall, and in lieu of the field-day, it was granted permission to make an excursion to New York and New Jersey. In New York they were recipients of hospitalities from that city's far-famed military organizations, the 7th, 22d and 71st regiments, and, also, the officers of the 5th regiment. At Newark and Waverly, New Jersey, they were paid like compliments by the 3d and 5th regiments, the finest regiments of that state. The Second also visited Washington, D. C., March 4, 1873, to participate in the second inaugural ceremonies of President Grant. The fame of the regiment had preceded it, and the praises of the officers of the army who witnessed its special review by the President, and the parade on Pennsylvania avenue, added new honors to the many that had previously been paid them by military men and the press wherever they had been seen. It may be said that the Second Regiment has not only won for itself wide renown and honorable mention, but it has also won renown for the entire National Guard of our state, which I trust all will endeavor to maintain.

THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment, Colonel N. H. Ames, has undergone some change since my last report, Company B of Norwich, much to my regret, having been disbanded. This organization should have been maintained, and it is surprising that a city of the size of Norwich should have allowed it to become demoralized and disbanded. I trust that the time will soon come when the company will be reorganized on a firm and substantial basis. Company F (Killingly) has for the past few months been in a disorganized condition, and unless some change can be brought about in this command very soon, it would be much bet-

ter that the company be disbanded. I would recommend that the headquarters of the company be transferred to Danielsonville or Putnam, rather than to have it disbanded at present.

The regiment encamped for six days at New London in September; three of the companies were but recently organized, but under the energetic influence of the Colonel, they soon gave evidence of decided improvement in drill and discipline. The encampment was well conducted and was of great benefit to the regiment. The Third is now composed of seven companies, and Colonel Ames gives his personal attention to each company, and is indefatigable in his exertions for the welfare of his command.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, under the command of Colonel Hoyt, has, like the Second Regiment, scarcely changed in officers and men during the past year. The regiment encamped for six days at Norwalk in September, and the encampment was considered one of the best ever held in that section of the state; although a large part of the command had not been in camp before and had enjoyed no opportunity for battalion drill, they soon gave evidence by their drill and discipline that they desired to excel in the manly qualities of a soldier's life. During the past winter, the companies in Stamford, Greenwich and Norwalk have had battalion drills under Colonel Hoyt, at the armory of Company C, Stamford; and the Bridgeport and Stratford companies have been drilled in battalion movements at the armories of the Bridgeport companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Fairchild.

The regiment is full, being composed of ten companies, eight being from Fairfield County and two from Litchfield County, and all are well officered and equipped. For a detailed account regarding the encampments of the Third and Fourth Regiments, I refer to the Reports of the Brigadier General and the Brigade Inspectors.

ARTILLERY.

The First Section of Light Artillery, located in New Britain, under the command of Lieut. R. W. Hadley, has shown marked improvement the past year.

The Second Section, located in Guilford, has made some changes in its officers the past year, and is, I regret to say, hardly up to the high state of drill and efficiency formerly maintained under Lieutenant Griswold.

ARMS.

The Peabody breech-loading rifle, which the state adopted in 1871, has so far proved itself a thoroughly reliable and good weapon, and one easily manipulated by the men who compose our National Guard. At the time of my last report the military authorities of Massachusetts were experimenting with breech-loaders with the design of adopting one for the militia of that state; after a long series of experiments they have practically endorsed the action of Connecticut, by also adopting the Peabody rifle, and the entire militia force of the state is now being re-armed. Many other states are also giving the subject of breech-loaders attention, and a general re-armament of all the states is probable. The subject of a uniform calibre for small arms, to which I referred in my last report, is occupying the attention of the United States Army Board, now sitting in Springfield, Mass., and I understand from good authority, that they will recommend the adoption of a calibre by the Government, nearly if not quite the same as that adopted by this State and Massachusetts.

UNIFORMS.

The uniforms and equipments of our Guard are in good order and condition, thus proving conclusively that if an attractive and serviceable uniform is given the men, they will take pride in keeping and caring for the same.

As much labor and expense in the National Guard is borne by the officers, I desire to call attention to what

appears to me no more than justice to them; that so far as uniforms are concerned, they should be placed on the same footing as the enlisted men of their commands. At present, officers are compelled to purchase their entire outfit at their own expense. Were they allowed the same amount given the men for uniforms, it would at least be but a simple act of justice.

REGIMENTAL ARMORIES.

I desire to again call attention to the increasing need of regimental armories in the cities of New Haven and Hartford, and trust that the Legislature will, in conjunction with the authorities of these cities, provide suitable accommodations for the companies stationed there. This matter is attracting more attention and discussion among military men every year, and I feel that the time has come when the subject should receive the attention it deserves from our legislative bodies. During the past year some of the companies in both of these cities have succeeded in securing larger and better armories than ever before, but the continued welfare and improvement of the military organizations in our large cities, and their needs for battalion drills, demand that they should be concentrated in one large building, with suitable rooms for battalion movements and company purposes. In other states such armories, if not readily found, are built by the state or the city where the regiment is located, and possibly this plan will have to be pursued by our state.

OVERCOATS AND KNAPSACKS.

No military organization is thoroughly equipped, unless provided with overcoats and knapsacks; the necessity has long been felt in our Guard, and I recommend that the State supply them.

RECORD BOOKS.

Finding a lack of system among many of the companies regarding the keeping of records, orders, &c., I deemed it advisable and have supplied each company with suit-

able muster and descriptive book, record book, order book and roll book. These books will be inspected at least once a year, and the commanding officer held accountable for their condition and correctness.

As a military organization, I think I can justly say that the Connecticut National Guard stands equal to that of any state in the Union, and this fact is abundantly verified by military authorities outside of our own state.

During the past year the Guard have not been called upon to quell any disturbances, and I trust that the time is far distant when their services will be needed for such purposes. In this connection I desire to state that the military authorities in the city of New Haven have made arrangements with the Fire Department authorities, so that a military alarm can be sounded on the fire bells, and in this manner the companies quickly assembled at their armories in cases of sudden emergency. It is also probable that the same arrangement will be made in the city of Hartford.

That the policy of Connecticut regarding her National Guard is as near correct as that of any other state, there can be no doubt. It has been the aim of all to whom you have intrusted this branch of our state service, to reduce the active militia to the lowest number practicable, and to keep the expense inside the amount collected for military purposes. This, I am happy to state, has been done, and the commutation tax is now paying the expense of maintaining this portion of our government. Such being the case, I fully believe the sound judgment of our future legislative bodies will see that no impediments are placed in the way; but on the contrary, that all necessary legislation will be given to maintain in its present efficiency the National Guard, which every honorable citizen looks upon with pride, and with a feeling that if civil law and order cannot be maintained in the usual manner, the active militia stand ready, at a moment's notice, to lay aside their daily avocations and take up their arms to maintain the dignity of our commonwealth, either in repelling foreign foes or in quieting internal strife.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

OF THE

Connecticut National Guard.



Commander-in-Chief.

MARSHALL JEWELL, HARTFORD.

Adjutant-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

SAMUEL E. MERWIN, JR., New Haven, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Quartermaster-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

LEONARD A. DICKINSON, Hartford, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Surgeon-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN J. WHITTEMORE, New Haven, Appointed May 1, 1872.

Paymaster-General—Rank, Colonel.

JAMES D. FRARY, New Britain, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Commissary-General—Rank, Colonel.

AMOS J. BEERS, New Haven, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Aides to the Commander-in-Chief—Rank, Colonel.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD, Colchester, Appointed May 16, 1871.

CHARLES A. JEWELL, Hartford, Appointed May 1, 1872.

JULIUS W. KNOWLTON, Bridgeport, Appointed May 1, 1872.

* —————

Assistant Adjutant-General—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

SIMEON J. FOX, New Haven, Appointed May 10, 1869.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Rank, Major.

BERNARD F. BLAKESLEE, Hartford, Appointed May 22, 1871.

*Colonel Henry E. Valentine, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, died August 15, 1879.

BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General.

ROBERT B. CRAUFURD, Norwalk, Appointed July 28, 1871.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Rank, Major.

WILLIAM RANDEL SMITH, Norwalk, Appointed July 28, 1871.

Brigade Inspector—Rank, Major.

THOMAS S. GILBERT, Derby, Appointed July 28, 1871.

Brigade Quartermaster—Rank, Captain.

CHARLES E. DOTY, Norwalk, Appointed Sept. 2, 1872.

Brigade Commissary—Rank, Captain.

DAVID M. READ, Bridgeport, Appointed July 28, 1871.

Aides-de-Camp—Rank, Captain.

HENRY N. FANTON, Danbury, Appointed July 28, 1871.

ANDREW SELLECK, Norwalk, Appointed Sept. 2, 1872.

FIRST REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

JAMES E. HAMILTON, Unionville, Appointed April 23, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOHN B. CLAPP, Hartford, Appointed April 23, 1870.

Major.

HEMAN A. TYLER, Hartford, Appointed Feb. 14, 1872.

Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant.

WILLIAM B. McCRAY, Hartford, Appointed March 27, 1872.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

WILLIAM E. CONE, Hartford, Appointed April 15, 1872.

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

RICHARD JOSLYN, South Manchester, Appointed Nov. 8, 1871.

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

GEORGE F. HAWLEY, Hartford, Appointed Nov. 8, 1871.

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

HENRY C. BULLOCK, Hartford, Appointed July 1, 1872.

Chaplain—Rank, Captain.

WILLIAM B. BUCKINGHAM, Rockville, Appointed June 1, 1872.

COMPANY A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
<i>Captain,</i>	WILLIAM WESTPHAL,	Hartford,	Jan. 31, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	HENRY SPIESKE,	Hartford,	Jan. 31, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	JOHN MILLER,	Hartford,	Dec. 8, 1872.

COMPANY B.

<i>Captain,</i>	JAMES T. SHERMAN,	Hartford,	March 14, 1867.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	JOHN DUNDON,	Hartford,	May 18, 1867.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	WILLIAM W. WARNER,	Hartford.	Sept. 26, 1871.

COMPANY C.

<i>Captain,</i>	ERNEST C. COLBY,	Rockville,	April 9, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	AMASA P. DICKERSON.	Rockville,	April 9, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>			

COMPANY D.

<i>Captain,</i>	JULIUS O. DEMING,	New Britain,	March 21, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	ARTHUR F. SLATE,	New Britain,	April 16, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	HORACE S. ANDREWS,	New Britain,	April 16, 1872.

COMPANY E.

<i>Captain,</i>	CHARLES B. ERICHSON,	New Britain,	March 25, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	SAMUEL L. WHAPLES,	New Britain,	March 25, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	FRED. M. HEMENWAY,	New Britain,	March 28, 1873.

COMPANY F.

<i>Captain,</i>	JOHN L. WHITE,	Hartford,	Oct. 6, 1868.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	LEVI HOTCHKISS,	Hartford,	Sept. 4, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	DANIEL S. CAMP,	Hartford,	Sept. 4, 1871.

COMPANY G.

<i>Captain,</i>	PHILIP W. HUDSON,	N. Manchester,	Oct. 16, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	JOHN S. CHENEY,	S. Manchester,	Oct. 16, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	DEODAT B. RUSSELL,	S. Manchester,	Oct. 16, 1871.

COMPANY H.

<i>Captain,</i>	CHARLES O. NEILL, JR.,	Hartford,	Oct. 29, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	EMERSON M. PARKER,	Hartford,	Oct. 29, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	B. FRANKLIN WELLS,	Hartford,	Oct. 29, 1872.

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

STEPHEN R. SMITH, New Haven. Appointed Aug. 9, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOHN H. BARIO, Meriden. Appointed Aug. 23, 1871.

Major.

GEORGE W. TUCKER, Waterbury. Appointed Aug. 16, 1869.

Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant.

JOSEPH S. A. BAKER, West Meriden. Appointed Aug. 9, 1871.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

EDWARD M. CLARK, New Haven. Appointed Feb. 21, 1873.

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

CHARLES KIMBERLY, New Haven. Appointed Aug. 9, 1871.

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

WALTER JUDSON, New Haven. Appointed Aug. 31, 1872.

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

EDWARD H. RILEY, New Haven. Appointed Aug. 9, 1871.

Chaplain—Rank, Captain.

CHARLES H. SIEBKE, New Haven. Appointed Aug. 9, 1871.

COMPANY A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
<i>Captain,</i>	AUGUSTUS I. GOODRICH,	Waterbury,	Sept. 20, 1869.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	GEORGE H. COWELL,	Waterbury,	Nov. 13, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	WILLIAM WILSON, JR.,	Waterbury,	Nov. 20, 1871.

COMPANY B.

<i>Captain,</i>	CARL G. ENGEL,	New Haven,	Feb. 27, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	AUGUSTUS C. TRAEGER,	New Haven,	Aug. 1, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	WILLIAM MERLE,	New Haven,	Aug. 1, 1872.

COMPANY C.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
<i>Captain,</i>	JOHN CUNNINGHAM,	New Haven,	Aug. 21, 1869.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	JAMES I. HAYES,	New Haven,	Dec. 28, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	JOHN CARBERRY,	New Haven,	Feb. 6, 1871.

COMPANY D.

<i>Captain,</i>	JEFFERSON B. SHAW,	New Haven,	Sept. 26, 1870.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	HENRY D. PHILLIPS,	New Haven,	April 11, 1870.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	BERZELIUS A. BUELL,	New Haven,	Dec. 4, 1871.

COMPANY E.

<i>Captain,</i>	LEWIS DINGER,	New Haven,	Jan. 4, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	RUSSELL THOMPSON,	New Haven,	April 5, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	JOSIAH N. BACON.	New Haven,	Oct. 2, 1871.

COMPANY F.

<i>Captain,</i>	ALBERT C. HENDRICK,	New Haven,	Oct. 25, 1869.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	T. ATTWATER BARNES,	New Haven,	Aug. 5, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	TRACY B. WARREN,	New Haven,	Jan. 23, 1873.

COMPANY G.

<i>Captain,</i>	CHARLES R. BANNON,	Waterbury,	Sept. 25, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	WILLIAM S. WILSON,	Waterbury,	Sept. 25, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	DENNIS A. MAGRAW,	Waterbury,	Sept. 25, 1871.

COMPANY H.

<i>Captain,</i>	HENRY M. SMITH,	Middletown,	Dec. 15, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	CHARLES P. GRAHAM,	Middletown,	Aug. 22, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	CHARLES B. BIDWELL,	Middletown,	Dec. 15, 1871.

COMPANY I.

<i>Captain,</i>	DEXTER W. PARKER,	Meriden,	Sept. 22, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	GEORGE W. PARKER,	Meriden,	Jan. 29, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	J. MONROE BRADLEY,	Meriden,	Feb. 1, 1872.

COMPANY K.

<i>Captain,</i>	GEORGE H. YALE,	Wallingford,	Sept. 19, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	WILLIAM N. MIX,	Wallingford,	Sept. 19, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	WALTER J. LEAVENWORTH,	Wallingford,	Dec. 14, 1871.

THIRD REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

NATHANIEL H. AMES, New London. Appointed Sept. 3, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

GEORGE HAVENS, New London, Appointed April 20, 1872.

Major.

E. PERRY PACKER, South Coventry. Appointed April 20, 1872.

Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant.

ZEBULON R. ROBBINS, Jr., Norwich, Appointed Aug. 1, 1872.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

COSTELLO LIPPITT, Norwich, Appointed Oct. 28, 1871.

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

FREDERICK W. SHORT, New London, Appointed Oct. 28, 1871.

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

FRANCIS N. BRAMAN, New London. Appointed Jan. 16, 1868.

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

WILLIAM B. YOUNG, Norwich, Appointed Oct. 28, 1871.

Chaplain—Rank, Captain.

JOHN DAVIES, Norwich, Appointed Aug. 1, 1872.

COMPANY A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
<i>Captain,</i>	WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,	Mystic Bridge,	Jan. 4, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	NATHAN P. NOBLE,	Mystic River,	Jan. 4, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	GEORGE W. AVERY,	Mystic Bridge,	Jan. 4, 1871.

COMPANY C.

<i>Captain,</i>	JOSEPH O. LATHROP,	Norwich,	Dec. 29, 1868.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	CHARLES H. TISDALE,	Norwich,	April 17, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	FRANK E. HENDERSON,	Norwich,	April 17, 1872.

COMPANY D.

<i>Captain,</i>	WILLIAM H. TUBBS,	New London,	Sept. 23, 1870.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	WILLIAM H. BENTLEY,	New London,	Oct. 17, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	ABNER N. STERRY,	New London,	Oct. 17, 1871.

COMPANY E.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
<i>Captain,</i>	COURTLAND BABCOCK, JR.,	Willimantic,	April 26, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	EARL S. CRANSTON,	Willimantic,	April 26, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	MYRON P. SQUIRES,	Willimantic,	Dec. 6, 1872.

COMPANY F.*

<i>Captain,</i>			
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	WILLIAM H. MOORE,	S. Woodstock,	Sept. 11, 1869.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>			

COMPANY G.

<i>Captain,</i>	EDWARD P. KING,	Putnam,	Dec. 14, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	HENRY W. JOHNSON,	Putnam,	Dec. 14, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	EDGAR E. KING,	Putnam,	Dec. 14, 1871.

COMPANY H.

<i>Captain,</i>	WILLIAM SOULE,	Jewett City,	Jan. 22, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	IRA F. LEWIS,	Jewett City,	April 18, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	OTIS H. HORTON,	Jewett City,	Aug. 5, 1872.

* This company is temporarily under the command of Lieut. Henry W. Johnson, First Lieutenant of Company G.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

HEUSTED W. R. HOYT, Greenwich, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

ROBERT B. FAIRCHILD, Bridgeport, Appointed Sept. 2, 1872.

Major.

GEORGE S. CROFUT, Bethel, Appointed Sept. 2, 1872.

Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant.

DAVID T. HUBBELL, Bethel, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

CHARLES OLMSTEAD, Norwalk, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871.

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

JOSEPH C. RANDLE, Norwalk, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871.

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

JAMES E. BARBOUR, Norwalk, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871.

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

GEORGE F. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871.

Chaplain—Rank, Captain.

SENECA HOWLAND, Greenwich, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871.

COMPANY A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
<i>Captain,</i>	HENRY A. GILBERT,	Bethel,	Oct. 7, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	CHARLES H. HURLBURT,	Bethel,	Oct. 7, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	GEORGE S. FERRY,	Bethel,	Oct. 7, 1872.

COMPANY B.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
<i>Captain,</i>	HENRY NORTH,	Bridgeport,	June 13, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	LEWIS E. COOK,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 24, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	CHARLES A. BLAKEMAN,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 24, 1871.

COMPANY C.

Rank.	Name.	Residence,	Date of Appointment.
<i>Captain,</i>	PHILIP B. LEVER,	Stamford,	Aug. 26, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	EDWARD L. STUDWELL,	Stamford,	Feb. 8, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	WILLIAM W. STUDWELL,	Stamford,	Feb. 8, 1872.

COMPANY D.

<i>Captain,</i>	JAMES C. CROWE,	South Norwalk,	July 19, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	EDWARD M. WHEELER,	South Norwalk,	July 19, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	JAMES A. BROWN,	South Norwalk,	July 19, 1871.

COMPANY E.

<i>Captain,</i>	EDWARD N. GOODWIN,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 31, 1868.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	JOHN GATELY,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 31, 1868.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	JAMES SHERIDAN,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 20, 1871.

COMPANY F.

<i>Captain,</i>	EDWIN LYON,	Greenwich,	Sept. 24, 1869.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	EPHRAIM MORRELL,	Greenwich,	June 11, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	JOSEPH G. MEAD,	Greenwich,	June 11, 1872.

COMPANY G.

<i>Captain,</i>	CHRISTIAN QUIEN,	Danbury,	Dec. 9, 1868.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	ANDREW KNOX,	Danbury,	Feb. 18, 1873.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	GEORGE A. VIBBERT,	Danbury,	Feb. 18, 1873.

COMPANY H.

<i>Captain,</i>	ALEXANDER B. SHUMWAY,	Litchfield,	Nov. 8, 1871.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	EDWIN B. SANFORD,	Litchfield,	Nov. 8, 1871.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	HENRY W. WESSELLS,	Litchfield,	Nov. 8, 1871.

COMPANY I.

<i>Captain,</i>	HENRY SKINNER,	Winsted,	Feb. 17, 1872.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	JOSEPH H. C. BACHELDER,	Winsted,	Feb. 17, 1872.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	WILBUR F. COE,	Winsted,	Feb. 17, 1872.

COMPANY K.

<i>Captain,</i>	ALONZO GRAY,	Stratford,	Oct. 18, 1864.
<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	ROBERT H. RUSSELL,	Stratford,	Sept. 5, 1865.
<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	HENRY M. BLAKESLEE,	Stratford,	Aug. 27, 1872.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST SECTION.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	
1st Lieutenant,	REUBEN W. HADLEY,	New Britain,	Aug.	1, 1871.
2d Lieutenant,	AUGUSTUS N. BENNETT,	New Britain,	Aug.	1, 1871.

SECOND SECTION.

1st Lieutenant,	JOHN B. HUBBARD,	Guilford,	Jan.	2, 1873.
2d Lieutenant,	WILLIAM H. LEE,	Guilford,	Jan.	2, 1873.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

First Regimental District.

MAJOR THOMAS MCMANUS, Hartford, Appointed July 17, 1872.

Second Regimental District.

MAJOR H. LYNDE HARRISON, New Haven, Appointed June 18, 1872.

Third Regimental District.

MAJOR JOHN A. TIBBITS, New London, Appointed Sept. 24, 1872.

Fourth Regimental District.

MAJOR SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Stamford, Appointed Aug. 30, 1872.

The following statement shows the Force of the Connecticut National Guard, as per Muster, March 1st, 1873.

FIRST BRIGADE.

FIRST REGIMENT.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,-----	Hartford County,--	9	17
Company A,-----	Hartford,-----	3	78
" B,-----	Hartford,-----	3	59
" C,-----	Rockville,-----	3	60
" D,-----	New Britain,-----	3	56
" E,-----	New Britain,-----	3	49
" F,-----	Hartford,-----	3	77
" G,-----	South Manchester,--	3	55
" H,-----	Hartford,-----	3	46
	Total,-----	33	497

SECOND REGIMENT.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,-----	New Haven Co.,--	9	26
Company A,-----	Waterbury,-----	3	74
" B,-----	New Haven,-----	3	57
" C,-----	New Haven,-----	3	63
" D,-----	New Haven,-----	3	72
" E,-----	New Haven,-----	3	76
" F,-----	New Haven,-----	3	66
" G,-----	Waterbury,-----	3	64
" H,-----	Middletown,-----	3	60
" I,-----	Meriden,-----	3	53
" K,-----	Wallingford,-----	3	62
	Total,-----	39	673

THIRD REGIMENT.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,-----	New London Co.,--	9	20
Company A,-----	Mystic Bridge,-----	3	46
" C,-----	Norwich,-----	3	56
" D,-----	New London,-----	3	53
" E,-----	Willimantic,-----	3	62
" F,-----	Killingly,-----	1	81
" G,-----	Putnam,-----	3	60
" H,-----	Jewett City,-----	3	65
	Total,-----	28	443

FOURTH REGIMENT.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,-----	Fairfield County,--	9	26
Company A,-----	Bethel,-----	3	37
" B,-----	Bridgeport,-----	3	54
" C,-----	Stamford,-----	3	75
" D,-----	South Norwalk,---	3	62
" E,-----	Bridgeport,-----	3	56
" F,-----	Greenwich,-----	3	47
" G,-----	Danbury,-----	2	51
" H,-----	Litchfield,-----	3	49
" I,-----	Winsted,-----	3	61
" K,-----	Stratford,-----	3	35
	Total,-----	38	553

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
1st Section,-----	New Britain,-----	2	30
2d Section,-----	Guilford,-----	2	38
	Total,-----	4	68

RECAPITULATION.

AGGREGATE IN BRIGADE.

	Location.	Officers,	Enlisted Men.
Brigade Field and Staff,-----	-----	7	
First Regiment,-----	1st Congress. Dist.,	33	497
Second Regiment,-----	2d Congress. Dist.,	39	673
Third Regiment,-----	3d Congress. Dist.,	28	443
Fourth Regiment,-----	4th Congress. Dist.,	38	553
Light Artillery,-----	-----	4	68
	Total,-----	149	2234

Total officers and enlisted men, -----2383

ENROLLMENT.

Considerable time and attention has been given to the returns of the various towns of "the number of Inactive Militia," and "the number liable to Commutation Tax," and I have endeavored to obtain correct returns in all cases.

The number of Inactive Militia returned this year is 55,441, an increase of 2,898 over last year; and the number returned as liable to pay a Commutation Tax of \$2 is 34,898, showing an increase of 866.

The amount received from the Commutation Tax will be \$69,796, which is in excess of the collection of any former year.

Some of the towns I found had failed to make their annual enrollment as required by law, and as it was then too late to make the regular enrollment, this office required returns which in our judgment would cover the number liable. Hereafter such cases should and undoubtedly will be given to the State Attorney to settle.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00.
Hartford,	3588	2283
Avon,	112	52
Berlin,	227	145
Bloomfield,	158	120
Bristol,	531	256
Burlington,	119	68
Canton,	167	137
East Hartford,	387	270
East Granby,	75	55
East Windsor,	240	188
Enfield,	472	304
Farmington,	292	129
Glastonbury,	370	220
Granby,	204	168
Hartland,	100	78
Manchester,	460	287
Marlborough,	40	22
New Britain,	1377	717
Newington,	76	55
Plainville,	219	121
Rocky Hill,	83	60
Simsbury,	202	133
Southington,	524	315
South Windsor,	235	181
Suffield,	228	197
West Hartford,	428	93
Wethersfield,	203	125
Windsor,	263	172
Windsor Locks,	230	166
Total,	11,310	7,117

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00.
Tolland, -----	77	44
Andover, -----	47	29
Bolton, -----	55	45
Coventry, -----	192	129
Columbia, -----	68	43
Ellington, -----	167	125
Hebron, -----	113	82
Mansfield, -----	207	158
Somers, -----	155	110
Stafford, -----	363	179
Union, -----	103	75
Willington, -----	119	92
Vernon, -----	719	360
Total, -----	2,385	1,471

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00.
New Haven,-----	5193	3072
Branford,-----	361	225
Bethany,-----	57	45
Beacon Falls,-----	57	43
Cheshire,-----	217	165
Derby,-----	676	390
East Haven,-----	310	201
Guilford,-----	261	171
Hamden,-----	218	173
Madison,-----	190	114
Meriden,-----	1756	1076
Middlebury,-----	76	58
Milford,-----	310	165
Naugatuck,-----	404	296
North Branford,-----	116	73
North Haven,-----	221	135
Orange,-----	335	230
Oxford,-----	139	98
Prospect,-----	43	22
Seymour,-----	200	137
Southbury,-----	134	99
Wallingford,-----	529	315
Waterbury,-----	1252	803
Woodbridge,-----	73	45
Woolcott,-----	57	41
Total,-----	13,185	8,192

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00.
Middletown, -----	1278	647
Chatham, -----	184	140
Chester, -----	101	81
Clinton, -----	147	73
Cromwell, -----	154	97
Durham, -----	119	67
East Haddam, -----	324	217
Essex, -----	210	145
Haddam, -----	175	107
Killingworth, -----	81	60
Middlefield, -----	105	88
Old Saybrook, -----	92	70
Portland, -----	223	153
Saybrook, -----	168	120
Westbrook, -----	127	99
Total, -----	3,488	2,164

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00.
New London,-----	1123	602
Norwich,-----	1949	931
Bozrah,-----	202	139
Colchester,-----	287	190
East Lyme,-----	151	123
Franklin,-----	83	42
Griswold,-----	271	176
Groton,-----	423	248
Lebanon,-----	197	141
Ledyard,-----	104	82
Lisbon,-----	60	47
Lyme,-----	117	79
Montville,-----	200	142
North Stonington,-----	146	104
Old Lyme,-----	112	91
Preston,-----	208	99
Salem,-----	63	41
Stonington,-----	822	515
Sprague,-----	142	85
Waterford,-----	217	166
Total,-----	6,877	4,043

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00.
Windham, -----	528	353
Ashford, -----	121	68
Brooklyn, -----	180	119
Canterbury, -----	179	121
Chaplin, -----	56	33
Eastford, -----	103	69
Hampton, -----	88	56
Killingly, -----	602	346
Plainfield, -----	273	183
Pomfret, -----	105	80
Putnam, -----	365	195
Sterling, -----	90	49
Scotland, -----	59	49
Thompson, -----	339	202
Voluntown, -----	90	50
Woodstock, -----	300	175
Total, -----	3,478	2,148

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00.
Fairfield,	281	220
Bethel,	294	173
Bridgeport,	2661	1789
Brookfield,	93	72
Danbury,	1040	646
Darien,	191	137
Easton,	110	75
Greenwich,	447	313
Huntington,	166	102
Monroe,	133	93
New Canaan,	292	211
New Fairfield,	96	69
Newtown,	317	253
Norwalk,	1507	858
Redding,	132	89
Ridgefield,	219	148
Stamford,	911	531
Stratford,	354	180
Sherman,	88	67
Trumbull,	120	65
Weston,	105	75
Westport,	299	222
Wilton,	124	86
Total,	9,980	6,474

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00.
Litchfield,-----	275	178
Barkhamsted,-----	151	102
Bethlehem,-----	97	72
Bridgewater,-----	75	66
Canaan,-----	126	93
Colebrook,-----	83	66
Cornwall,-----	160	113
Goshen,-----	109	76
Harwinton,-----	115	76
Kent,-----	134	82
Morris,-----	85	65
New Hartford,-----	232	159
New Milford,-----	279	223
Norfolk,-----	127	99
North Canaan,-----	154	124
Plymouth,-----	457	294
Roxbury,-----	99	81
Salisbury,-----	245	184
Sharon,-----	314	250
Torrington,-----	311	170
Washington,-----	170	121
Warren,-----	86	57
Watertown,-----	145	110
Winchester,-----	467	252
Woodbury,-----	242	176
Total,-----	4,738	3,289

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00.
Hartford,-----	11,310	7,117
Tolland,-----	2,385	1,471
New Haven,-----	13,185	8,192
Middlesex,-----	3,488	2,164
New London,-----	6,877	4,043
Windham,-----	3,478	2,148
Fairfield,-----	9 980	6,474
Litchfield,-----	4,738	3,289
Total,-----	55,441	34,898

REPORTS

OF THE

Brig.-General and the Brigade Inspectors.

I take pleasure in submitting herewith a report from Brigadier-General R. B. Craufurd, relating to the condition of the Brigade; also the inspection reports of the Brigade Inspectors.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, }
Norwalk, January 24, 1873. }

Brigadier-General S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant General State of Connecticut :

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in compliance with the military law of the State, the encampment and parade of the several regiments of the Connecticut National Guard have been duly visited and inspected by myself and Staff, and detailed reports thereof duly transmitted.

The encampments of last fall were held by the Third and Fourth Regiments—the former at New London, the latter at Norwalk. Both were models of good government and discipline, fully demonstrating the fact that our annual encampments can be made valuable and efficient schools for the instruction of our State National Guard in all the essential duties of the soldier. I availed myself of several opportunities to visit both camps unofficially and when not expected, and found that a close conformity

with military regulations and a strict attention to the details of camp duty, were very generally observed. The reviews, parades, and battalion drills—considering the large number of recruits—were remarkably well executed.

The prohibition, by Colonels Ames and Hoyt, of the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of their commands, as authorized by Section 68 of the Militia Law, with the creditable action of their officers in not permitting these beverages to be offered or used at their own quarters, was productive of the best results, as was manifest in the good order and discipline which distinguished both encampments.

The First Regiment assembled in Hartford in September for one day's parade. In uniforms, arms and equipments, this Regiment is quite up to the standard of the others, and if it falls a little below in some other respects, it is for the reason that it has had fewer opportunities during the past three years for practice in battalion movements.

The Second Regiment had no field-day in this State, but were permitted to substitute therefor a parade of two days in New York and New Jersey. The results of this excursion and the admirable display made by this Regiment, have been so generally commented upon and described, that a brief allusion to them here is all that is necessary. I will only add that the military appearance, proficiency in drill and orderly and gentlemanly deportment of the members of this Regiment, reflected the highest credit on themselves and the State they so nobly represented.

The Peabody Rifle issued during the year to the State troops has been pretty thoroughly tested, and has proved to be a valuable and effective weapon. Its accuracy, reliability and simplicity of construction are qualities that particularly recommend it for the use of our State soldierly, and its selection, taking everything into consideration, was probably the best that could have been made.

The new uniforms adopted by the several Regiments have all been issued, and are attractive in appearance, as well as serviceable in material and make. Their cost has considerably exceeded the sum allowed by the State—the additional sum having in most cases been paid by the men themselves.

As the result of the inspections of the past year, it gives me great pleasure to state that in uniforms, arms and equipments, in the ability and zeal of its officers, and in its efficiency and value as an important branch of the State government, the Connecticut National Guard occupies a higher position than it has ever before reached, and is well worthy the appreciation and support of every order-loving citizen of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. CRAUFURD,

Brig. Gen. Comdg. Brig. C. N. G.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, }
Norwalk, Oct. 14, 1872. }

Brig.-General S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut :

GENERAL:—I have the honor of submitting the following report of the inspection of the Third Regiment, C. N. G., at its encampment at New London, Sept. 12, 1872. Owing to the illness and consequent absence of Major Gilbert, Brigade Inspector, the duty was performed by the undersigned, in pursuance of orders from Brigadier-General Craufurd.

The place of encampment was well chosen, being sufficiently remote from the business center of the town, and furnishing a well graded and ample field for the maneuvering and instruction of the Regiment. The arms and accoutrements of the officers and privates were found to

be of good quality and in serviceable condition. The target practice at the encampment indicated not only a reliable weapon, but, also, much greater familiarity with and precision in its use than usually found in militia organizations. The white belts of the men were in some cases considerably soiled, resulting, it appeared, from the absence of proper material for cleaning and whitening them, and not from intentional neglect.

The clothing of officers and men was found in excellent condition and in accordance with the pattern sanctioned for the Regiment.

The guard duty was faithfully performed. The cleanliness and order of the quarters were most excellent. The drill and instruction of the command were good. In view of the fact that a large proportion of the members are recent recruits, doubtless reasonable time alone is needed to bring the Regiment to a condition of uniform excellence in every point.

As regards the discipline of the commands, the regulation and orderly conduct of the encampment, the attention to duty and animus shown by both officers and men, anything but unqualified praise would fail to do justice to this Regiment, which is a shining illustration of the rule that courteous and intelligent officers, intent upon the performance of their whole duty, are always found in connection with well disciplined, orderly and efficient commands.

The regimental and company books and records were not produced for inspection, owing, it is presumed, to General Order No. 12, assigning the duty of such inspection to the Assistant Quartermaster General.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RANDEL SMITH,

A. A. G. and Acting Brigade Inspector.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 29, 1872.

Brig.-General S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut :

SIR:—Owing to the absence of Majors Smith and Gilbert, and in compliance with orders from Brigade Headquarters, I have the honor to submit herewith my report of a personal inspection of the Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., under the command of Col. H. W. R. Hoyt, made at their encampment in Norwalk, September 5, 1872.

The camp was located on grounds well chosen and systematically arranged. A general neatness prevailed throughout, nothing apparently being left undone that would insure comfort and order.

The drill of this command as a whole was excellent, all of the companies showing a proficiency in the manual of arms and in battalion movements.

Discipline.—There was complete discipline both on and off duty, and a strict adherence to the mode of saluting that was commendable.

Arms and accoutrements are in good condition, evidently receiving the proper care and attention required.

Clothing.—Extra care has been taken in preserving the uniforms.

Company Books and Papers.—None were to be found in camp.

Guard and guard's duty were in fine condition, the guards being thoroughly posted in their duties and following their orders strictly. Owing to the absence of all intoxicating liquors from camp, the duties of this important branch were light but well done.

Finally, I would state that there is a general determination amongst the officers and men to reach the highest standard of military excellence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. DOTY,

Captain and Acting Brigade Inspector.

EXAMINING BOARD.

The Examining Board which was appointed by General Orders No. 1, A. G. O., dated Jan. 30, 1872, was convened to assemble at the encampment of the Third and Fourth Regiments, to examine in military tactics the officers of said Regiments. The orders convening the Board, directing officers to appear for examination, and the report of the Board, are given herewith.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
New Haven, August 22, 1872. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 13. }

I. The Examining Board appointed by General Orders No. 1—current series—are hereby ordered to convene at the encampment of the 3d and 4th Regiments, and examine in military tactics all officers of those Regiments who have not passed such examination.

II. The Board will convene at the call of the President, Colonel Charles L. Upham, and will be allowed the usual pay for services and expenses.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 New Haven, Aug. 30, 1872. }

SPECIAL ORDERS }
 No. 109. }

The following named officers of the 4th Regiment are hereby ordered to appear before the Examining Board for examination in military tactics at the session of the board, which will be held at the encampment of said Regiment.

Col. Hoyt will provide quarters for the board and give due notice of their session.

Colonel H. W. R. HOYT.

First Lieutenant HENRY A. GILBERT, Company A.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES H. HURLBURT, Company A.

Captain PHILIP B. LEVER, Company C.

First Lieutenant EDWARD L. STUDWELL, Company C.

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM W. STUDWELL, Company C.

First Lieutenant EPHRAIM MORRELL, Company F.

Second Lieutenant JOSEPH G. MEAD, Company F.

Second Lieutenant HENRY W. WESSELLS, Company H.

Second Lieutenant WILBUR F. COE, Company I.

Second Lieutenant HENRY M. BLAKESLEE, Company K.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 New Haven, Sept. 2, 1872. }

SPECIAL ORDERS }
 No. III. }

The following named officers of the 3d Regiment are hereby ordered to appear before the Examining Board for examination in military tactics at the session of the board, which will be held at the encampment of said Regiment. Col. Ames will provide quarters for the board and give due notice of their session.

Major E. PERRY PACKER.

First Lieutenant ISAAC N. PRESSY, Company B.

Second Lieutenant JOHN N. BREWER, Company B.

First Lieutenant CHARLES H. TISDALE, Company C.

Second Lieutenant FRANK E. HENDERSON, Company C.

Captain COURTLAND BABCOCK, Jr., Company E.

First Lieutenant EARL S. CRANSTON, Company E.

Second Lieutenant BETHAMY A. BACON, Company E.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM H. MOORE, Company F.

Captain EDWARD P. KING, Company G.

First Lieutenant HENRY W. JOHNSON, Company G.

Second Lieutenant EDGAR E. KING, Company G.

Captain WILLIAM SOULE, Company H.

First Lieutenant IRA F. LEWIS, Company H.

Second Lieutenant OTIS H. HORTON, Company H.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
S. E. MERWIN, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

To Brigadier-General S. E. MERWIN, Jr.,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut :

DEAR SIR:—The Examining Board appointed by General Order No. 1 (current series) having been directed by General Orders No. 13 to convene at the encampments of the 3d and 4th Regiments, and examine in military tactics all officers of those Regiments who had not passed such examination, respectfully report.

This board convened at the call of Colonel Charles L. Upham, President, at the encampment of the 4th Regiment at South Norwalk, on Friday, Sept. 6, 1872.

The following officers of said Regiment having been ordered before this board for examination, appeared and passed a satisfactory examination in Upton's Infantry Tactics, viz :

First Lieutenant HENRY A. GILBERT, Company A.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES H. HURLBURT, Company A.

First Lieutenant EDWARD L. STUDWELL, Company C.

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM W. STUDWELL, Company C.

First Lieutenant EPHRAIM MORRELL, Company F.

Second Lieutenant JOSEPH G. MEAD, Company F.

Second Lieutenant HENRY W. WESSELLS, Company H.

Second Lieutenant WILBUR F. COE, Company I.

Second Lieutenant HENRY M. BLAKESLEE, Company K.

Colonel H. W. R. HOYT.

The following named officer having furnished a satisfactory excuse for not appearing for examination, was excused until the next session of the board :

Captain PHILIP B. LEVER, Company C.

This board also convened at the call of Colonel Charles L. Upham, President, at the encampment of the 3d Regiment, at New London, on Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

The following officers of said Regiment having been ordered before this board for examination, appeared and passed a satisfactory examination in Upton's Infantry Tactics, viz :

First Lieutenant CHARLES H. TISDALE, Company C.

Second Lieutenant FRANK E. HENDERSON, Company C.

Captain COURTLAND BABCOCK, Jr., Company E.

First Lieutenant EARL S. CRANSTON, Company E.

Captain EDWARD P. KING, Company G.

First Lieutenant HENRY W. JOHNSON, Company G.

Second Lieutenant EDGAR E. KING, Company G.

Captain WILLIAM SOULE, Company H.

First Lieutenant IRA F. LEWIS, Company H.

Second Lieutenant OTIS H. HORTON, Company H.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE HAVENS.

Major E. PERRY PACKER.

First Lieutenant ZEBULON R. ROBBINS, Jr., *Adjutant*.

The following named officers of said (3d) Regiment failed to appear before this board for examination or furnish a satisfactory excuse therefor :

First Lieutenant ISAAC W. PRESSY, Company B.

Second Lieutenant JOHN N. BREWER, Company B.

Second Lieutenant BETHAMY A. BACON, Company E.

This board were informed by officers of the Regiment that the above named officers of Company B were expecting the speedy disbandment of their company on account of the limited number of its members ; also that Second Lieutenant Bethamy A. Bacon, Company E, had removed to Hartford and out of the Regimental District.

First Lieutenant Wm. H. Moore, Company F, declined an examination, stating that he was preparing to resign

his position immediately after the close of the encampment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at New London this 13th day of September, 1872.

CHAS. L. UPHAM,	} <i>Examining Board.</i>
DAVID TORRANCE,	
THOMAS McMANUS,	

In accordance with the above report, those officers who passed a satisfactory examination were immediately commissioned. Lieuts. Pressy and Brewer of Company B, 3d Regiment, were discharged the service by disbandment of the company, and Lieut. Bacon of Company E, 3d Regiment, resigned and was discharged by reason of non-residence.

Lieut. Moore's resignation will be accepted as soon as an officer is appointed to the command of Company F, 3d Regiment.

The Examining Board have again been ordered to convene at Hartford and New Haven, by General Order No. 2, for examination of officers of all the Regiments.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT,	}
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,	
New Haven, March 10, 1873.	

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2. }

I. The Examining Board, appointed by General Orders No. 1, series of 1872, and consisting of Colonel CHARLES L. UPHAM, Lieut. Colonel DAVID TORRANCE, and Major THOMAS McMANUS, are hereby reappointed to examine in military tactics the officers of the National Guard, in accordance with the provisions of Section 31 of "An Act for Forming and Conducting the Military Force."

II. The board will convene in Hartford at the Armory of Co. F, 1st Regiment, Central Row, April 10th, 1873, for the examination of officers of the 1st and 3d Regi-

ments; and at the Adjutant General's Office, New Haven, April 11, 1873, for examination of officers of the 2d and 4th Regiments.

III. When assembled, the board will proceed to examine each officer who may appear before it, in a thorough course of such tactics as he would require knowledge of for the proper performance of the duties of his position, and make return to the Adjutant-General, giving the name and rank of each officer examined, with the result of such examination, and such other information as the board may think advisable.

IV. The Colonels of the different Regiments will be allowed to be present at the examination of the officers of their Regiments.

V. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear for examination at Hartford, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Armory of Co. F, 1st Regiment, Central Row:—

FIRST REGIMENT.

Major HEMAN A. TYLER,
1st Lieutenant WM. B. MCCRAY, *Adjutant*.

COMPANY A.

Captain WILLIAM WESTPHAL,
1st Lieutenant HENRY SPIESKE,
2d Lieutenant JOHN MILLER.

COMPANY C.

Captain ERNEST C. COLBY,
1st Lieutenant AMASA P. DICKERSON,
2d Lieutenant ROBERT MITCHELL.

COMPANY D.

Captain JULIUS O. DEMING,
1st Lieutenant ARTHUR F. SLATE,
2d Lieutenant HORACE S. ANDREWS.

COMPANY E.

Captain CHARLES B. ERICHSON,
1st Lieutenant ROBERT BISSELL,
2d Lieutenant SAMUEL L. WHAPLES.

COMPANY G.

1st Lieutenant JOHN S. CHENEY,
2d Lieutenant DEODAT B. RUSSELL.

COMPANY H.

Captain CHARLES O'NEILL, Jr.,
1st Lieutenant EMERSON M. PARKER,
2d Lieutenant B. FRANKLIN WELLS.

VI. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear for examination at New Haven, on Friday, the 11th day of April, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Adjutant-General, in the State House :

SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

1st Lieutenant AUGUSTUS C. TRÆGER,
2d Lieutenant WILLIAM MERLE.

COMPANY C.

1st Lieutenant JAMES I. HAYES,
2d Lieutenant JOHN CARBERRY.

COMPANY D.

2d Lieutenant B. A. BUELL.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieutenant T. ATTWATER BARNES,
2d Lieutenant TRACY B. WARREN.

COMPANY H.

1st Lieutenant CHARLES P. GRAHAM.

COMPANY I.

1st Lieutenant GEORGE W. PARKER,
2d Lieutenant J. MONROE BRADLEY.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT B. FAIRCHILD,
Major GEORGE S. CROFUT.

COMPANY A.

Captain HENRY A. GILBERT,
1st Lieutenant CHARLES H. HURLBURT,
2d Lieutenant GEORGE S. FERRY.

COMPANY C.

Captain PHILIP B. LEVER.

COMPANY G.

1st Lieutenant ANDREW KNOX,*2d Lieutenant* GEORGE A. VIBBERT.

SECOND SECTION LIGHT ARTILLERY.*1st Lieutenant* J. B. HUBBARD,*2d Lieutenant* WILLIAM H. LEE.

VII. Members of the Board of Examiners will be allowed compensation, as provided in paragraph IX, General Orders No. 1, dated January 30, 1872.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

Official.

SIMEON J. FOX,

Ass't Adjutant-General.

To Brigadier-General SAMUEL E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut :

The Examining Board appointed by General Orders No 1, series of 1872, in obedience to General Orders No. 2, dated at your office at New Haven, March 10, 1873, and No. 3, dated March 31, 1873, having complied with the same, thereupon respectfully report.

The board convened at Hartford at the armory of Company F, 1st Regiment, on the 10th day of April, 1873, and the following officers then and there appeared, and were examined in a thorough course of such tactics as they required knowledge of for the proper performance of the duties of their respective positions; and on such examination the following officers were found to be qualified, to wit:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Major HEMAN A. TYLER,
1st Lieutenant WILLIAM B. MCCRAY, Adjutant.

COMPANY A.

Captain WILLIAM WESTPHAL,
1st Lieutenant HENRY SPIESKE,
2d Lieutenant JOHN MILLER.

COMPANY C.

Captain ERNEST C. COLBY,
1st Lieutenant AMASA P. DICKERSON.

COMPANY D.

Captain JULIUS O. DEMING,
2d Lieutenant HORACE S. ANDREWS.

COMPANY E.

Captain CHARLES B. ERICHSON,
1st Lieutenant SAMUEL L. WHAPLES,
2d Lieutenant FREDERICK M. HEMENWAY.

COMPANY G.

1st Lieutenant JOHN S. CHENEY.

COMPANY H.

Captain CHARLES O'NEILL, JR.,
1st Lieutenant EMERSON M. PARKER,
2d Lieutenant B. FRANKLIN WELLS.

Second Lieutenant Deodat B. Russell of Company G appeared, and in examination was found not sufficiently qualified for the proper performance of the duties of his position.

The names of Second Lieutenant Robert Mitchell of Company C, First Lieutenant Arthur F. Slate of Company D, First Lieutenant Robert Bissell of Company E, were mentioned in the list of officers to be examined in General Orders No. 2, but did not appear for examination.

On April 12, 1873, this board met at the office of the Adjutant-General, in the State House, New Haven, and the following named officers of the Second Regiment were, upon thorough examination, found sufficiently qualified for the duties of their respective positions, to wit:

COMPANY C.

2d Lieutenant JOHN CARBERRY,

COMPANY F.

1st Lieutenant T. ATTWATER BARNES,*2d Lieutenant* TRACY B. WARREN.

COMPANY H.

1st Lieutenant CHARLES P. GRAHAM.

COMPANY I.

1st Lieutenant GEORGE W. PARKER,*2d Lieutenant* J. MONROE BRADLEY.

SECOND SECTION LIGHT ARTILLERY.*1st Lieutenant* J. B. HUBBARD,*2d Lieutenant* WILLIAM H. LEE.

At an adjourned session of this board, held at the Adjutant-General's office, New Haven, on April 19, Second Lieutenant Berzelius A. Buell of Company D, of the 2d Regiment, was examined and found duly qualified.

The following named officers of the 4th Regiment were thoroughly examined by this board at the Adjutant-General's office, New Haven, on the twelfth day of April, 1873, and were found sufficiently qualified for the duties of their respective positions, to wit:

Lieut.-Colonel ROBERT B. FAIRCHILD,*Major* GEORGE S. CROFUT.

COMPANY A.

Captain HENRY A. GILBERT,*1st Lieutenant* CHARLES H. HURLBURT,*2d Lieutenant* GEORGE S. FERRY.

COMPANY G.

1st Lieutenant ANDREW KNOX,*2d Lieutenant* GEORGE A. VIBBERT.

At the adjourned session of this board held at the Adjutant-General's office, New Haven, April 19, 1873, Capt.

Phillip B. Lever, Company C, 4th Regiment, was examined and found duly qualified.

First Lieut. Augustus C. Traeger, and Second Lieut. William Merle, both of Company B, 2d Regiment, and First Lieut. James I. Hayes, Company C, 2d Regiment, all of whose names appeared in the list of officers to be examined in General Orders No. 2, did not appear before this board for examination.

The present Board of Examiners was appointed by His Excellency, Governor Marshall Jewell, on the 30th day of January, 1872, and our first duties were performed at Hartford, March 5, 1872, examining the officers of the 1st Regiment, and on the 6th at Norwich, the 7th at New Haven, and the 8th at Bridgeport, we examined the officers of the 3d, 2d and 4th Regiments respectively.

April 4, 1872, this board met at New Haven, and examined some officers who had been unable to appear on the days previously appointed for the examination of the officers of their respective regiments.

On the 6th of September, 1872, this board convened at the encampment of the 4th Regiment, South Norwalk, and examined eleven officers, including the Colonel, and on the 13th of September, at the encampment of the 3d Regiment, New London, this board examined seventeen officers; no further sessions of this board were held for examination of officers until April 10th of the present year, the result of which, with all our labors since that time, are embraced in this report.

The improvement in the officers since the first meeting of this board for examination, has been so marked as to convince us that the present system by which the militia of this State is governed is so successful as to require little or no alteration. The officers are of good physical appearance, more than average intellectual abilities and social position, and in the recent examinations have shown very great proficiency in their respective duties. There has been, evidently, on the part of all, a great deal of careful attention to duty, and close application to study during the past year, and many of them acquitted themselves on examination in a manner absolutely faultless.

The State of Connecticut now has four regiments of Infantry, and two Sections of Light Artillery, all well uniformed, drilled, equipped and officered; in case of emergency these organizations can, at twenty-four hours' notice, be concentrated at any given point in the State, fit for active service without any preliminary drill, or additional organization. There is no reason why our State Military Force may not,—with a continuance of the wise legislation and judicious executive countenance that it has enjoyed for the past two years,—maintain its present condition of usefulness, ornament and pride to our beloved State of Connecticut.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. L. UPHAM,	} <i>Examining Board.</i>
DAVID TORRANCE,	
THOMAS McMANUS,	

Hartford, April 22, 1873.

BUREAU OF CLAIMS.

This Bureau, which was established in 1865, is still of great benefit to the soldiers of the late war and their heirs, and is conducted as heretofore. A considerable portion of the business of this department consists now in executing vouchers for the quarterly payment of the United States pensioners. This business has grown rapidly for the last few years, and seems to be fully appreciated by all pensioners in this section, and enables them to make quite a saving out of the small amounts received.

I append herewith a statement of the number of vouchers executed each quarter, and the amounts collected thereon.

Vouchers executed for quarter commencing June 4, 1872,.....	190
Amount collected on vouchers,	\$5,551.00
Vouchers executed for quarter commencing September 4, 1872,	192
Amount collected on vouchers,.....	\$5,573.00
Vouchers executed for quarter commencing December 4, 1872,.....	197
Amount collected on vouchers,.....	\$6,388.73
Vouchers executed for quarter commencing March 4, 1873,.....	193

Amount collected on vouchers,	\$5,589.13
Total amount collected on vouchers executed at this office for the year,	\$23,301.86
Seventy-two (72) Pension Claims have been collected the past year representing the amount of	\$12,013.93
Claims for bounties have been collected, amounting to	\$3,738.31
The number of new Pension Claims filed is	61
The number of new claims filed, other than Pensions, is	168

The time for making applications for the additional bounty under Act of 1866, expired January 30, 1873, but the last Congress passed an Act again extending the time for filing claims for this bounty to January 30, 1874.

There have been but few changes in the Pension and Bounty laws during the past year, and if any new laws have been passed or important amendments made to any former laws, I shall publish the same in the Appendix.

The Bounty Law of April 22d, 1872, which was expected to give a bounty to those members of the 5th Regiment Conn. Vols. who served less than two years, has been construed by the Second Auditor of the U. S. Treasury Department as not to include the 5th Regiment, and Congress has not as yet rectified the law. I trust the members of Congress from this State will not allow this matter to rest until justice is done our soldiers who enlisted under the first call of the President for troops, and are rightfully entitled to the bounty.

To Colonel D. C. Rodman, the U. S. Pension Agent at Hartford, this office is indebted for prompt attention to all inquiries and calls made for information regarding pensions, &c. His efforts to have the pensions in the state paid promptly on receipt of the vouchers, is deserving and receives the thanks of that large body of the late war's unfortunates.

CONCLUSION.

The business of this department the past year has kept the entire clerical force of the office constantly engaged. There have been issued during the year ninety-two (92) special and eleven (11) general orders, with an average of eight copies to each order, making a total of 824 orders.

The Soldiers' Testimonials and Certificates of Service are still being called for, but to a much less extent than formerly.

To those whom I have had the pleasure of being associated with during my official term in this office, I wish to express my appreciation of their willingness upon all occasions to respond to the duties assigned them. Whatever may be their future, whether it is a continuance to serve their state, or in a new field of private enterprise, they will ever have my best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

In conclusion, I wish to express to your Excellency my feelings of gratitude for your continued confidence in me and for the many kind acts during our three years of official life, knowing that your administration has proved successful, and that you have worthily won the distinguished honors that an intelligent people have bestowed upon you, and trusting that the future may place you still higher upon the political ladder of fame,

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX.

Containing Acts passed by Congress relating to bounties, the retention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents, authorizing the Secretary of War to give soldiers a duplicate certificate of discharge, to provide for furnishing artificial limbs, or the commutation therefor to disabled soldiers, to provide trusses for disabled soldiers, giving soldiers and sailors land for homesteads ; also the location of the United States land offices.

AN ACT in Relation to Bounties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enlisted into the military of the United States, prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the proclamation of the President of the United States, of May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, into any regiment, company, or battery, which was accepted by the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, under and by virtue of the said proclamation and orders of the War Department in force at the time of such enlistment, and prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one ; *Provided*, That the same has not already been paid.

Approved, April 22, 1872.

The foregoing Act refers only to those soldiers who were enlisted and actually mustered into the service of the United States before July 22d, 1861, and did not receive at the time of their discharge a bounty of one hundred dollars. At present only the original members of the 4th Regiment C. V. (afterwards 1st Regiment Conn. Art. Vols.) come within the law. Any members of

that regiment who enlisted previous to July 22d, 1861, and, having served less than two years, were refused the bounty of one hundred dollars, can now make application for the same.

It was also supposed that the members of the 5th Regiment C. V. were entitled to this bounty, but the Second Auditor of the Treasury has decided against them; it is probable that the next Congress will amend the law so that the members of the 5th Regiment will get the bounty.

AN ACT to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the Act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the Act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which expired by limitation January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be, and the same is hereby revived and extended until the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; and that all claims for such bounties filed in the proper department after the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and before the passage of this Act, shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without filing.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

This Act is merely extending the time for filing applications for the Additional Bounty of July, 1866, to the thirtieth day of January, 1874. Nearly all the soldiers of this state have collected this bounty, but there are a few who have always been too late with their applications, and under this Act they have one more chance.

AN ACT to place colored persons who enlisted in the Army on the same footing as other soldiers, as to bounty and pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all colored persons who enlisted in the Army during the late war, and who are now prohibited from receiving bounty and pension on account of being borne on the rolls of their regiments as "slaves," shall be placed on the same footing, as to bounty and pension, as though they had not been slaves at the date of their enlistment.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

The intention of this law will be readily seen. In this state it refers to those soldiers of the 29th and 30th Regiments C. V. who were borne on the rolls of their regiments as slaves, and were therefore denied bounties. Any colored soldiers who were unable to collect their bounties because they had been slaves, can now make application and collect the same through this office.

AN ACT to prevent the Retention of Soldiers' Discharges by Claim Agents and Attorneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any claim agent, attorney, or other person engaged in collection of claims for pay, bounty, pension, or other allowance for any soldier, sailor or marine, or for any commissioned officer of the military or naval forces, or who may have been a soldier, sailor, marine, or officer of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, and honorably discharged, who shall retain, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or shall refuse to deliver or account for the same upon demand duly made by the owner or owners thereof, or by their agent or attorney, the discharge papers or land warrant of any such soldier, sailor, or marine, or commissioned officer, which may have been placed in his hands for the purpose of collecting said claims, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall thereafter be debarred from prosecuting any such claim in any executive department of the Government.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

Under the above Act soldiers can prosecute attorneys and claim agents for their discharges when wrongfully retained.

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a duplicate certificate of discharge where the same has been lost.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the War Department that any non-commissioned officer or private soldier who served in the Army of the United States in the late war against the rebellion, has lost his certificate of discharge, or the same has been destroyed without his privity or procurement, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to furnish, on request, to such non-commissioned officer or private, a duplicate of such certificate of discharge, to be indelibly marked so that it may be known as a duplicate ; Provided, such certificate shall not

be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance, or as evidence in any other case.

SEC. 2. That the Army regulations now in force are hereby modified in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

AN ACT to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every soldier who was disabled during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was furnished by the War Department with an artificial limb, or apparatus for resection, shall be entitled to receive a new limb or apparatus as soon after the passage of this act as the same can be practically (practicably) furnished, and the expiration of every five years thereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Army; *Provided,* That the soldier may, if he so elect, receive, instead of said limb or apparatus, the money value thereof, at the following rates, viz: for artificial legs, seventy-five dollars; for arms, fifty dollars; for feet, fifty dollars; for apparatus for resection, fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General shall certify to the Commissioner of Pensions a list of all soldiers who have elected to receive money commutation instead of limbs or apparatus, with the amount due to each, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall cause the same to be paid to such soldiers in the same manner as pensions are now or hereafter may be paid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every soldier who lost a limb during the late war, but from the nature of his injury was not able to use an artificial limb, and consequently receive none from the Government, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and shall receive money commutation as hereinbefore provided.

Approved, June 17, 1870.

The Act approved June 30, 1870, extends the benefits of the previous Act to "all officers, soldiers, seamen and marines disabled in the military or naval service of the United States," in the same manner as the earlier statutes; that is, to officers not above the rank of Captain in the army and Lieutenant in the navy, and allows transportation to and from the place where the limb is to be fitted.

The Act approved July 11, 1870, devolves the expenses of furnishing these limbs upon the Pension appropriations.

Applications should be made by officers of the army and soldiers direct to the Surgeon General, from whose

office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request; officers of the navy and seamen should apply for blanks to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington.

Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given by the Surgeon General upon any manufacturer selected, who shall have filed a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charges to the soldier, and make good for five years all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon General may designate.

Orders for transportation will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon General; but should not be applied for until the limb is nearly completed and ready to be fitted.

The limb or apparatus will be delivered in the presence of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons at the place of fitting, the President of which will judge whether it is satisfactory, and certify to the accounts of the manufacturer.

Each person on receiving actual transportation will sign and deliver up his transportation order to the authorized agent of the railroad or other carrier, who will make out and certify to duplicate accounts therefor, and forward them to this office.

Application for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment through the local pension agents. The application should be certified by the pension agent and have all its blanks distinctly filled out before being sent to this office.

The five years mentioned in the Act of June 17, 1870, is reckoned from the date of the order or certificate of the Surgeon General.

Those who received orders for artificial limbs dated on or before June 16, 1870, are held entitled to have those orders filled, and also to claim under the recent acts.

Orders on or after June 17, 1870, will be reckoned under the act of that date, and no person will be held entitled to receive two orders or their equivalents for the same injury, within the period of five years, prescribed by law.

Applications will be received where there has been no actual amputation or resection, in cases of ankylosis, paralysis, or other lesion of the limbs, where the injury is of a kind to be relieved by a mechanical appliance, and of such extent as to form the basis for an invalid pension.

An affidavit is of no validity unless taken before a notary public or clerk of court having an official seal, or is certified under the seal of a court of record.

The forms and instructions furnished are so full and carefully prepared that no attorney or agent is believed to be necessary in any case.

AN ACT to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every soldier of the Union Army who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon General of the United States Army as the best suited for such disability.

SEC. 2. That application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

SEC. 3. That the Surgeon General of the United States Army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon General, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 28, 1872.

REGARDING HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

There has been considerable enquiry from soldiers in regard to their land warrants, and many to-day are not informed regarding this matter.

Congress has never passed any act giving soldiers and sailors of the late war any land warrants, but there were passed by the last Congress two acts regarding homesteads for soldiers and sailors. The acts referred to I publish herewith; also a synopsis of the same, which will be better understood, and a list of the United States Land Offices and their location.

The Homestead Law of 1862 grants to every person 21 years of age, or the head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres of Government lands, (or if within the limits of a Railroad land grant, eighty acres—lands within these limits being considered worth twice as much as lands outside,) on settlement for five years, and payment of land office fees, amounting to \$14.

The law of 1870 allows every honorably discharged officer, soldier or sailor, of the United States, who served ninety days or more, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, to enter one hundred and sixty acres (instead of eighty acres allowed to citizens,) within the railroad limits, but they must pay double land office fees, or \$28.

The law of 1872 allows such soldiers and sailors, or their widows and minor heirs, a deduction (to the extent of at most four years) for their term of service in the army or navy, from the time required for settlement under the Homestead Act. That is, a service of *three* years entitles a man to one hundred and sixty acres of land within the railroad limits, after settlements of two years and payment of \$28 land office fees. A discharge for wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, entitles the holder to a deduction for the whole term for which he enlisted.

The last named law gives the privilege to ex-soldiers and sailors, accorded to no other class of settlers, of making their entry at the land office by agent, and allows six months from the date of such entry before personal settlement.

AN ACT to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion, for ninety days or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled an act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes, approved February 13, 1862; and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled an act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the act amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands, (not mineral,) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement; and provided also, that the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; *Provided, however*, That no patent shall be issued to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his said homestead for the period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead law a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter, under the provisions of this act, so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in the case of death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time hereinbefore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party, at the date of his entry of a tract of land under

the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered; *Provided*, That if his entry has been canceled by reason of his absence from said tract, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed; *and provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract, subject to entry under said laws, and his right for a patent therefor shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead: *Provided*, That said claimant, in person, shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlements and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved, April 4, 1872.

AN ACT to amend an Act relating to Soldiers and Sailors Homesteads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," approved April 4, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States, during the recent rebellion, for ninety days or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States, by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "an Act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral), not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months, after locating his homestead

and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement; *and provided also*, that the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; *Provided, however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered, under the homestead laws, a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter, under the provisions of this act, so much land contiguous to the tract embraced in the first entry as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in the case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead, under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained; *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party, at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered; *Provided*, That if his entry had been canceled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored; and provided, further, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract, subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor may be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act, may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead by filing a declaratory statement as in pre-emption cases; *Provided*, That said claimant, in person, shall, within the time prescribed, make his actual entry, commence settlements and improvements on the same, and, thereafter, fulfill all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

LOCATION OF UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

ARKANSAS.—Little Rock, Camden, Harrison, Dardanelle.

IOWA.—Fort Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

WISCONSIN.—Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Stevens' Point, La Crosse, Bayfield, and Eau Claire.

MISSOURI.—Boonville, Ironton and Springfield.

OREGON.—Oregon City, Roseburg, La Grand and Linkville.

KANSAS.—Topeka, Salina, Independence, Wichita and Concordia.

CALIFORNIA.—Shasta, San Francisco, Maysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento, Los Angeles and Susanville.

NEVADA.—Carson City, Austin, Belmont, Aurora and Elko.

NEBRASKA.—West Point, Beatrice, Lincoln, Dakota City and Grand Island.

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.—Santa Fe.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—Vermilion, Springfield and Pembina.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Walla Walla, Olympia and Vancouver.

MINNESOTA.—Taylor's Falls, St. Cloud, Duluth, Alexandria, Jackson, New Ulm, Litchfield and Oak Lake.

COLORADO TERRITORY.—Denver City, Fair Play, Central City and Pueblo.

IDAHO TERRITORY.—Boise City and Lewiston.

MONTANA TERRITORY.—Helena.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.—Prescott.

UTAH TERRITORY.—Salt Lake City.

REPORT
OF THE
QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL

OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1873.

State of Connecticut.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut.

The undersigned, Auditors of the accounts of the Quartermaster General for the year ending April 1st, 1873, have attended to their duties, and respectfully report :

That we have examined the books and accounts of the office, and have found them correct, and the vouchers for all payments on file, that the Arsenal buildings, and the military stores, and the other property of the State, in charge of the department, appear to have been cared for in a proper manner. And the Auditors are of the opinion that the Quartermaster General, L. A. Dickinson, and his assistant, Major B. F. Blakeslee, have performed their duties in a faithful and capable manner.

JOHN G. ROOT,
CHARLES W. COOK, } *Auditors.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
Hartford, May 7th, 1873. }

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut :

In conformity with section 51 of the " Act for Forming and Conducting the Military Force," passed May session, A. D. 1871. I have the Honor to submit the Annual Report of this Department.

The Connecticut National Guard.

The close of the fiscal year leaves this organization in the best condition ; and although it is not filled to its maximum, it is in thorough discipline, and in point of Uniforms and Equipments it is all that its most sanguine friends can desire.

In all its appointments it stands unequaled by any Military organization in the Union.

The Connecticut National Guard is an honor and credit to the State, and it is gratifying to know that the exertions of the Military authorities of the State to bring it to its present efficient condition have been so heartily and successfully supported by the officers and members of the organization ; and that the State has an effective military force ready at short notice for any emergency that may arise.

Armories and Armory Rent.

The amount paid for Armories for the year ending Oct. 1, 1872 was \$13,148.54, a trifle less than the preceding year. The amount that will be required for the year ending Oct. 1, 1873 is estimated at about \$14,000.

The several Armories are in good condition and the public property in them well cared for ; the attention given by Company Commanders in looking after the property of the State is to be commended.

When it is possible two or more companies should be consolidated in one Armory. When this has been done, the result has been highly satisfactory and greatly beneficial to the service.

The expense of Armories ought to be borne in part by the Cities in which they are located, for it is for the protection of life and property in case of riot, that the services of the C. N. G., must be depended upon by the municipal authorities.

Uniforms.

The number of uniforms added the past year has been 1341, at a cost of \$25 each, being \$33,525. The total number of uniforms now in service is 2213. It is not anticipated that the expense for uniforms during the coming year will exceed the sum of \$6000.

Sale of Public Property.

The unserviceable property, which was condemned and ordered sold by special order No. 55, A. G. O., dated March 30, 1872, has mostly been disposed of at private sale, and the amount received therefor is \$1,620.04 and is accounted for in the account current of the department.

War Claims.

The claims made by the State upon the United States Government for reimbursement for expenditures made by this department during the late war have at last been settled so far as it is possible under existing laws.

To secure this satisfactory result much of the old property in the arsenal has been turned over to the United States, and the amount received therefor has been paid into the State Treasury without passing through this department. The amount so received during the year is about \$35,000. The work of looking up old vouchers and procuring the necessary

certificates to substantiate the claims has been mainly performed by this department.

Gatlin Guns.

The last Legislature passed a bill instructing the Quartermaster General to purchase for the use of the State two Gatlin guns. This duty I have not performed for the following reason. I could not find that the guns were necessary for the service of the State, and deeming the expense uncalled for I decided not to make the purchase unless directed so to do by the Commander-in-chief, and I trust that the omission to carry out the provisions of the bill will not be construed as an act of insubordination or want of respect for the power that enacted the law.

Inspection of Armories and Schools.

The annual inspection of Armories and Schools provided for by the Military law of the State works well, and is proving to be very beneficial to the C. N. G., in inspiring greater care and watchfulness on the part of Commanding Officers for the public property in their charge. The several Military Schools having public property belonging to the State, show, with one exception, commendable pride and zeal in the care bestowed upon the property loaned them. In many of the Schools the annual State Inspection has become quite an interesting event to the principals and scholars, and calls forth much competition to excel ; and in some cases special inspection has been requested and granted. The Schools to which the State has loaned Military property are as follows :

Weston Military Institute, Col. A. S. Jarvis, principal. Stamford Institute for Boys, Wilcox & Flint, principals. Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Gen. Wm. H. Russell, principal. Bridgeport Military School, E. F. Strong, principal. Seabury Institute, Saybrook, Rev. P. L. Shepard, principal. Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, Rev. S. J. Horton, principal.

I have placed these schools in the above order as indicating their rank in the Inspection Report. The degree of excel-

lence, however, of the first three being very hard to distinguish by the Inspector. The one exception mentioned above refers to the School last in the list. The property in the hands of this School appears to be sadly neglected, and unless it can be properly cared for, I would recommend that it be called in.

The amount expended by the State in these annual inspections is money well spent, and the results produced in the C. N. G., as well as in the Schools, is very satisfactory and highly gratifying. The duty of making the inspection has devolved upon Maj. B. F. Blakeslee, Assistant Quartermaster General, and has been most satisfactorily performed, and I cannot close this report without special mention of the manner in which he has discharged all the duties pertaining to his office.

The accompanying tables show the quantity and kind of property on hand March 31st, 1872; the purchases made during the year, and how it has been disposed of. They also show the quantity and kind of property in the hands of the C. N. G., Governor's Guards, Independent Companies, Schools and Cities.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

L. A. DICKINSON,
Quartermaster General.

STATEMENT

OF

GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

DR. BRIG. GEN. L. A. DICKINSON, QUARTERMASTER-GEN.,

1872.

April 1.	To cash on hand from old account,	-	\$13,423.01
	" rec'd on order of Comptroller:		
May 18, 1872.	Cash,	\$10,000.00	
June 22, " "	" "	10,000.00	
Aug. 28, " "	" "	3,000.00	
Sept. 28, " "	" "	5,000.00	
Oct. 4, " "	" "	5,000.00	
" 25, " "	" "	13,000.00	
Nov. 16, " "	" "	5,000.00	
Jan. 8, 1873,	" "	5,000.00	

1873.

			<u>\$56,000.00</u>
March 31.	To cash from private sales under S. O., No.		
	55, A. G. O., dating March 30, '72,	1,620.04	
	To cash from sale of buttons,	-	1,213.93
	" " officers and others,	-	101.93
	" " interest on deposits,	-	245.51
			<u>\$72,604.42</u>
	To cash from uniform account,	-	25.00
			<u>\$72,629.42</u>
April 1.	To balance from old account,	-	\$3,947.71

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

CR.

1873.

March 31.	By amount paid for salaries,	\$1,800.00	
	care public property,	3,124.30	
	repairs and improvements		
	at arsenal grounds and		
	buildings, - - -	760.73	
	office expenses, -	298.06	
	contingent " - -	240.01	
	care of arms, - -	2,414.43	
	equipments, - - -	1,797.85	
	buttons, - - - -	113.38	
	uniforms, - - - -	33,560.58	
	C. N. G. for encampments,	9,423.83	
	“ officers’ pay, -	2,000.00	
	“ armories’ rent,	13,148.54	
		<hr/>	\$68,681.71
April 1.	By balance to new account,	- -	3,947.71
			<hr/>
			\$72,629.42

TROPHIES, SAMPLES, AND OTHER PROPERTY ON
HAND, NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN PROPERTY
RETURN.

- 45 Flint Lock Muskets—Trophies.
- 44 Bayonets for do. “
- 5 12-pdr. Cast Iron Guns, “
- 2 9 “ “ “
- 3 6 “ “ “
- 1 6 “Wrought“ “
- 2 4 “ Bronze “ “
- 2 12 “ Ship Carriages, “
- 2 4 “ “ “
- 21 Wood Tompions.
- 1 Cannon Lock.
- 8 Rifles, assorted, samples.
- 1 Bayonet and Springfield Rifled Musket, sample.
- 3 Sabre Bayonets with Scabbard, “
- 37 Silk National Flags—Veteran.
- 41 “ Regimental “ “
- 18 Silk Guidons “
- 13 State Militia Flags—Old.
- 5 Rebel Flags—Trophies.
- 8 Knapsacks.
- 1 Haversack.
- 2 Canteens.
- 1 Cook Stove and appendages.
- 4 Drip Pans.
- 10 Mess Pans.
- 3 Company Chests.
- 13 Bitt Stocks.
- 1 Auger.
- 11 Hammers.
- 3 Claw Chisels.
- 3 Crowbars.
- 2 Marking Pots.
- 5 “ Brushes.
- 3 Stencil Plates.
- 1 “ Brush.
- 18 Padlocks, brass.
- 2 “ iron.

PROPERTY RETURN—CLOTHING.

	Coats.	Pants.	Caps.	Cap Letters and Numbers.	Hats—sample.	N. C. O. Sashes.	Chevrons—assorted.	Buttons—large.	Buttons—small.	Eyellet Hooks.
On hand March 31st, 1872,	205	335	211	3,555	2	35	227	1,593	2,178	200
Received from C. N. G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Purchase,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to be accounted for,	205	335	211	3,555	2	73	227	1,593	2,178	200
Issued to C. N. G.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turned over to U. S. Gov.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sold under Special Order No. 55, A. G. O.,	90	335	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,593	2,178	.....
Total issued and sold,	90	335	125	.....	2	26	.....	1,593	2,178	.....
On hand March 31st, 1873,	115	00	86	3,555	00	47	227	00	00	200

PROPERTY RETURN.

Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quarter-Master's Stores.

[illegible]

PROPERTY RETURN.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores—Artillery.

[illegible]



PROPERTY RETURN.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores--Continued.

[illegible]

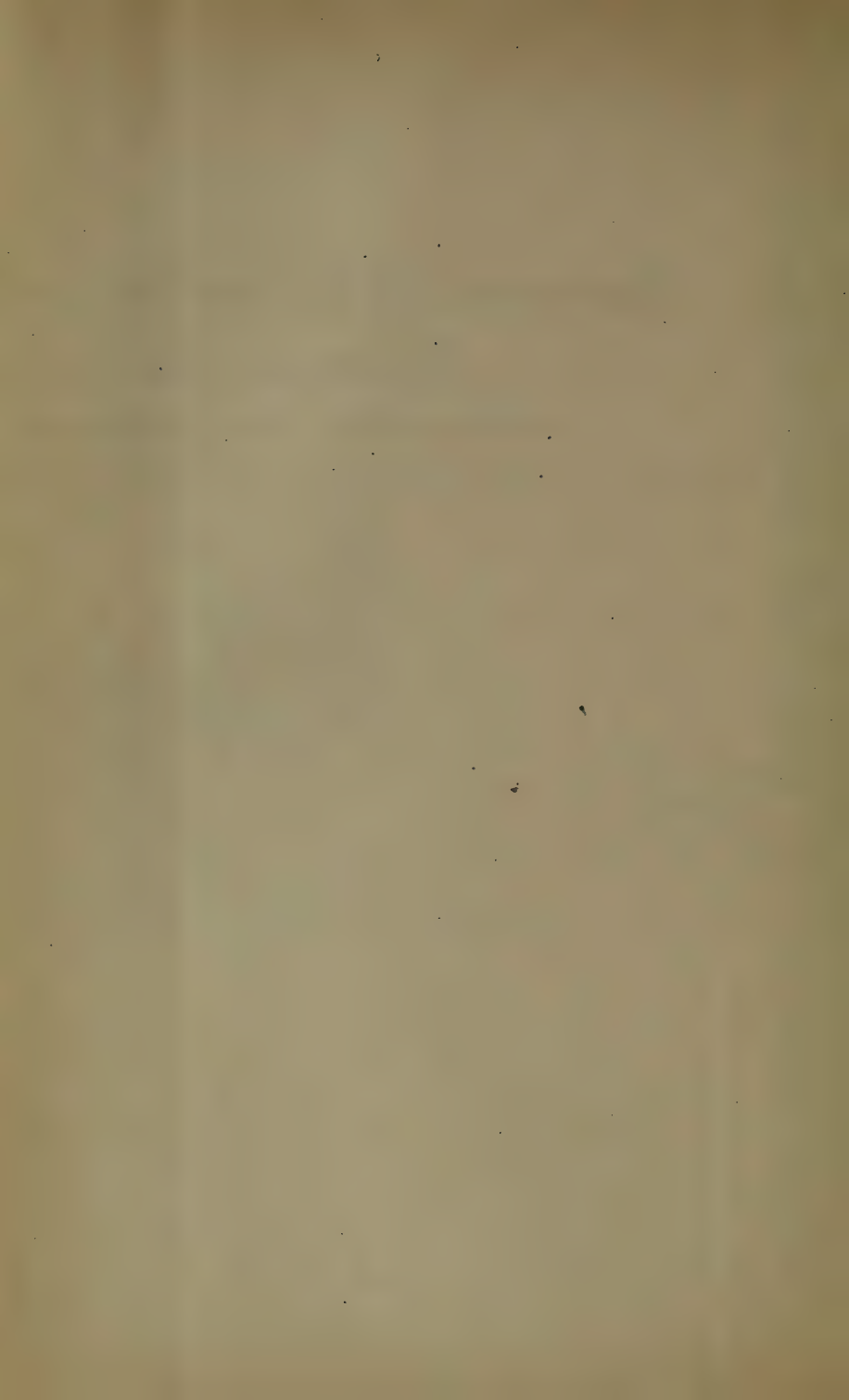
PROPERTY RETURN.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores—Continued.

	SMALL ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.																																											
	RIFLES.										BAYONETS.																																	
	Springfield, Cal. .58.	Windsor Rifles.	Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets, Cal. .50.	Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets, Cal. .433.	Cadet Muskets.	Bayonets for Cadet Muskets.	Bayonets for Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.	Bayonets for Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.	N. C. Staff Officers' Swords.	First Sergeants' Swords.	Musicians' Swords.	Artillery Sabres.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cross Belts.	Cross Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Cartridge Boxes, Cavalry.	Cartridge Box Plates, Cavalry.	N. C. O. Waist Belts.	N. C. O. Waist Belt Plates.	N. C. O. Cross Belts.	N. C. O. Cross Belt Plates.	Musicians' Cross Belts.	Musicians' Cross Belt Plates.	Waist Belts, Buff.	Waist Belts, Officers' Pattern.	Waist Belt Plates, 2½ inch.	Artillery Sabre Belts and Plates.	Throgs.	N. C. Staff Cross Belts and Plates.	Color Waist Belts and Plates.	Music Pouches and Band Waist Belts and Plates.	Cases Equipment Packing.	Cases Gun Packing.	Arm Chests.		
On hand March 31st, 1872,.....	110	126	472	15	19	125	472	25	102	131	45	6591	866	5380	4434	5983	4664	4772	5957	866	5345	4596	146	106	107	28	138	164	108	44	32	24	160	118	24	8	66	93	8	36				
Received from C. N. G.,.....	112	60	60			60	60		5	6		164	60	95		60	60	60	171	60	111	106				1	1													1		9		
“ “ Purchase,.....																																										9		
Total to be accounted for,.....	113	10	186	532	15	19	185	532	25	107	137	45	6755	926	5475	4434	6043	4724	4832	6128	926	5456	4702	146	106	107	29	139	164	108	44	32	24	160	126	24	8	66	103	8	44			
Issued to C. N. G.,.....		60	384			60	384	23	37			659	659			658	686	696	658	658															36	17	18	8	61	18		17		
Sold under S. O. No. 55, A. G. O.,.....		6			1	1			3	137	45	4695		4202	3427	1915	2706	87	4974		4345	2627			74	74	1	1					132	1	3									
Turned over to U. S. Gov.,.....									49			1002		995	998	3191	1006	3696	1		1000	1969												118						51				
Total issued, sold and turned over,.....		6	60	384	1	1	60	384	23	89	137	45	6356	659	5197	4425	5764	4398	4469	5633	658	5345	4596		74	74	1	1					132	1	157	17	18	8	61	69		17		
Remaining on hand March 31, 1873,.....	113	4	126	148	14	18	125	148	2	18	0	0	399	267	278	9	279	326	363	495	268	111	106	146	32	33	28	138	164	108	43	0	23	3	109	6	0	5	34	8	27			

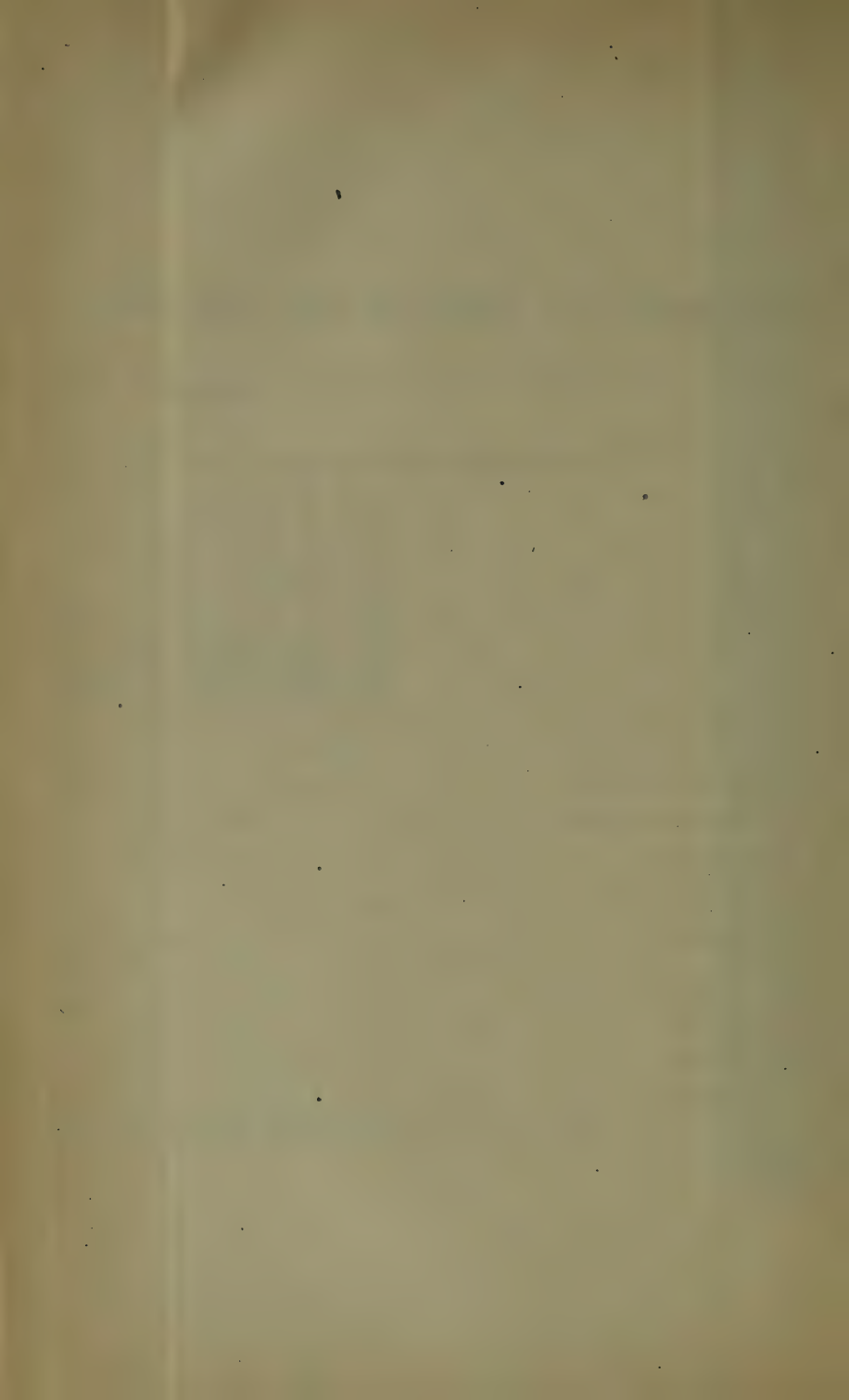
ARTILLERY AND ARTILLERY IMPLEMENTS.

[illegible]



Property in Hands of Governor's Guards, Independent Companies, Schools,
and Connecticut State Prison.

[illegible]



FIRST REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Colonel James E. Hamilton, Unionville.

- 4 Waist Belts.
- 4 " " Plates.
- 4 N. C. Staff, Cross Belts and Plates.
- 4 " Staff Swords.
- 6 N. C. O. Sashes.
- 26 1st Regiment Uniforms, complete.
- 1 Regimental Flag, State.
- 1 " " National.
- 4 Guidons.
- 2 Color Belts.
- 2 " Waist Belts and Plates.
- 21 Music Pouches.
- 21 Band Waist Belts and Plates.
- 4 Markers.
- 1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plate (old).
- 1 Musician's Cross Belt and Plate (old).

Infantry Company A, Hartford, Captain WILLIAM WESTPHAL.

- 78 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
- 78 " " " Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 78 Cartridge Boxes.
- 78 " Box Belts.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 78 " Scabbard Belts.
- 78 Waist Belts.
- 78 " Belt Plates.
- 78 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 " Covers, Linen.
- 2 " Sticks, Pairs.

- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 80 1st Regiment Coats.
- 80 " Pants.
- 80 " Caps.
- 80 " Pompons.
- 80 " Epaulettes.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.

Infantry Company B, Hartford, Captain JAMES T. SHERMAN.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 59 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 57 Waist Belt Plates.
- 57 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 3 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 56 1st Regiment Coats.
- 56 " Pants.
- 56 " Caps.
- 56 " Pompons.
- 56 " Epaulettes.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.
- 1 Wiper (old).

Infantry Company C, Captain ERNEST C. COLBY.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.

- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 " Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 39 1st Regiment Coats.
- 39 " Pants.
- 39 " Caps.
- 39 " Pompons.
- 39 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.

Infantry Company D, New Britain, Captain J. O. DEMING.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 50 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 50 Waist Belts.
- 50 Waist Belt Plates.
- 50 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 3 Drums.
- 3 Drum Slings.
- 3 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 3 Drum Sticks, Pairs.

- 1 Drum Stick Carriage.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 43 1st Regiment Coats.
- 43 " Pants.
- 43 " Caps.
- 43 " Pompons.
- 43 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.

Infantry Company E, New Britain, Captain CHAS. B. ERICSON.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle. .
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 39 1st Regiment Coats.
- 39 " Pants.
- 39 " Caps.
- 39 " Pompons.
- 39 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43

Infantry Company F, Hartford, Captain JOHN L. WHITE.

- 80 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 80 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 81 Cartridge Boxes.
- 79 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 80 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 79 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 77 Waist Belts.
- 78 Waist Belt Plates.
- 79 Cross Belt Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 79 1st Regiment Coats.
- 79 " Pants.
- 79 " Caps.
- 79 " Pompons.
- 79 " Epaulettes.
- 1000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.

Infantry Company G, Manchester, Captain PHILIP W. HUDSON.

- 66 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 66 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.

- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 52 1st Regiment Coats.
- 52 " Pants.
- 52 " Caps.
- 52 " Pompons.
- 52 " Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword (old pattern).

Infantry Company H, Hartford, Captain CHAS. O'NEILL, JR.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel Stephen R. Smith, New Haven.

- 8 Waist Belts.
- 8 Waist Belt Plates.
- 8 N. C. Staff Cross Belts.
- 8 N. C. Staff Cross Belt Plates.
- 2 Throgs.
- 3 N. C. O. Swords.
- 7 N. C. Staff Swords.
- 10 N. C. O. Sashes.

- 26 2d Regiment Coats.
- 26 " Pants.
- 26 " Caps.
- 26 " Pompons.
- 26 " Epaulettes.
- 1 Regimental State Flag.
- 1 National Flag.
- 6 Guidons.
- 2 Color Belts.
- 2 Color Waist Belts and Plates.
- 4 Marker Flags.
- 20 Music Pouches.
- 20 Band Waist Belts and Plates.
- 15 Scarlet Blankets.

Infantry Company A, Waterbury, Captain AUG. I. GOODRICH.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 59 Cartridge Boxes.
- 59 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 59 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 59 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 59 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 56 2d Regiment Coats.
- 56 " Pants.
- 56 " Caps.
- 56 " Pompons.
- 56 " Epaulettes.

- 3 Arm Chests.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.
- 60 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.

Infantry Company B, New Haven, Captain CARL G. ENGEL.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 3 Musicians' Swords.
- 2 Drums.
- 4 Drum Slings.
- 4 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 4 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 2 " " Carriages.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 55 2d Regiment Coats.
- 55 " Pants.
- 55 " Caps.
- 55 " Pompons.
- 55 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.
- 1200 " " " " 43.
- 60 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.

Infantry Company C, New Haven, Captain JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 2 N. C. O. Swords.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 50 2d Regiment Coats.
- 50 " Pants.
- 50 " Caps.
- 50 " Pompons.
- 50 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 6 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.
- 1200 " " " " 43.
- 60 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.
- 1 Musician's Cross Belt and Plate.

Infantry Company D, New Haven, Captain JEFFERSON B. SHAW.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.

- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 51 2d Regiment Coats.
- 51 " Pants.
- 51 " Caps.
- 51 " Pompons.
- 51 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.
- 60 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.

Infantry Company E, New Haven, Captain LEWIS DINGER.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 2 Throgs.
- 2 N. C. O. Swords.
- 2 Drums.
- 3 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.

- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Drum Stick, Carriage.
- 1 Fife.
- 2 N. C. O. Sashes.
- 57 2d Regiment Coats.
- 57 " Pants.
- 57 " Caps.
- 57 " Pompons.
- 57 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 5 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.
- 60 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.

Infantry Company F, New Haven, Captain A. C. HENDRICK.

- 78 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 78 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 8 Screw Drivers.
- 8 Wipers, Bristle.
- 70 Cartridge Boxes.
- 70 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 70 Waist Belts.
- 70 Waist Belt Plates.
- 70 Cross Belt Plates.
- 2 N. C. O. Swords.
- 1 Musician's Swords.
- 3 Drums.
- 3 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 3 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 60 2d Regiment Coats.
- 60 " Pants.
- 60 " Caps.
- 60 " Pompons.
- 60 " Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.

- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.
- 1200 " " " " 43.
- 60 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.
- 1 Cartridge Box (old pattern).

Infantry Company G, Waterbury, Captain CHARLES R. BANNON.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 59 Cartridge Boxes.
- 59 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 59 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 59 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 59 Cross Belt Plates.
- 3 Throgs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 4 Drums.
- 4 Drum Slings.
- 4 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 4 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 2 " " Carriages.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 58 2d Regiment Coats.
- 58 " Pants.
- 58 " Caps.
- 58 " Pompons.
- 58 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.
- 59 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.

Infantry Company H, Middletown, Captain H. M. SMITH.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 5 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 4 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 4 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 59 2d Regiment Coats.
- 59 " Pants.
- 59 " Caps.
- 59 " Pompons.
- 59 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.
- 60 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.

Infantry Company I, Meriden, Captain DEXTER W. PARKER.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.

- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 52 2d Regiment Coats.
- 52 " Pants.
- 52 " Caps.
- 52 " Pompons.
- 52 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.
- 60 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.

Infantry Company K, Wallingford, Captain GEO. H. YALE.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 2 N. C. O. Swords.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 60 2d Regiment Coats.

- 60 2d Regiment Pants.
- 60 " Caps.
- 60 " Pompons.
- 60 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.
- 60 Scarlet Blankets.
- 2 Blanket Cases.

THIRD REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Colonel N. H. Ames, New London.

- 6 Waist Belts.
- 6 Waist Belt Plates.
- 6 N. C. Staff Cross Belts.
- 6 N. C. Staff Cross Belt Plates.
- 6 N. C. Staff Swords.
- 2 N. C. O. Sashes.
- 20 3d Regiment Band Coats.
- 20 3d Regiment Band Pants.
- 20 3d Regiment Band Caps.
- 20 3d Regiment Band Pompons.
- 20 3d Regiment Band Epaulettes.
- 1 N. C. Staff 3d Regiment Coat.
- 1 " " " " Pants.
- 1 " " " " Cap.
- 1 " " " " Pompon.
- 1 " " " " Epaulette.
- 1 Regimental Flag.
- 4 Guidons.
- 2 Color Belts.
- 2 " Waist Belts and Plates.
- 4 Marker Flags.
- 20 Music Pouches.
- 20 Band Waist Belts and Plates.
- 1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plate (old.)

Infantry Co. A, Mystic, Capt. WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS.

- 50 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.

- 50 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 50 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 50 Waist Belts.
- 50 Waist Belt Plates.
- 50 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 3 Drums.
- 3 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 3 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 45 3d Regiment Coats.
- 45 " " Pants.
- 45 " " Caps.
- 45 " " Pompons.
- 45 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 50.

Infantry Co. C, Norwich, Capt. J. O. LATHROP.

- 60 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.

- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 45 3d Regiment Coats.
- 45 " " Pants.
- 45 " " Caps.
- 45 " " Pompons.
- 45 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 960 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

Infantry Co. D, New London, Capt. WILLIAM H. TUBBS.

- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle-Muskets.
- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 60 Screw Drivers.
- 12 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 78 Cartridge Boxes.
- 78 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 78 Waist Belts.
- 78 Waist Belt Plates.
- 78 Cross Belt Plates.
- 3 Throgs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 3 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 3 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 52 3d Regiment Coats.
- 52 " " Pants.
- 52 " " Caps.
- 52 " " Pompons.
- 52 " " Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.

- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 600 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 50.

Infantry Company E, Willimantic, Capt. COURTLAND BABCOCK, Jr.

- 70 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 70 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 70 Cartridge Boxes.
- 70 " Box Belts.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 70 " Scabbard Belts.
- 70 Waist Belts.
- 70 Waist Belt Plates.
- 70 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 60 3d Regiment Coats.
- 60 " Pants.
- 60 " Caps.
- 60 " Pompons.
- 60 " Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 960 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 50.

Infantry Company F, Killingly, Lieutenant WILLIAM H. MOORE.

- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 77 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 8 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 78 Cartridge Boxes.
- 78 " Box Belts.

- 78 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 78 " Scabbard Belts.
- 78 Waist Belts.
- 78 Waist Belt Plates.
- 78 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pair.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 80 3d Regiment Coats.
- 80 " Pants.
- 80 " Caps.
- 80 " Pompons.
- 80 " Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.
- 5 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 960 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 50.

Infantry Company G, Putnam, Captain EDWARD P. KING.

- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 78 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 78 Cartridge Boxes.
- 78 " Box Belts.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 78 " Scabbard Belts.
- 78 Waist Belts.
- 78 Waist Belt Plates.
- 78 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 69 3d Regiment Coats.
- 69 " Pants.
- 69 " Caps.

- 69 3d Regiment Pompons.
- 69 " Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 2000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 50.

Infantry Company H, Griswold, Captain WILLIAM SOULE.

- 60 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 " Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 " Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 2 N. C. O. Swords.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 48 3d Regiment Coats.
- 48 " Pants.
- 48 " Caps.
- 48 " Pompons.
- 48 " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 960 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 50.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, Greenwich.

- 6 Waist Belts.
- 6 Waist Belt Plates.

- 6 N. C. Staff Cross Belts.
- 6 N. C. Staff Cross Belt Plates.
- 6 N. C. Swords, Staff.
- 6 N. C. O. Sashes.
- 25 4th Regiment Coats.
- 25 " Pants.
- 25 " Caps.
- 25 " Pompons.
- 20 " Epaulettes.
- 22 Music Pouches.
- 22 Band Waist Belts and Plates.
- 1 Regimental Flag.
- 1 National "
- 4 Guidons.
- 4 Marker Flags.
- 2 Color Belts.
- 2 " Waist Belts and Plates.

Infantry Company A, Bethel, Captain HENRY A. GILBERT.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 " Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 " Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 37 4th Regiment Coats.
- 37 " Pants.
- 37 " Caps.
- 37 " Pompons.

- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.
- 1 Musician's Cross Belt and Plate.

Infantry Company B, Bridgeport, Captain HENRY NORTH.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 " Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 " Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 2 N. C. O. Sashes.
- 61 4th Regiment Coats.
- 61 " Pants.
- 61 " Caps.
- 61 " Pompons.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 4 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.
- 1200 " " " " 43.
- 3 Waist Belts (old pattern).

Infantry Company C, Stamford, Captain PHILIP B. LEVER.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.

- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 " Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 55 4th Regiment Coats.
- 55 " Pants.
- 55 " Caps.
- 55 " Pompons.
- 4 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.

Infantry Company D, South Norwalk, Capt. JAMES C. CROWE.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 N. C. O. Swords.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 59 4th Regiment Coats.

- 59 4th Regiment Pants.
- 59 " " Caps.
- 59 " " Pompons.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42.
- 1200 " " " " 43.
- 1 Cap Pouch.
- 2 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword, (old.)

Infantry Company E, Bridgeport, Capt. E. N. GOODWIN.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 3 Throgs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 3 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 60 4th Regiment Coats.
- 60 " " Pants.
- 60 " " Caps.
- 60 " " Pompons.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 42,
- 1200 " " " " 43.

Infantry Company F, Greenwich, Capt. EDWIN LYON.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " " Musket Bayonets,
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers Bristle.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 50 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 50 Waist Belts.
- 50 Waist Belt Plates.
- 50 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Drum Cover, Linen.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 2 N. C. O. Sashes.
- 35 4th Regiment Coats.
- 35 " " Pants.
- 35 " " Caps.
- 35 " " Pompons.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company G, Danbury, Capt. CHRISTIAN QUIEN.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.

- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 50 4th Regiment Coats.
- 50 " " Pants.
- 50 " " Caps.
- 50 " " Pompons.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1000 Rounds Ball Cartridges. cal. 42.

Infantry Company H, Litchfield, Capt. ALEXANDER B. SHUMWAY.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 " Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 " Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Drum Cover, Linen.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 52 4th Regiment Coats.
- 52 " Pants.
- 52 " Caps.
- 52 " Pompons.

- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200. Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.

Infantry Company I, Winsted, Captain HENRY SKINNER.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 " Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 " Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 61 4th Regiment Coats.
- 61 " Pants.
- 61 " Caps.
- 61 " Pompons.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.

Infantry Company K, Stratford, Captain ALONZO GRAY.

- 50 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 50 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 49 Cartridge Boxes.
- 49 " Box Belts.

- 49 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 49 " Scabbard Belts.
- 49 Waist Belts.
- 49 Waist Belt Plates.
- 49 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 File.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 42 4th Regiment Coats.
- 41 " Pants.
- 42 " Caps.
- 42 " Pompons.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.

*First Section, Light Artillery, New Britain, Lieut. REUBEN
W. HADLEY, Commanding.*

- 2 6-pounder Rifle Bronze Guns, cal. 3.80.
- 2 6 " Carriages, complete.
- 2 6 " Caissons.
- 1 6 " Sponge and Rammer.
- 3 12 " Sponges and Rammers.
- 1 6 " Worm and Staff.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 4 Watering "
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 4 Fuse Pouches.
- 5 Thumb Stalls.
- 2 Toe Hooks.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 3 Lanyards.
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.

- 2 Felling Axes and Helves.
- 2 Tarpaulins.
- 2 6-pounder Tompions, brass.
- 4 Double Sets Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 4 " " Lead " "
- 40 Artillery Sabres.
- 38 " " Belts and Plates, new.
- 6 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1 Vent Punch.
- 1 Gunner's Pincers.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle, Cord, and Tassel.
- 8 McClellan Saddles, with Equipments, complete.
- 1 Caisson Shovel.
- 1 Sight Dispart.
- 24 6-pounder Solid Shot.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 38 Uniforms, complete.

Second Section, Light Artillery, Guilford, Lieut. L. O. CHITTENDEN,
Commanding.

- 2 6-pounder Rifled Bronze Guns, cal. 3.80.
- 2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 " Gun Caissons.
- 4 Double Set Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 4 Double Set Lead Artillery Harness.
- 2 6-pounder Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 4 " Sponges and Rammers.
- 4 " Sponge Covers.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 4 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
- 2 Fuze Pouches.
- 1 " Reamer.
- 1 " Gouge.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 " Pincers.
- 2 " Gimlets.
- 1 " Shears.
- 2 Vent Punches.
- 2 Toe Hooks.
- 3 Thumbstalls.

- 2 Lanyards.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Paulins, large.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 1 Set Sights for 6-pounder gun.
- 37 Artillery Sabres.
- 36 Artillery Sabre Belts and Plates.
- 5 McClellan Saddles with Equipments, complete.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle,
- 1 " " Cord and Tassel.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 8 Cases Packing.
- 26 Uniform Coats.
- 26 " Pants.
- 26 " Caps.

First Company, Governor's Horse Guards, Hartford, Major
CHAUNCEY B. BOARDMAN, Commanding.

- 69 Artillery Sabres.
- 67 Pistols.
- 70 Pistol Holsters.
- 2 Pistol Cases, packing.
- 62 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes, patent leather.
- 62 Cavalry Sabre Belts, " "
- 50 Cavalry Sabre Belt Plates.
- 79 Saddles.
- 67 " Cloths.
- 9 Cases Equipment Packing.

Second Company, Governor's Horse Guards, New Haven, Major
R. P. COWLES, Commanding.

- 149 Whitney Navy Pistols.
- 149 Artillery Sabres.
- 147 Sabre Belts.
- 141 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
- 140 " " " plates.
- 73 Ball Moulds.
- 69 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Pistol Packing Cases.

*First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford, Major WILLIAM
H. DODD, Commanding,*

- 112 Springfield Rifle Muskets, cal. .58.
- 112 Springfield Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 103 Brass Tompions.
- 2 C. N. G. Pants.
- 5 " Coats.
- 3 Drums.
- 3 " Slings.
- 3 " Sticks, Pairs.
- 3 " Covers.

*Second Company, Governor's Foot Guards, New Haven, Captain
JACOB G. PHILE.*

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 " " " " Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1200 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Major HENRY KENNEDY, Commanding.

- 100 Cadet Muskets and Bayonets.
- 129 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
- 129 Bayonet Scabbards.

Delaney Guards, New Haven, Captain CHARLES E. BOLLES.

- 1 Whitney Rifled Musket, cal. 58.
- 21 Brass Tompions.
- 1 Spare Cone.
- 15 Wipers.
- 10 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Ball Screws.

- 1 Tumbler Punch.
- 1 Cartridge Box.
- 1 Cross Belt Plate.
- 2 Waist Belts.
- 1 Waist Belt Plate.
- 1 Bayonet Scabbard.
- 3 Cap Pouches.

WM. H. RUSSELL, *Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven.*

- 107 Cadet Muskets.
- 107 Musket Bayonets.
- 150 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
- 150 Cavalry Cartridge Box Plates.
- 150 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 150 Cross Belt Plates.
- 2 6-pounder Smooth Bronze Guns, cal. 3.80.
- 2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 " Gun Caissons.
- 2 " Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 4 " Sponges and Rammers.
- 2 Worms and Staves.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 2 Tar Buckets.
- 4 Watering Buckets, leather.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.
- 4 Fuze Pouches.
- 2 Toe Hooks.
- 4 Thumb Stalls.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 2 Lanyards.
- 2 Paulins, small.
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 6 Cases Equipment Packing.

S. J. HORTON, *Episcopal Academy, Cheshire.*

- 60 Whitney Muskets, model 1857.
- 60 " Bayonets, " "

- 5 Springfield Muskets, model 1852.
- 5 " Bayonets, " "
- 65 Cartridge Boxes, old.
- 65 Cartridge Box Plates, old.
- 65 Cross Belts, "
- 65 " Belt Plates, "
- 65 Waist Belts and Plates, old.
- 65 Bayonet Scabbards, "
- 65 Cap Pouches, "
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.

EMORY F. STRONG, *Bridgeport Military School, Bridgeport.*

- 40 Cadet Muskets.
- 40 " Bayonets.
- 40 Wood Tompions.
- 40 Spare Cones.
- 26 Wipers.
- 40 Cone Wrenches.
- 4 Ball Screws.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 4 Spring Vises.
- 40 Waist Belts and Plates.
- 40 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 40 Cap Pouches.
- 40 Gun Slings.
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.

A. S. JARVIS, *Weston Military Institute, Weston.*

- 75 Cadet Muskets and Bayonets.
- 75 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
- 75 Waist Belts and Plates.
- 75 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 75 Cap Pouches.
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 " Equipment Packing.

REV. P. L. SHEPARD, *Seabury Institute, Old Saybrook.*

- 30 Cadet Muskets and Bayonets.
- 30 Wood Tompions.

- 30 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
- 28 Cross Belts and Plates.
- 30 Waist Belts and Plates.
- 30 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 30 Cap Pouches.
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.

W. C. WILCOX, WM. A. FLINT, *Stamford Institute for Boys,*
Stamford.

- 50 Cadet Muskets and Bayonets.
- 50 Wood Tompions.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
- 50 Cross Belts and Plates.
- 50 Waist Belts and Plates.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Cap Pouches.
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.

City of New Haven.

- 2 6-pounder Rifled Bronze Guns, cal. 3.80.
- 2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 " Tompions, Wood.
- 4 " Sponges and Rammers.
- 4 " Sponge Covers.
- 1 Worm and Staff.
- 6 Handspikes.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 5 Watering Buckets.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.
- 4 Fuze Pouches.
- 6 Toe Hooks.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 4 Lanyards.
- 2 Felling Axes.
- 2 Caisson Shovels.
- 1 Pick Axe and Handle.
- 2 Fuze Gouges.

- 2 Paulins.
- 100 Rounds Ammunition.

Connecticut State Prison, Wethersfield.

- 12 Springfield Breech Loading Rifle Muskets, cal. 50.
- 12 " " " " Musket Bayonets.
- 12 Wood Tompions.
- 12 Cone Wrenches.
- 12 Tumbler Punches.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 3 Main Springs.
- 3 Sear Springs.
- 3 Tumbler Screws.
- 1 Extractor.
- 3 Ejector Springs.
- 3 Firing Pins.
- 3 Firing Pin Springs.
- 3 Firing Pin Screws.
- 3 Cam Latch Springs.
- 3 B. Block Cap Screws.
- 1000 Rounds C. P. M. Cartridges, cal. .50.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE LIBRARIAN,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RELATING TO THE
Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths,
AND TO DIVORCES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1872.
MAY SESSION, 1873.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS
1873.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut,
to be holden at Hartford, on the first Wednesday of May,
A. D. 1873:*

Agreeably to the provisions of law, I have the honor to present the following tables of the returns of births, marriages, deaths, and divorces, in this State, for the year ending with December 31st, 1872.

The number of births, marriages, and deaths registered in 1872 was greater than in any former year.

BIRTHS.

The number of births was 13,805, an increase of 691 over those of 1871, and an increase of 2,002 over those recorded in 1862. All the counties, save Litchfield, show a gain over the last year, and the counties of Hartford and New Haven return more than ever before.

As in 1871, the town of Bridgeport, with but little more than half the population of Hartford, returned more births than did the latter.

Of 13,691 births where the sex was noted, 7,164 were of males, and 6,527 of females, which is in the proportion of 109.76 males to 100 females, or 52.33 of the former, and 47.67 of the latter in each one hundred. In Middlesex County the females born slightly exceeded the males.

The gain to the population by natural increase, or the excess of births over deaths, was 3,835.

In the first quarter were born 3,349; in the second, 3,415; in the third, 3,611; in the fourth, 3,392; and 239 more in the six months ending with December than in the earlier half year. The month which showed the most births was September, and next, August: but more females were born in August and October than in any other months.

The number of plurality births was 139, of which there were in Hartford County, 24; in New Haven County, 37; in New London County, 12; in Fairfield County, 27; in Windham County, 10; in Litchfield County, 19; in Middlesex County, 3; and in Tolland County, 7.

Of illegitimates were reported 129; of which 32 were born in Hartford County; 28 in New Haven County; 17 in New London County; 27 in Fairfield County; 12 in Windham County; 9 in Litchfield County; 3 in Middlesex County, and 1 in Tolland County. From Middlesex County was returned one birth characterized as a monster.

There were returned 273 births of colored children, which is 29 more than in 1871, and 47 more than in 1870. They outnumbered the deaths of this class of the population by 90.

The following table shows how these births were distributed:

County.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford, -	30	31	1	62
New Haven, -	47	29		76
New London, -	11	17	1	29
Fairfield, -	24	22	1	47
Windham, -	17	21		38
Litchfield, -	11	2		13
Middlesex, -	2	3		5
Tolland, -	1	2		3
Total,	143	127	3	273

MARRIAGES.

In 1872, there were 5,203 marriages, or 141 more than in 1871. The counties of Hartford and New Haven, however,

exhibit a slight falling off from the number reported in 1871.

Of the marriages in which both parties were American born there were 2,939; where both were foreigners, 1,324; and where one party was native and the other foreign, 674.

There were 121 marriages among the colored population, including one mixed marriage in Hartford County, and two in New London County. Of these, Hartford County returned 34; New Haven, 38; New London, 20; Fairfield, 18; Windham, 3; Litchfield, 6; Middlesex, 2; and Tolland, 0.

DEATHS.

The deaths in 1872 were reported at 9,970, of which, excluding 140 where the sex was not noted, 5,095 were of males, and 4,735 of females, or 107.6 of the former to each 100 of the latter.

The number of deaths amounted to 1,804 more than in 1871, and of this increase of mortality a large part was made up of the deaths of young children, there having 1,275 more children, of ten years old and under, died in 1872 than in 1871.

Deaths from cholera infantum amounted to 774—more than double the number in 1871—being 8.82 for each 100 deaths of known causes. Scarlatina also, and its relatives—croup and diphtheria—proved quite fatal, aggregating 775 deaths.

Intermittent fever continued to prevail in parts of New Haven County, where it caused ten deaths. There were also fatal cases in the counties of Fairfield, Hartford and Litchfield. A very carefully-prepared and interesting history of this disease in the New Haven region, written by Henry Bronson, M.D., may be found in the proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society for 1872.

The following table shows the number of deaths among the colored population in the several counties:—

County.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford, -	29	25		54
New Haven, -	13	8		21
New London, -	21	20		41
Fairfield, -	16	14	1	31
Windham, -	6	12		18
Litchfield, -	5	2		7
Middlesex, -	4	2	3	9
Tolland, -	2			2
Total,	96	83	4	183

DIVORCES.

There were 464 divorces granted in 1872—a greater number than in 1870 or 1871—and one to every ten and eight-tenths marriages in 1872.

The following tables show how many were procured in each county, how many upon the petition of the husband and wife, respectively, and the ground on which the decrees were alleged to have been based :—

Counties.	Husband Petitioner.	Wife Petitioner.	Total.
Hartford, -	22	53	75
New Haven, -	36	83	119
New London, -	19	42	61
Fairfield; -	28	56	84
Windham, -	7	21	28
Litchfield, -	4	27	31
Middlesex, -	8	17	25
Tolland, -	17	24	41
Total, -	141	323	464

CAUSE.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.
Absence,								
Adultery,	14	17	16	17	7	6	2	10
Bestiality,								
Cruelty,	21	19	8	19	8	13	5	
Desertion,	52	25	12	68	12	5	11	10
Fraudulent Contract,		1	1			1		
Intemperance,	24	21	19	24	7	10	1	2
Misconduct,	49	46	5	69	8	16	10	19
Sentenced to Life Imprisonment,							1	

Respectfully submitted by

CHARLES J. HOADLY,

State Librarian.

STATE LIBRARY, Hartford, May 6th, 1873.

TABLE I.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1872.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
HARTFORD,	37,743	517	458	5	980	422	27	18		467	234	18	48	162	5	364	335	1	700
Avon,	987	2	5	2	9	6	1			7					7	12	11	1	24
Berlin,	2,436	34	26	2	62	9	1			10	10					23	26		49
Bloomfield,	1,473	10	10		20	10				10	7			2	1	9	7	1	17
Bristol,	3,788	42	42	1	85	46	2			48	33	6	1	8		43	35		78
Burlington,	1,319	13	8		21	3				3	3					17	8		25
Canton,	2,639	51	28		79	30	2			32	13	12	7			25	22		47
East Granby,	853	8	6		14	12				12	12					11	8		19
East Hartford,	3,007	28	24		52			17		17					17	26	19		45
East Windsor,	2,882	50	47	1	98	26	2	1		29	16	11	1	1		18	11		29
Enfield,	6,322	91	89	2	182	53	8	8		69	24	30	5	8	2	53	51	9	113
Farmington,	2,616	18	23		41	19	3			22	18	2	1	1		8	6		14
Glastonbury,	3,560	32	38	1	71	25	2			27	25	1		1		19	30		49
Granby,	1,517	12	15		27	7	2			9	9					9	16		25
Hartland,	789	7	2	1	10	2				2					2	5	4		9
Manchester,	4,223	49	64		113	43	2			45	22	18	1	4		24	25		49
Marlborough,	476	7	8		15	2				2					2			6	6
New Britain,	9,480	232	198	6	436	113	5			118	42	52	9	12	3	117	124	6	247
Newington,	778	5	5		10	2				2	2					4	5		9
Plainville,	1,433	16	21	1	38	15	2			17	14	2	1			10	15		25
Rocky Hill,	971	8	12		20	5				5	5					7	11		18
Simsbury,	2,051	29	23		52	8		1		9	7	1	1			22	16		38
Southington,	4,314	46	49	5	100	26	1			27	17	8	1	1		36	34	3	73
South Windsor,	1,688	23	23	1	47	11				11	11					10	15		25
Suffield,	3,277	48	38		86	25	1			26	16	5	4	1		21	24		45
West Hartford,	1,533	15	13		28	4		1		5	4	1				11	15		26
Wethersfield,	1,915	13	22	1	36	14	1			15	14			1		20	11	1	32
Windsor,	2,783	46	43	2	91	13	3			16	12	3	1			22	28	3	53
Windsor Locks,	2,154	32	37		69	22	2			24	9	11	3	1		14	17		31
Totals,	109007	1484	1377	31	2892	973	67	29	17	1086	579	181	84	203	39	960	929	31	1920

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
NEW HAVEN,	50,840	876	735		1602	587	34	21		642	310	256	38	14	24	718	554		1272
Beacon Falls,*		7	8		15	4				4	1	2	1			2	8		10
Bethany,	1,135	11	1		12				6	6	5			1		8	2		10
Branford,	2,488	36	41	1	78	25	2	1		28	17	10	1			36	27		63
Cheshire,	2,344	26	26		52	15	1			16	11	3		2		15	13	3	31
Derby,	8,020	180	177	1	358	73	4			77	37	30	6	4		74	75	2	151
East Haven,	2,714	20	31		51	20	1			21	20	1				26	26	1	53
Guilford,	2,576	31	25		56	19	1			20	17	1	2			20	13		33
Hamden,	3,028	20	21	1	42	12	1			13	11	2				21	18		39
Madison,	1,814	7	15		22	8	1			9	8			1		16	16		32
Meriden,	10,495	285	255	8	548	99	9			108	41	56	2	9		174	190	2	366
Middlebury,	696	6	6		12	4				4	4					3	4		7
Milford,	3,405	24	21		45	16		1		17	15	1	1			27	21	5	53
Naugatuck,	2,830	53	43		96	28				28	14	13		1		34	21		55
North Branford,	1,035	2	5		7	5				5	4			1				17	17
North Haven,	1,771	8	22		30	4				4	3			1		11	9		20
Orange,	2,634	25	27		52	12	2			14	11		1	2		22	38		60
Oxford,	1,338	10	10		20	12				12	11	1				10	9		19
Prospect,	551	6	4		10	3				3	3					1	4		5
Seymour,	2,122	27	24		51	10	1			11	9		1		1	21	15	2	38
Southbury,	1,318	14	6		20	5	1			6	6					9	5		14
Wallingford,	3,676	57	59		116	34	2			36	18	9	2	7		41	35		76
Waterbury,	13,106	250	242	1	493	129	8	1		138	63	54	5	16		184	175	2	361
Wolcott,	491	5	1		6	3				3	3					13	7		20
Woodbridge,	830	4	6		10	3				3	3					7	6		13
Totals,	121,257	1981	1811	12	3804	1130	68	23	7	1228	645	439	61	58	25	1493	1291	34	2818

* Made a town in 1871, from Bethany, Naugatuck, Oxford, and Seymour.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
NEW LONDON,	9,576	96	103		199	86	14	4	5	109	81	19	3	6		121	118	3	242
Norwich,	16,653	246	253		499	205	14	6		225	110	78	14	23		236	261		497
Bozrah,	984	6	7		13	4	1			5	4			1		7	4		11
Colchester,	3,383	27	26		53	25	3			28	17	8		3		23	16		39
East Lyme,	1,506	15	15		30	12	1			13	12	1				12	17	7	36
Franklin,	731	2	4		6	3				3	3					5	6		11
Griswold,	2,575	26	22	2	50	17	2	1		20	12	7		1		21	18		39
Groton,	5,124	52	49	7	108	31	3			34	28		1	5		26	45	2	73
Lebanon,	2,211	4	14	1	19	12	1	1		14	14					17	18		35
Ledyard,	1,392	15	10		25	10	1			11	10	1				9	8		17
Lisbon,	502	3	2		5	3				3	3					1	1		2
Lyme,	1,181	16	10		26	10				10	9	1				6	9		15
Montville,	2,495	23	27		50	11	1			12	11			1		9	17		26
North Stonington,	1,759	14	13		27	6				6	6					13	13		26
Old Lyme,	1,362	20	19		39	9	3			12	12					8	7	1	16
Preston,	2,161	23	17	5	45	5	1	3		9	9					12	13	5	30
Salem,	717	1	4		5	7				7		1		6		3	7		10
Sprague,	3,463	54	39		93	37	1			38	6	28	1	3		17	25		42
Stonington,	6,313	92	76		168	30	15	10		55	33	15	3	4		39	39		78
Waterford,	2,482	7	24	2	33	19	2	1		22	21			1		19	17	1	37
Totals,	66,570	742	734	17	1493	542	63	23	8	636	401	159	22	48	6	604	659	19	1282

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.				BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.			
					Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
DANBURY,	8,753	73	72	1	146	75	10	2		87	52	22	5	8		89	76	5	170	
Bridgeport,	19,835	535	448	7	990	268	21	7		296	127	112	19	37	1	184	151		335	
Bethel,	2,311	30	30	1	61	18	4			22	22					31	24		55	
Brookfield,	1,193	10	16		26	6	1			7	7					4	9		13	
Darien,	1,808	21	14	2	37	6	3			9	6			3		9	16	2	27	
Easton,	1,288	8	4		12			6		6					6	10	7		17	
Fairfield,	5,645	17	17	2	36	4	3	3		10	8	1		1		18	17		35	
Greenwich,	7,644	36	26		62	14	1			15	11	3	1			24	24		48	
Huntington,	1,527	15	17		32	9				9	8	1				19	15		34	
Monroe,	1,226	13	5	1	19	9				9	8			1		8	8		16	
New Canaan,	2,497	19	31		50	8	2			10	8	2				20	29		49	
New Fairfield,	870	6	3	1	10	3	1			4	4					8	10	1	19	
Newtown,	3,681	38	46	1	85	31	3			34	22	8		4		39	37	2	78	
Norwalk,	12,119	166	168		334	86	13	2		101	75	16	5	5		137	122	4	263	
Reading,	1,624	14	13		27	13	4			17	16		1			15	8		23	
Ridgefield,	1,919	23	10		33	6				6	6					19	14		33	
Sherman,	846	4	14		18	2				2	2					10	11		21	
Stamford,	9,714	119	120	1	240	58	14	2		74	26	36	4	5	3	42	41	2	85	
Stratford,	3,032	25	17	1	43	20	3			23	20	1		2		11	10		21	
Trumbull,	1,335	3	4	2	9	10		1		11	11					5	8		13	
Weston,	1,054	4	6		10	5	1			6	6					8	11		19	
Westport,	3,361	42	38	1	81	18	4	1		23	15	5	1	2		36	38		74	
Wilton,	1,994	17	15	2	34	10	1			11	8			3		17	12	1	30	
Totals,	95,276	1238	1134	23	2395	679	89	15	9	792	468	207	36	71	10	763	698	17	1478	

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
BROOKLYN,	2,354	20	22		42	13	5			18	18					19	16		35
Ashford,	1,241	17	15		32	8	1			9	9					12	20		32
Canterbury,	1,543	6	6		12	5				5	5					6	4		10
Chaplin,	704	13	8		21	4				4	4					11	4		15
Eastford,	984	10	5		15	4				4	4					8	8		16
Hampton,	891	10	2		12	4	1			5	5					5	12		17
Killingly,	5,712	95	86		181	56	11	2		69	34	31	2	2		55	60		115
Plainfield,	4,521	60	55	2	117	54	8	2		64	16	37	2	8	1	35	35		70
Pomfret,	1,488	19	12		31	2	2			4	4					14	10		24
Putnam,	4,192	89	69		158	64	10	3		77	22	53	1	1		58	58		116
Scotland,	643	5	3		8	3	1			4	4					4	4	1	9
Sterling,	1,022	10	7		17	4		1		5	5					10	9		19
Thompson,	3,804	47	27		74	17	6			23	18	4	1			23	27		50
Voluntown,	1,052	13	17		30	7	1			8	7			1		8	5		13
Windham,	5,412	80	69	7	156	51	7			58	29	21	3	4	1	56	54	5	115
Woodstock,	2,955	30	9	1	40	17	2	2		21	20			1		20	14	2	36
Totals,	38,518	524	412	10	946	313	55	10		378	204	146	9	17	2	344	340	8	692

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
LITCHFIELD,	3,113	8	8		16	20				20	15	4	1			11	11		22
Barkhamsted,	1,439	16	11	1	28	3	1		2	6	5			1		11	7		18
Bethlehem,	750	7	2		9	4				4	4					3	3		6
Bridgewater,	877	10	9		19	5				5	2	2	1			6	9		15
Canaan,	1,257	4	3		7	13	2		1	16	8	6	1	1		3	3		6
Colebrook,	1,141	13	12	1	26	7	1			8	7			1		7	11		18
Cornwall,	1,772	19	19		38	10				10	9	1				6	6		12
Goshen,	1,223	9	10		19	9	1			10	6	3	1			1	4	1	6
Harwinton,	1,044	9	5		14	6	1			7	6		1			6	9		15
Kent,	1,744	10	10		20	9	2	1	2	14	13	1				6	4		10
Morris,	701	6	2		8	7				7	7					4	8		12
New Hartford,	3,078	47	39	1	87	21	1			22	13	7	2			29	18	1	48
New Milford,	3,586	39	36		75	31	4			35	27	4	4			31	35		66
Norfolk,	1,641	11	7		18	9	1			10	5	5				10	5		15
North Canaan,	1,695	8	10	7	25	10	2	3		15	13			2		6	5	4	15
Plymouth,	4,149	54	47	2	103	37	2			39	25	9	5			33	35		68
Roxbury,	919	12	8		20	10				10	10					10	11		21
Salisbury,	3,303	42	38	1	81	13	2			15	14	1				25	15	2	42
Sharon,	2,441	41	19		60	8		2		10	8	2				20	7		27
Torrington,	2,893	60	42		102	18	3			21	17	4				37	23		60
Warren,	673	4	5		9	6				6	5	1				4	9		13
Washington,	1,563	18	15		33	12	1			13	9	4				15	4		19
Watertown,	1,698	12	10		22	10				10	7	2	1			18	14	4	36
Winchester,	4,096	61	54	1	116	37	6			43	22	18	1	1	1	28	20	3	51
Woodbury,	1,931	22	16		38	17				17	14			3		19	18	2	39
Totals,	48,727	542	437	14	993	332	30	6	5	373	271	74	6	19	3	349	294	17	660

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
MIDDLETOWN,	11,126	109	119	2	230	126	7	1		134	64	52	9	9		146	123	1	270
Haddam,	2,071	22	29		51	10				10	10					14	13	1	28
Chatham,	2,771	18	22		40	8				8	6	2				6	15		21
Chester,	1,094	10	11		21	5				5	4	1				7	12		19
Clinton,	1,404	13	13		26	13				13	12	1				13	13		26
Cromwell,	1,856	26	28		54	14				14	10	3		1		27	22		49
Durham,	1,086	12	10		22	6	1			7	7					11	8	3	22
East Haddam,	2,951	28	15	1	44	18	3			21	18	2	1			14	30	8	52
Essex,	1,669	25	18		43	17	1			18	12	3		3		15	15		30
Killingworth,	856	3	10		13	3				3	3					14	11		25
Middlefield,	1,053	5	7		12	5				5	5					5	8		13
Old Saybrook,	1,215	5	10		15	6	2			8	8					14	19		33
Portland,	4,693	78	66	1	145	35	1	2		38	17	16	2	3		76	48		124
Saybrook,	1,267	16	13		29	9	2			11	9	1		1		6	4		10
Westbrook,	987	6	9		15	8	1			9	9					11	5		16
Totals,	36,099	376	380	4	760	283	18	3		304	194	81	12	17		379	346	13	738

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
TOLLAND,	1,216	15	15		30	14	1			15	13	1	1			14	8		22
Andover,	461	6	1		7	4	1			5	5					9	1		10
Bolton,	576	10	8		18	10				10	10					4	4		8
Columbia,	891	4	4		8	11	2			13	11	2				11	7		18
Coventry,	2,057	22	18		40	15				15	12	2	1			12	10		22
Ellington,	1,452	13	11		24	8	1			9	8			1		9	7		16
Hebron,	1,279	10	16		26	8	1			9	9					10	18		28
Mansfield,	2,401	20	15		35	20	2			22	22					23	25		48
Somers,	1,247	6	12		18	4	2	2		8	8					6	11		17
Stafford,	3,405	45	43	3	91	33	7	2	4	46	40	4	2			26	14	1	41
Union,	627	18	12		20	3	1			4	4					8	7		15
Vernon,	5,446	101	86		187	55	2	4	1	62	27	28	2	4	1	67	58		125
Willington,	942	7	11		18	7	1			8	8					4	8		12
Totals,	22,000	277	242	3	522	192	21	8	5	226	177	37	6	5	1	203	178	1	382

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.				
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	109,007	1,484	1,377	31	2,892	973	67	29	17	1,086	579	181	84	203	39	960	929	31	1,920
New Haven,	121,257	1,981	1,811	12	3,804	1,130	68	23	7	1,228	645	439	61	58	25	1,493	1,291	34	2,818
New London,	66,570	742	734	17	1,493	542	63	23	8	636	401	159	22	48	6	604	659	19	1,282
Fairfield,	95,276	1,238	1,134	23	2,395	679	89	15	9	792	468	207	36	71	10	763	698	17	1,478
Windham,	38,518	524	412	10	946	313	55	10		378	204	146	9	17	2	344	340	8	692
Litchfield,	48,727	542	437	14	993	332	30	6	5	373	271	74	6	19	3	349	294	17	660
Middlesex,	36,099	376	380	4	760	*283	18	3		304	194	81	12	17		379	346	13	738
Tolland,	22,000	277	242	3	522	192	21	8	5	226	177	37	6	5	1	203	178	1	382
Total,	537,454	7,164	6,527	114	13,805	4,444	411	117	51	5,023	2,939	1,324	236	438	86	5,095	4,735	140	9,970

TABLE II.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR
EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1872.

COUNTY.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	117	106	142	111	127	113	126	125	142	117	138	120		1484
	Females,	108	98	120	121	115	97	115	117	115	118	116	136	1	1377
	Not stated,	1	3	5	1	3	4	3	3	4		1	2	1	31
New Haven,	Males,	196	174	165	155	156	180	182	178	158	155	132	148	2	1981
	Females,	153	149	163	143	154	162	150	152	150	150	146	137	2	1811
	Not stated,			1	2			3	2	3		1			12
New London,	Males,	58	60	56	56	59	69	53	72	69	66	59	64	1	742
	Females,	53	53	47	68	56	63	54	76	80	57	58	67	2	734
	Not stated,		1	2	2	1		1	2	1		2	2	3	17
Fairfield,	Males,	95	84	113	100	95	118	108	101	113	120	88	103		1238
	Females,	80	90	93	78	83	96	105	116	89	103	103	98		1134
	Not stated	5	2	2	1		2		2	2	2		1	4	23
Windham,	Males,	46	39	44	36	37	52	56	41	46	50	42	35		524
	Females,	24	31	36	34	42	35	30	31	29	39	40	40	1	412
	Not stated,	1			1						1			7	10
Litchfield,	Males,	36	42	41	52	44	48	33	55	56	57	44	34		542
	Females,	40	44	38	37	30	30	29	33	47	40	36	33		437
	Not stated,		2	1				1	1		1	1		7	14
Middlesex,	Males,	37	19	30	39	28	29	40	38	33	26	24	29	4	376
	Females,	32	27	35	40	29	27	37	31	33	47	25	15	2	380
	Not stated,						1	1	1					1	4
Tolland,	Males,	20	17	21	27	29	28	26	17	25	25	24	18		277
	Females,	15	13	23	25	19	24	22	20	27	21	13	20		242
	Not stated,						1				1		1		3
Total,	Males,	605	541	612	576	575	637	624	627	642	616	551	551	7	7164
	Females,	505	505	555	546	528	534	542	576	570	575	537	546	8	6527
	Not stated,	7	8	11	7	4	8	9	11	10	5	5	6	23	114
Grand total,		1117	1054	1178	1129	1107	1179	1175	1214	1222	1196	1093	1103	38	13805

TABLE III.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE PROXIMATE AGE OF EITHER SEX.

COUNTY.	SEX.	Age under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.	100 and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	195	169	43	42	90	64	69	71	83	77	40	4		13	960
	Females,	198	126	36	44	84	83	60	63	78	82	54	8		13	929
	Not stated,	17	6												2	31
New Haven,	Males,	431	224	68	71	130	104	105	94	115	92	46	8	2	3	1493
	Females,	349	208	49	56	101	111	89	63	91	92	64	15		3	1291
	Not stated,	13	1		1										19	34
New London,	Males,	130	97	23	43	48	42	56	40	40	51	23	4		7	604
	Females,	123	85	31	40	69	58	46	43	52	49	38	14	1	10	659
	Not stated,	9	6	1											3	19
Fairfield,	Males,	188	120	25	39	55	53	46	32	64	79	42	10		10	763
	Females,	139	70	25	37	65	55	54	42	67	74	49	12	2	7	698
	Not stated,	11							1						5	17
Windham,	Males,	85	57	11	28	22	12	17	16	18	44	24	6		4	344
	Females,	68	44	23	30	20	20	14	19	28	41	29	3	1		340
	Not stated,	1													7	8
Litchfield,	Males,	51	36	13	15	27	26	20	29	48	47	27	3		7	349
	Females,	48	24	8	19	26	18	23	19	31	41	30	2		5	294
	Not stated,	7	3	1											6	17
Middlesex,	Males,	63	60	21	18	23	30	37	34	31	31	25	1	1	4	379
	Females,	66	49	12	27	29	26	9	24	32	42	26	3	1		346
	Not stated,	7													6	13
Tolland,	Males,	46	19	4	8	9	14	23	21	14	25	14	3	1	2	203
	Females,	29	26	6	10	11	12	9	15	20	22	15	3			178
	Not stated,	1														1
Total,	Males,	1189	782	208	264	404	345	373	337	413	446	241	39	4	50	5095
	Females,	1020	632	190	263	405	383	304	288	399	443	305	60	5	38	4735
	Not stated,	66	16	2	1				1						54	140
Grand Total,		2275	1430	400	528	809	728	677	626	812	889	546	99	9	142	9970

TABLE IV.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH DECEMBER 31ST, 1872, AND
THE PERCENTAGE OF KNOWN CAUSES.

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, OR EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND CONTAGIOUS.										
Cholera, - - - - -	7	8	5	12	4		5		41	.47
Cholera Infantum, - - - -	147	246	92	138	44	39	43	25	774	8.82
Croup, - - - - -	44	70	33	25	12	4	21	3	212	2.42
Diarrhœa, - - - - -	13	46	14	6	9	1	10	6	105	1.20
Diphtheria, - - - - -	39	53	27	18		4	16		157	1.79
Dysentery, - - - - -	31	46	6	32	10	5	11	8	149	1.70
Erysipelas, - - - - -	12	19	4	4		2	2	5	48	.55
Fever, - - - - -	5	19	4	5	4	7	7	1	52	.59
" Intermittent, - - - -	2	10		4		1			17	.19
" Remittent, - - - - -	1	7	1	3					12	.14
" Typhus, - - - - -	134	134	37	67	39	39	32	24	506	5.76
Hooping Cough, - - - - -	8	9	5	6	2	2	1	11	44	.50
Influenza, - - - - -	4	4			2		1		11	.12
Measles, - - - - -	4	9	21	9	9		2		54	.61
Scarlatina, - - - - -	88	126	31	37	43	26	47	8	406	4.63
Small Pox, - - - - -	19	7	8	5	3	3	12		57	.65
Syphilis, - - - - -		3	2	1			1	2	9	.10
Thrush, - - - - -					2	1			3	.03
Total, - - - - -	558	816	290	372	183	134	211	93	2,657	30.27

DISEASES.					Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
II. OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.														
Abscess,	-	-	-	-	7	11		5	1	2			26	.30
Atrophy,	-	-	-	-	36	50	7	12	10	6	7		128	1.46
Cancer,	-	-	-	-	21	31	12	22	12	11		8	124	1.41
Debility,	-	-	-	-	25	75	26	42	21	6	7	7	209	2.38
Dropsy,	-	-	-	-	22	47	20	21	15	14	14	10	163	1.86
Gout,	-	-	-	-							1		1	.01
Hemorrhage,	-	-	-	-	6	16	4	3	8	4	3	1	45	.51
Infantile,	-	-	-	-	13	64	13	3	2	1	1	1	98	1.12
Inflammation,	-	-	-	-	2			1		2	2	1	8	.09
Malformation,	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	2	1		2	3	19	.22
Mortification,	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	4	2	2	1		16	.18
Scrofula,	-	-	-	-	7	17	12	1	1	1	3	1	43	.49
Suddenly,	-	-	-	-	6	9		4	3	5	4	3	34	.38
Tumor,	-	-	-	-	5	9	5	5	1	2	2		29	.33
Total,	-	-	-	-	159	336	101	125	77	56	54	35	943	10.74
III. NERVOUS ORGANS.														
Apoplexy,	-	-	-	-	36	46	12	39	14	20	18	7	192	2.19
Cephalitis,	-	-	-	-	51	100	7	38	13	7	9	1	226	2.57
Chorea,	-	-	-	-					1		1		2	.02
Convulsions,	-	-	-	-	45	98	21	34	4	24	15	10	251	2.86
Delirium Tremens,	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	2	1				16	.18
Epilepsy,	-	-	-	-	5	7	5		1	3	2		23	.26
Hydrocephalus,	-	-	-	-	9	43	12	13	8	5	10	4	104	1.19
Insanity,	-	-	-	-	10	4	2	6	2	3	3	2	32	.36
Paralysis,	-	-	-	-	37	56	22	33	13	13	14	11	199	2.27
Tetanus,	-	-	-	-	5	9	1	2	5	1	1		24	.27
Brain, diseases of,	-	-	-	-	20	47	26	32	12	15	18	10	180	2.06
Total,	-	-	-	-	221	418	110	199	74	91	91	45	1,249	14.23

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
IV. RESPIRATIVE ORGANS.										
Asthma, - - - -	2	3	2	4			1		12	.14
Bronchitis, - - - -	8	17	2	6	3	3	2	4	51	.58
Consumption, - - - -	179	301	168	196	87	91	86	54	1,162	13.24
Hydrothorax, - - - -	11	8	2	6	2	10	1	2	42	.48
Laryngitis, - - - -		4	5	23					32	.36
Pleurisy, - - - -	3	1	2	2			3	3	14	.16
Pneumonia, - - - -	118	133	70	55	43	40	33	30	522	5.95
Quinsy, - - - -	2		2			1	1		6	.07
Disease of Organs, - - - -	11	23	12	13	9	8	10	4	90	1.03
Total, - - - -	334	490	265	305	144	153	143	97	1,931	22.01
V. CIRCULATIVE ORGANS.										
Aneurism, - - - -	3	3		9				1	16	.18
Pericarditis, - - - -	7	2	5		2	5	7		28	.32
Disease of Organs, - - - -	41	65	22	41	11	14	13	19	226	2.58
Total, - - - -	51	70	27	50	13	19	20	20	270	3.08

DISEASES.						Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VI. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.															
Ascites,	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	1	2	3	2	1	21	.24
Colic,	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	1		3		13	.15
Dentition,	-	-	-	-	-		25	11	2	5		4		47	.54
Dyspepsia,	-	-	-	-	-		4		2	2				8	.09
Enteritis,	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	4	4	7	4			48	.55
Gastritis,	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	17	8	3	9	12	2	75	.85
Hepatitis,	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	2	5	2	4	1	26	.30
Hernia,	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	4	2	2			18	.21
Intussusception,	-	-	-	-	-	2			1					3	.03
Jaundice,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	1			9	.10
Peritonitis,	-	-	-	-	-	17	40	10	6	4	3	6	1	87	.99
Ulceration,	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1		1	2		1	12	.14
Worms,	-	-	-	-	-	1					1			2	.02
Disease of Liver,	-	-	-	-	-		13	10	2	3	5	6	5	44	.50
" Spleen,	-	-	-	-	-			1	1					2	.02
" Organs,	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	5	15			5	5	44	.50
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	69	142	68	52	38	32	42	16	459	5.23
VII. URINARY ORGANS.															
Bright's Disease,	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	9	13	2	5	6	1	61	.69
Cystitis,	-	-	-	-	-		1	3	4	1	2	3		14	.16
Diabetes,	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	3	3		4	2	2	33	.38
Gravel,	-	-	-	-	-		2			1				3	.03
Disease of Organs,	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	4	2	5	4	4	1	33	.38
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	21	39	19	22	9	15	15	4	144	1.64

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS.										
Child birth, - - -	12	13	14	15	4	1	8	3	70	.80
Paramenia, - - -	1	1	1						3	.03
Puerperal Fever, - - -	9	16	8	5	1	1	4		44	.50
Disease of Organs, - - -	3	2	3	2	2		1	2	15	.17
Total, - - -	25	32	26	22	7	2	13	5	132	1.50
IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.										
Rheumatism, - - -	7	6	3	7	3	4	1	1	32	.36
Disease of Hip, - - -	2	2				1	2		7	.08
“ Spine, - - -	9	6	1	1	1	5	4	2	29	.33
“ Joints, &c., - - -	2	2							4	.05
Total, - - -	20	16	4	8	4	10	7	3	72	.82
X. INTEGUMENTIVE ORGANS.										
Anthrax, - - -								1	1	.01
Fistula, - - -	1								1	.01
Purpura, - - -	1	3				2	1		7	.08
Ulcers, - - -	3			2					5	.06
Disease of Skin, - - -	1	2				1			4	.04
Total, - - -	6	5		2		3	1	1	18	.20
XI. OLD AGE, - - -										
	72	112	84	119	36	53	38	25	539	6.14

DISEASES.					Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
XII. VIOLENCE.														
Accidents,	-	-	-	-	23	39	19	16	7	10	12	10	136	1.55
Burns and Scalds,	-	-	-	-	5	9	6	8	4	2	3		37	.42
Drowning,	-	-	-	-	5	24	11	5	3	4	4		56	.64
Execution,	-	-	-	-										
Exposure,	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	3			2		11	.13
Freezing,	-	-	-	-	1		1			1			3	.04
Heat,	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2				9	.10
Homicide,	-	-	-	-	3	3	1						7	.08
Hydrophobia,	-	-	-	-										
Intemperance,	-	-	-	-	4	1		4	3	3		2	17	.20
Lightning,	-	-	-	-		2							2	.02
Malpractice,	-	-	-	-										
Poison,	-	-	-	-	4	3	5	3		1	1		17	.19
Starvation,	-	-	-	-				1	1				2	.02
Suffocation,	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	4	1				16	.18
Suicide,	-	-	-	-	7	10	5	3	2	4	5		36	.41
Wounds,	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	2		2		1	14	.16
Total,	-	-	-	-	58	110	55	50	23	27	27	13	363	4.14
XIII. UNKNOWN,	-	-	-	-	268	111	185	109	55	51	62	12	853	
XIV. STILLBORN,	-	-	-	-	58	121	48	43	29	14	14	13	340	
Grand Total,	-	-	-	-	1920	2818	1282	1478	692	660	738	382	9,970	

RECAPITULATION.

DISEASES.		Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
I.	Zymotic, - - -	558	816	290	372	183	134	211	93	2,657	30.27
II.	Of Uncertain Seat, -	159	336	101	125	77	56	54	35	943	10.74
III.	Of the Nervous Organs, -	221	418	110	199	74	91	91	45	1,249	14.23
IV.	Of the Respirative Organs,	334	490	265	305	144	153	143	97	1,931	22.01
V.	Of the Circulative Organs, -	51	70	27	50	13	19	20	20	270	3.08
VI.	Of the Digestive Organs, -	69	142	68	52	38	32	42	16	459	5.23
VII.	Of the Urinary Organs, -	21	39	19	22	9	15	15	4	144	1.64
VIII.	Of the Generative Organs,	25	32	26	22	7	2	13	5	132	1.50
IX.	Of the Locomotive Organs, -	20	16	4	8	4	10	7	3	72	.82
X.	Of the Integumentive Organs,	6	5		2		3	1	1	18	.20
XI.	Old Age, - - -	72	112	84	119	36	53	38	25	539	6.14
XII.	Violence, - - -	58	110	55	50	23	27	27	13	363	4.14
		1594	2586	1049	1326	608	595	662	357	8,777	100.00
XIII.	Unknown, - - -	268	111	185	109	55	51	62	12	853	
XIV.	Stillborn, - - -	58	121	48	43	29	14	14	13	340	
Total, - - -		1920	2818	1282	1478	692	660	738	382	9,970	

TABLE V.

WHOLE NUMBER OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

BIRTHS.

COUNTIES.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Hartford, -	2,247	2,383	2,476	2,274	2,156	2,035	2,084	2,241	2,501	2,535	2,518	2,626	2,630	2,892
New Haven, -	2,455	2,872	2,869	2,495	2,234	2,285	2,648	3,076	3,200	3,266	3,289	3,498	3,568	3,804
New London, -	1,574	1,497	1,487	1,516	1,422	1,348	1,363	1,411	1,427	1,388	1,447	1,440	1,453	1,493
Fairfield, -	1,998	2,052	1,021	1,717	1,496	1,498	1,566	1,832	2,008	2,091	2,235	2,400	2,371	2,395
Windham, -	768	795	856	700	656	646	684	849	778	954	891	876	826	946
Litchfield, -	1,024	1,012	1,007	957	803	849	812	1,001	944	1,032	955	968	1,048	993
Middlesex, -	773	785	747	697	643	617	599	712	668	675	685	771	733	760
Tolland, -	520	477	521	447	475	456	446	501	503	528	461	557	485	522
Total, -	11,259	11,873	11,934	10,803	9,885	9,734	10,202	11,623	12,029	12,469	12,481	13,136	13,114	13,805

MARRIAGES.

COUNTIES.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Hartford, -	821	818	771	809	737	876	956	1,050	975	926	1,071	1,120	1,094	1,086
New Haven, -	764	888	829	773	728	978	1,047	1,112	1,093	1,156	1,218	1,177	1,232	1,228
New London, -	556	566	556	569	561	616	634	676	643	708	602	628	634	636
Fairfield, -	566	592	518	494	488	581	621	740	742	727	733	699	727	792
Windham, -	290	269	336	274	275	302	308	460	422	415	341	406	370	378
Litchfield, -	355	359	324	327	305	336	383	434	418	347	337	380	366	373
Middlesex, -	249	307	228	251	190	212	286	282	281	282	224	281	269	304
Tolland, -	177	207	195	204	183	206	225	224	205	173	228	180	190	226
Total, -	3,778	4,036	3,757	3,701	3,467	4,107	4,460	4,978	4,779	4,784	4,754	4,871	4,882	5,023

DEATHS.

COUNTIES.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Hartford, -	1,331	1,530	1,452	1,732	1,810	1,672	1,458	1,653	1,493	1,444	1,500	1,552	1,495	1,920
New Haven, -	1,418	1,718	1,961	2,207	1,928	2,208	1,988	1,757	1,782	1,947	2,300	2,605	2,299	2,818
New London, -	841	1,037	951	1,031	1,277	1,424	1,143	1,001	952	910	1,125	1,156	1,145	1,232
Fairfield, -	1,007	1,129	1,191	1,299	1,046	1,361	1,167	1,119	1,131	1,235	1,328	1,261	1,236	1,478
Windham, -	467	542	497	507	542	623	581	556	520	565	606	595	460	692
Litchfield, -	626	735	744	785	761	847	715	568	593	614	663	704	660	660
Middlesex, -	523	601	578	595	679	557	553	541	506	475	564	658	544	732
Tolland, -	320	310	361	385	399	417	345	325	366	359	331	364	277	388
Total, -	6,533	7,602	7,735	8,541	8,442	9,109	7,950	7,520	7,343	7,549	8,417	8,895	8,166	9,970

DIVORCES FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Hartford, -	52	57	65	69	89	64	82	74	78	65	66	77	75
New Haven, -	67	63	50	59	126	95	105	131	180	138	104	109	119
New London, -	66	30	33	59	52	73	74	73	59	62	54	41	61
Fairfield, -	36	35	35	36	44	56	81	56	54	97	68	74	84
Windham, -	29	39	19	19	34	38	53	39	43	23	42	47	23
Litchfield, -	32	25	30	24	46	39	32	41	22	47	37	34	31
Middlesex, -	8	10	7	8	15	18	13	13	15	29	19	17	25
Tolland, -	20	16	17	17	20	21	30	27	27	25	18	10	41
Total, -	310	275	257	291	426	404	488	459	478	491	408	409	404

[From the General Statutes of 1866.]

LAWS RELATING TO REGISTRATION.

TITLE VII. CHAPTER II.

REGISTRARS.

SECTION 71. Every registrar shall make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and he shall hold his office for the period of one year from the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead.

SEC. 72. If the registrar of any town shall die or resign, the selectmen of the town shall, without unnecessary delay, appoint another person registrar in his place, who shall hold his office until the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead.

SEC. 73. The registrar shall ascertain, as accurately as he can, by actual inquiry, and in the manner prescribed by law, all the births, marriages, and deaths, occurring in his town, and shall make record of the same in a book, or books, kept by him for that purpose, in such form, and with such particulars relating to such births, marriages, and deaths, as shall be prescribed by law. He shall also give licenses to marry, according to the provisions of the first section of the act concerning domestic relations.

SEC. 74. His record of births shall state, in separate columns, the date of each birth, the child's name, (if it have any,) its sex, the names, ages, color, and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 75. His record of marriages shall state, in separate columns, the date of each marriage solemnized in his town, the name, age, color, occupation, and birth-place of each of the parties; the residence of each prior to, and at the time of, marriage; the condition of each, (whether single or widowed,) immediately prior to the marriage;

and the name and residence of the minister or magistrate by whom the parties were joined in marriage.

SEC. 76. His record of deaths shall state, in separate columns, the date of each death, the disease or other cause producing such death; the name, age, color, sex, birth-place, last occupation, residence, and condition, (whether single, married, or widowed,) of the deceased.

SEC. 77. Every registrar shall amend his records, from time to time, as he may discover omissions or mistakes therein; and annually, on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, after having made his records as perfect as by diligent inquiry he can do, he shall send the state librarian an abstract of said records for the year next preceding the first day of said January; which abstract shall be made in such form as shall be prescribed by said librarian, and shall be duly attested by said registrar; and he shall deposit with the town clerk a true copy of the abstract by him sent to the state librarian.

SEC. 78. The registrars of each town shall receive from its treasury, for ascertaining and recording in manner aforesaid, each birth, ten cents; each marriage, ten cents; each death, ten cents; and for making and sending to the state librarian the annual abstract, two dollars; and when said abstract is of a record that, in the aggregate, contains more than two hundred names, the registrar shall receive two cents for each name over said two hundred, in addition to the sum hereinbefore given.

SEC. 79. Every physician or midwife who shall have professional charge of the mother, at the birth of any child, and every nurse, or other attendant, who may act as midwife at such a time, in a case where no physician or midwife is employed, shall, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such birth, furnish the registrar of the town wherein such birth may have taken place, a certificate signed by such physician, midwife, nurse, or other attendant, stating, from the best information which the signer of said certificate can obtain, the date of such birth, the child's name, (if any it have,) its sex, the names, ages, color, and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 80. Every sexton, or person having charge of any public or private burial place, shall, during the first week of each calendar month deliver to the registrar of the town in which such burial place is situated, a list of the names and dates of burial of the persons buried in such burial place, during the month next preceding.

SEC. 81. The physician who shall attend any deceased person, shall, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such decease, leave with the registrar a certificate signed by him, and containing all the particulars relating to said deceased required by the seventy-sixth section of this act, and in case no physician attended such deceased person, the nearest of kin shall procure such certificate from some other physician, or substantial inhabitant of the town, and shall leave it with the registrar within fifteen days thereafter.

SEC. 82. Each physician, midwife, sexton, or other person, who shall perform the duties required by the three preceding sections, shall receive as compensation for each certificate so given, the sum of

twenty-five cents, to be paid from the treasury of the town in which such birth or death may occur.

SEC. 83. Every certificate given under the provisions of the eightieth and eighty-first sections of this act, shall be in the following form :

I certify, from the best information which I can obtain, that
 died at , on the day of , A. D. 18 , aged
 years, months, and days. Condition, ; born
 in ; residence at the time of death, ; disease, or cause
 of death, ; occupation, ; color, .
 Dated at , this day of , A. D. 18 .

Attending physician or inhabitant of said town,
 as the case may be.

SEC. 84. The registrar of each town shall distribute in such town to all persons who in his judgment are likely to need the same, blank forms for the certificates and returns required by this act.

SEC. 85. No person shall take the body of any deceased person out of the town wherein such deceased person died, without having first left with the registrar of that town a certificate, similar in all particulars to the one prescribed in the eighty-first section; and the registrar shall give a permit for the removal of such body, when said certificate shall have been so left with him.

SEC. 86. Every person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, shall pay for every such offence a fine of ten dollars, to the use of the town wherein such offence is committed.

SEC. 87. The state librarian shall annually prepare, and furnish to the registrars of the several towns, a sufficient number of blank forms for all the certificates and returns of births, marriages, and deaths, required by the provisions of this act, *also blank books for the records of all registrars*; he shall accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as he may think necessary; shall receive said returns, and prepare, or cause to be prepared, therefrom such tabular statements as will render them of practical utility, and exhibit their results in convenient form, and shall make report thereof annually to the general assembly, and do whatever may be necessary to carry said provisions into effect.

SEC. 88. Any town or city may enact municipal laws, more effectually to attain the objects contemplated by the foregoing provisions, relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, if the same do not conflict with the main and specific objects of said provisions, to wit: to procure the most perfect registration of the facts therein required; and the registrars of towns where such municipal laws may be enacted, shall comply with and execute them under the same oath and penalties as are required by the previous provisions of this act.

SEC. 89. Whenever, in any town, any birth or death may happen, concerning which no certificate shall be returned to the registrar of said town, according to the previous provisions of this act, the registrar shall obtain the information required by law respecting such birth

or death, for which service he shall be entitled to the compensation herein given to physicians, midwives, and other persons, for similar services.

SEC. 90. The registrar of each town, on or before the first day of March of each year, shall record the name of every boy and girl made orphan, or half-orphan, before the first day of the preceding January, by the death of a parent enlisted from his precincts in the military or naval service of the United States, since the outbreak of the rebellion, tabulated in a book with such items of patriotic devotion of the deceased as the said registrar may deem of public interest; and on the first Tuesday in March of each year he shall place the same with the town clerk, to be by him deposited among the public archives of the town.

SEC. 91. The registrar shall receive for the recording of the name of each child, twenty-five cents, to be paid from the treasury of the state, on the certificate of such registrar.

[*In Addition, July 24, 1868.*]

SEC. 1. That said registrars of marriages, births, and deaths, in the several towns in this state be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to make and perfect all records of the births of any child or children which have been or shall hereafter be born in their respective towns, upon the affidavit of the father or mother of such child or children, sworn to before any proper officer authorized by law to administer oaths; *provided*, that such affidavit shall state the date of birth, the name and sex of such child, or children, also, the names, ages, color, and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, July 24th, 1868.

TITLE XIII. CHAPTER I.

OF MARRIAGE.

[SECTION 1. Supplied by an act approved July 24th, 1868.]

SEC. 1. That no person shall be joined in marriage until the parties, or one of them, shall make application to the registrar of the town in which such marriage is to be solemnized, or in case of his absence or inability, to the town clerk of said town, and shall give such registrar or town clerk information respecting the name, age, color, occupation, birth-place, residence, condition of each of them, (whether single or widowed). Such registrar or town clerk, on

receiving such information, and a fee of fifty cents, shall issue his certificate that the parties therein named have complied with the provisions of this act, which certificate shall be a license for any person authorized by the laws of this state to join persons in marriage, to unite in marriage within said town, and that only, the parties therein named; but no such certificate shall be issued in case the persons applying, or either of them, are minors, and under the control of parents or guardians, until such parent or guardian shall give to the registrar or town clerk a written certificate of his consent to such marriage, and any registrar or town clerk who shall knowingly issue any such certificate without such consent first obtained, shall forfeit to the treasury of this state the sum of sixty-seven dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 24th, 1868.

SEC. 2. Any person authorized by the laws of this state to join persons in marriage, who shall unite any persons in marriage without having first received the certificate provided in the next preceding section, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Every person, who shall unite any persons in marriage, shall indorse the fact upon the license certificate, stating the time and place of such marriage, with his signature thereto, and shall return the same to the registrar of the town in which it was issued, before or during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such marriage, and upon failure thereof shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 4. The certificates required by the preceding sections of this act, shall be deemed, and taken, as sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 5. All the penalties, which shall accrue for any violations of the second and third sections of this act, shall be for the use of the town within which the offence is committed, and the registrar shall sue for and prosecute the same before any proper tribunal.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme court of errors, judges of the superior court, justices of the peace, ordained ministers belonging to this state or any other state, so long as they continue in the work of the ministry, and any clergyman, regularly licensed according to the forms and usages of the denomination to which he belongs, and located in any society in this state, upon an engagement to continue as minister of such society for a term of time not less than six months, and having charge thereof, may join persons in marriage, and all marriages attempted to be celebrated by any other persons shall be void; but all marriages which shall be solemnized according to the forms and usages of any religious denomination in this state, shall be valid.

SEC. 9. Whoever undertakes to join persons in marriage, knowing that he is not authorized so to do, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in a common jail not exceeding one year, or shall pay such fine and suffer such imprisonment both.

TITLE XIII. CHAPTER III.

DIVORCE.

SEC. 42. The clerks of the superior court in the several counties shall, at the close of each term of said court in their respective counties, make return to the state librarian of the number of divorces granted at said term, and the cause for which they were severally granted, which information shall be tabulated by the librarian, and published in the report on the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

REPORT
OF THE
Bank Commissioner
OF
CONNECTICUT,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1873.



State of Connecticut.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Connecticut :

THE undersigned, your Bank Commissioner, having performed the duties devolving upon him, would respectfully submit the following report :

SAVINGS BANKS.

The number of Savings Banks doing business under the laws of this State, on the first day of January, 1873, were (78) seventy-eight, of this number (6) six were chartered by the Legislature of 1872, and are as follows, viz : The Brooklyn Savings Banks, The Canaan Savings Bank, The Dime Savings Bank of Willimantic, The Stafford Savings Bank, The Workingmen's Five Cent Savings Bank of Hartford, and The Woodbury Savings Bank.

The Bethel Savings Bank is closing up its affairs, and is not included in the number of banks doing business Jan. 1st, 1873.

Three Savings banks, chartered by the Legislature of 1872, and one by the Legislature of 1871, have not yet commenced business, they are as follows, viz : The East Bridgeport Savings Bank, The Milford Savings Bank, The Operatives' Savings Bank of New Haven, and The Seymour Savings Bank.

The condition of the Savings banks of the State on the first day of January, 1873, and a comparison with their condition on the first day of January, 1872, will be shown by the following statement :

ASSETS.

	1872.	1873.	INCREASE.
Loans on real estate,	\$38,625,514.50	\$43,174,015.14	4,548,500.64
“ stocks and bonds,	4,461,499.54	4,384,276.90	
“ personal security,	4,014,913.56	5,111,541.78	1,096,628.22
Invested in Bank stock,	3,100,634.82	3,375,977.77	275,342.95
“ R. R. stocks & bonds,	1,294,205.75	1,378,415.80	84,210.05
“ U. States bonds,	5,336,154.88	4,771,970.25	
“ Real Estate,	429,154.86	423,342.33	
“ Town, City and State bonds,	6,206,402.72	6,897,297.83	690,895.11
Cash on hand,	1,521,529.45	1,567,334.86	45,805.41
Other assets,	317,459.82	187,222.44	
	<u>\$65,307,469.90</u>	<u>\$71,271,395.10</u>	<u>\$6,741,382.38</u>
Less decrease in Loans on Stocks and Bonds, in U. S. Bonds, in Real Estate, and in amount of other assets,			<u>777,457.18</u>
			<u>\$5,963,925.20</u>

LIABILITIES.

Deposits,	\$62,717,814.77	\$68,523,397.88	\$5,805,583.11
Other liabilities,	81,705.72	161,046.96	79,341.24
Surplus,	2,507,949.41	2,586,950.26	79,000.85
	<u>\$65,307,469.90</u>	<u>\$71,271,395.10</u>	<u>\$5,963,925.20</u>

This statement shows that our Savings banks held on the first day of January, 1873, assets to the amount of \$71,271,395.10, with liabilities to their depositors of \$68,684,444.84, leaving a surplus of \$2,586,950.26. They held on the first of January, 1872, assets to the amount of \$65,307,469.90 with liabilities of \$62,799,520.49, and a surplus of \$2,507,949.41, being an increase during the year of \$5,884,924.35 in their liabilities to depositors, and of \$79,000.85 in the amount of their surplus.

The whole number of depositors to whom this amount is due, compiled from reports rendered to me on the first day of January, 1873, was 201,742, and the number of depositors to whom the banks owed less than \$500 each, was 157,821, the number whose balance was more than \$500, and less than \$1,000 each, was 27,373, and the number to whom the banks owed more than \$1,000 each, was 16,548.

The whole number of persons that have made Savings banks the custodians of their funds during the existence of the present banks was, January 1st, 1873, 541,887, a number larger than the entire population of our State, according to the census of 1870.

The whole amount deposited in our Savings banks the past

year, was \$21,864,553, including interest credited to depositors, and the amount withdrawn was \$15,979,628.

The whole amount of dividends, or interest credited to depositors, was, during the year, \$3,847,017. The whole amount of taxes paid, was \$622,479.22, being to the State \$448,567.16, to the United States \$173,912.06. And the whole amount of expense incurred in the transaction of the business of Savings banks, exclusive of taxes, was \$202,042.39.

An examination of the preceding statement of the condition of our Savings banks will disclose the fact, that the funds of these institutions are, in the aggregate, well invested, they having loaned \$43,174,015, or 60 per cent. of their whole liabilities, on the first mortgage of real estate in this State, the balance of their funds being invested in, or loaned on, securities more readily realized upon than loans on real estate.

They hold \$1,378,415.80 of railroad bonds, some of which are not immediately available to meet the demands of depositors; they held last year \$1,294,205.75, an increase, during the year, of \$84,210.05. An increase due mainly to purchases on the part of banks, who have the special privilege to invest in such bonds, and the increased valuation at which they report bonds held last year.

Your Commissioner is very strongly of the opinion that the privilege of investing the funds of Savings banks in the bonds of railroad companies, is a dangerous one, and, if granted, would inevitably result in loss. It would be the bonds of new, and unfinished companies that would present the greatest temptation to Savings bank managers, by the low prices at which they are offered, and by the large commissions allowed to agents, and such bonds the developments of the last few years have proved not to be a safe investment, at least for the savings of the poor.

It is gratifying to discover a disinclination to favor the granting of this privilege, one that has been so often sought of the Legislature, among the Managers of Savings banks in our State at the present time.

The importance, to the welfare of the State, of prudent management on the part of those who control Savings banks, is very apparent. They hold the funds of 201,742 persons, about 39 per cent. of the whole population of our State, and of this number 157,821 owning each a balance of less than \$500, are of a class

to whom the loss of the whole, or any portion of, or, the failure to receive regular dividends from, this amount, would be a serious disaster.

There is no moneyed interest of our State of equal magnitude, and none with the prosperity of which the people of the State are so intimately connected.

This is shown, not only by the large number of persons who are creditors of these institutions, but is also shown by the number of our people who are debtors.

The welfare of these last, being nearly as closely associated with the stability and permanence of our Savings banks as the first. It is shown by the statement previously given, that our banks have loaned on the mortgage of real estate, \$43,174,000; the proportion of the real value which they loan is never more than one-half, and generally somewhat less. It is therefore probable that our banks hold a first mortgage on real estate, valued at \$100,000,000 in our State. This real estate consists to a great extent, of the homes of people of moderate means, who, stimulated by the opportunity afforded by Savings banks to utilize small savings, have accumulated a small sum, and borrowing of a savings bank an amount in addition sufficient to obtain a home, with the implied understanding between them, that with the prompt payment of the interest, on the part of the debtor, the principal can remain unpaid, until, by the habit of saving already acquired, the debt can be paid.

The importance to the borrower of the pursuit on the part of Savings banks, of a policy that will tend to the permanence of this relation, is at once apparent. And why is it not true that our Savings banks are under obligations to the State, which created them, to continue this condition of affairs?

By so doing they are the instruments by which real taxable property is created; our towns and cities built up, and by engendering habits of economy and sobriety, among the people, advance the prosperity of the whole State.

That this obligation, first to the depositor, to provide a safe place of deposit for small sums, and next to the borrower, to loan money for the procuring of a home, or the prosecution of any legitimate enterprise, at a rate of interest consistent with their duties to their depositors, is generally recognized by our Savings banks, is shown by the statements made previously. Yet, it is

obvious, by the course some of our banks have pursued during the last six months, that a perverted sense of their obligations to both parties, exists to some extent.

Since the repeal of the usury law, some ten or twelve of our Savings banks have advanced their rate of interest on their real estate loans to eight per cent., the rate previously being six per cent., and the State and Government taxes. The reasons given for this course being that the repeal of the usury law would lead to the withdrawal of money by their depositors, with the expectation of employing it at higher rates of interest, and that for their own protection they must increase their rate of dividends. The fallacy of this reasoning is shown by the large increase in the amount of deposits during the year past, notwithstanding the remarkable stringency of the money market.

And, will not these fears of the withdrawal of deposits always be groundless, if the use of our Savings banks by persons of wealth, and by those who are able to take care of their own means, is not encouraged?

Savings banks are not chartered for the purpose of making large profits, but to keep money absolutely safe, and in striving for large profits by increased rates on loans on real estate, do they not impair the ultimate security of such loans?

It appears to be a fact to your Commissioner, that borrowers on real estate, especially borrowers with small means, the loaning to whom by Savings banks has been of incalculable benefit to our State at large, cannot afford to pay so high a rate, especially as they are not allowed by law to deduct the amount they owe to Savings banks, from the amount assessed them for taxation. In many localities this makes the rate actually paid by the borrowers ten per cent. This rate is more than the profits of any business can pay, for a series of years, and I submit, that, by disregarding their obligations to this class of persons they retard the growth of our State, and which follows from this, impair the security of their loans, and fail to fulfil their duties to the State.

It is evident that this action has aroused a feeling of doubt in many minds, of the wisdom of the repeal of the usury law, and a demand for either a re-enactment of a usury law, or a law restricting Savings banks in their charges on real estate.

The re-enactment of a usury law your Commissioner does not

consider within the province of his duties to discuss, but would say, that the time has been very short since the repeal, not adequate it would seem for the effect on the prosperity of our state of free-trade in money to be shown, and that, during this time, many causes have been in operation calculated to produce extreme stringency in the money market, and consequently, high rates of interest, and further, that the rates for money in our State have been governed by the rates in New York city, where a usury law is in force.

A law restricting the Savings banks in their charges on real estate, your Commissioner believes would be conducive to the best interests of the banks themselves, and to the State at large.

The enormous transactions of our Savings banks are worthy of notice, they having during the year received on deposit simply, including dividends declared, \$21,864,553, and have disbursed to depositors \$16,058,992; operations incident to the loaning of their funds are also in the aggregate very large. They have declared dividends to the amount of \$3,847,017, paid to the State taxes to the amount of \$448,567, to the United States government \$173,912, and the expenses incurred, including salaries, are only \$202,042, about 5 per cent. of the amount of their dividends.

The conduct of so large a business without loss or confusion, the keeping of so many accounts as appear on their books requires the services of experienced men, and the use of the most perfect system of book-keeping. Your Commissioner would bear witness to the carefulness displayed, and the excellent system of book-keeping adopted by most of the banks. There are, however, some exceptions to this state of affairs, one case being so culpable a neglect of duty, on the part of the Treasurer, as to make the interference of the Commissioner imperative.

In this instance, no cash account was kept at all, and the funds of the institution were kept with the private funds of the Treasurer, he himself keeping no private cash account, no ledger account being kept of his earnings, or his loans, and, indeed, no ledger accounts at all were kept except with individual depositors. His practice being, at such times as it was necessary for him to make a statement of the condition of the bank, to ascertain, from his ledger, the aggregate balance due his depositors, from a memorandum book the amount of interest received, and expenses paid, and having no account by which he could determine what his

assets should amount to, if there was any excess in his assets over what was called for by this process, he claimed such excess as his own private property.

It will be seen that great injustice was liable to be done to depositors by so loose a manner of keeping the accounts of the bank, as no errors could be detected without a cash account, and in the event of any neglect to enter a deposit, or interest received, the amount not entered would inure to the benefit of the Treasurer himself. Your Commissioner ascertained as nearly as possible from the meagre records kept, the actual condition of the bank, finding the liabilities to be considerably larger than was stated by the Treasurer in his last report, and opened books on the proper system, and insisted that such a system should be pursued if not done; it will clearly be the duty of your Commissioner to take further action in the case.

It has been necessary during the year to institute proceedings to close up the affairs of the Staffordville Savings Bank, a small bank, with liabilities of \$120,000.

Through losses incurred by the depreciation of \$30,000 of South Minnesota R. R. bonds purchased several years since, and the failure of the firm of Stanfield, Wentworth & Co. of Boston, the bank became unable to pay its liabilities in full, and, as a feeling of distrust was aroused among the depositors, on consultation with His Excellency the Governor, it was thought that the wisest course to protect the interests of all the depositors was to close its affairs.

On application to counsel it was thought that the statute authorizing the Bank Commissioner to proceed for the forfeiture of the charter of a bank did not apply to Saving banks, and that the best course was for the bank to make a voluntary assignment. This was accordingly done.

Your Commissioner would here suggest the propriety of the passage of a law, prescribing the duties and authority of bank commissioners with reference to savings banks, in this respect.

The losses of this bank resulted from investments and loans made contrary to law. It was located in a manufacturing village built up by its former Treasurer, who was instrumental in obtaining its charter for the benefit of his employees.

It was found difficult to make loans on real estate, and to keep its funds employed, the Treasurer borrowed from the institution

to use in his own business, from time to time, until, when visited by the present Bank Commissioner, in company with his superior in office the preceding Bank Commissioner, the amount so borrowed by him amounted to nearly \$30,000. He had also, as he stated, by the advise and consent of his President and trustees, invested \$30,000 in South Minnesota Railroad bonds.

He was informed that in both cases he had violated the law regulating the investments of Savings banks, and that he must repay the amount borrowed by himself, and he was advised to sell the railroad bonds. With regard to the first, he stated his willingness to comply with the request, with reference to the latter, as the bonds had somewhat depreciated in price, he thought he had better hold them until such time as he could dispose of them to better advantage. Ere he could fulfil his promise to repay his own indebtedness his death occurred, his estate paid the amount due, giving for a portion of the sum, Stanfield, Wentworth & Co.'s acceptances; before these became due, the Boston fire occurred, and the firm failed, and, by their failure, rendering insolvent the estate of the former Treasurer of the bank.

This left the bank, with the obligation of this firm, and the estate of its former Treasurer, to the amount of \$13,500, and \$30,000 of the bonds of the Railroad Company before mentioned, the value of this last depends upon the future development of the road, but it is probable the loss from all sources will not exceed 10 per cent. of the amount of its deposits.

A law of the State authorizes any Savings bank holding deposits to the amount of \$500,000, to pay to its President a salary for his services. Parties interested in Savings banks have called attention to the fact that there is no limit to the amount that can be paid, named in the law, and suggesting that a definite sum should be stated in the law, and requesting your Commissioner to recommend an amendment to that effect. It is true that, as the law now stands it is open to abuse by designing men. It is, also, probably true that the amount, the wisdom of the Legislature would see fit to make the limit, would exceed the sum now received by presidents of such banks in our State.

Several Savings banks still continue the practice of buying single name paper in the market, and, during the year past, have been very fortunate in having met with few losses, but it appears to your Commissioner, that the best interests of such banks, and

all others in the State, would be served if the practice was prohibited.

The combining of the legitimate business of a Savings bank with that of ordinary banks of discount and business deposit, is a practice much to be deprecated. A few Savings banks in our State persist in departing in this way from the objects they were created to accomplish.

Your commissioner has reason to hope that another year will see this course abandoned throughout the State, and never resumed.

The whole amount of deposits held by our Savings banks averages to each person in the State \$127.50, and to each depositor \$340.

It is important that safeguards and restrictions be established about this large system by the Legislature, adequate to the protection of its interests, in our State.

Copies of the reports of Savings banks, showing in detail their resources and liabilities, and a condensed statement of the total resources and liabilities of all the Savings banks, will be found appended to this report.

BANKS OF DISCOUNT.

There are but four institutions doing business under the laws of the State, as banks of discount.

They are as follows, viz: The State Bank of Hartford, The Connecticut River Banking Co. of Hartford, The City Bank of New Haven, and The Mechanics' Bank, New Haven.

These institutions are under the management of competent men, and deprived as they are of the benefits to be derived from the circulation of their own notes, are doing a safe, careful, and profitable business.

One of their number, the Connecticut River Banking Co., has, during the year, sustained some loss from the dishonesty of a clerk, who would take from the files, checks of dealers with the bank, previously paid, charged, and canceled, and charge them a second time, selecting the checks of parties whose balances were large, and in whose accounts the changes were frequent, a change in which, therefore, not as likely to be noticed by the officers of the bank, would take the money to correspond with these charges from the drawer, for his own use.

Before this practice was discovered, he had obtained some

\$12,000, and fled from the State. He was arrested at Chicago, brought back, and put under bonds for trial, but escaped trial and punishment by forfeiting his bail.

The bank recovered some portion of the money at the time of his arrest, together with numerous articles of jewelry, in the purchase of which, and in fast living, the money stolen was principally squandered, and the loss resulting to the bank was not very heavy.

It is obvious that in the interests of public morality, such offenders in our State should be made to suffer the penalties of the laws they transgress.

Copies of the quarterly returns of the above banks are appended to this report.

TRUST COMPANIES.

The number of chartered Trust Companies in operation on the 1st day of January, 1873, was eight (8).

These institutions, by a law enacted by the Legislature of 1872, were required to make quarterly returns to the bank commissioner. Copies of these returns are appended to this report.

Trust companies have become the depositories of large sums, and are transacting a large business.

An examination of their affairs shows them to be well managed, and their business confined to the sphere of legitimate banking.

Paying interest as they do, on all sums left with them on deposit, extra vigilance must be exercised by the parties having these corporations in control, in order to combine profit with safety.

The Equitable Trust Company of New London, with a branch in New York city, does not enter into competition with other banking corporations of the State, in the obtaining of deposits, and other branches of a regular banking business, although allowed to do so by its charter.

The object the managers of this company seek to attain, is the loaning of their own funds, on the mortgage of real estate, and, guaranteeing the payment of the amount loaned, sell the obligation of the borrower to other parties, receiving their compensation and profit by charging a certain per cent. for their guarantee.

The field they seek for their operations in loaning their funds, is principally the western States, and in selling their securities, Europe.

This project was conceived by certain parties in our own State, in New York, and the West, and receiving their charter from our State, these parties have paid in a capital of \$1,000,000, to be used in the way above indicated.

Their securities, so far as your Commissioner can determine, are worthy of the confidence of investors, and, with the character of the men connected with the company, would make the enterprise legitimate, and not calculated to bring our State into discredit.

There are three institutions in our State doing business as banking corporations, that were organized under the joint stock laws of our State.

They are as follows, viz: The Thompsonville Trust Co., The Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. of Rockville, with a branch at Willimantic, and The Elton Banking Co. of Waterbury.

These institutions, by an act of the last Legislature, were required to report to, and were made subject to the supervision of, the Bank Commissioner, in the same manner as chartered institutions.

Copies of the reports of these companies will be found appended to this report. These institutions are found to be doing a similar business, and fulfilling the same duties as our Trust companies. They have cheerfully complied with the law making them subject to the inspection of the Bank Commissioner, giving him every facility to make his examinations satisfactory, although none of the institutions knew of the enactment of the law, until the Commissioner made his appearance.

The Legislature of 1872 passed an act requiring Trust companies, and other banking corporations, to keep in their banking office gold and silver coin, or bullion, legal-tender notes, or National bank currency, or bonds of the United States, to an amount of not less than one-tenth of all liabilities, except capital stock.

The gross liabilities of most of our banking corporations, are swelled largely at times, by amounts due other banks on merely collection accounts, payable at certain specified times only, and, to meet which, they have the same amounts due them from other banks, at the same specified times. Your Commissioner would suggest the impropriety of requiring banks to keep a reserve of ten per cent. of such amounts, and would recommend the passage

of an amendment to the law, releasing them from such a requirement, and also, the propriety of allowing a portion of such reserve to be kept in balances due them from banks in New York or Boston.

LUCIUS L. HOLMES,

Bank Commissioner

SAVINGS BANKS.

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COPIES

OF THEIR REPORTS,

January 1st, 1873.

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK

CHARLES P. PORTER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1842.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	1,961,634.00	1,961,634.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	57,275.00	57,275.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
5-20 Coupon Bonds, - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	
5-20 Registered Bonds, - - -	540,000.00	540,000.00	
10-40 Registered Bonds, - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Bonds of Cities in this State:—			
New Haven City, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Hartford City, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Bridgeport Town Bonds, - - -	38,000.00	38,000.00	
Hartford Town Bonds, - - -	60,000.00	55,250.00	
Middletown Town Bonds, - - -	50,000.00	47,500.00	
Danbury Town Bonds, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
New York City Stock, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Railroad Bonds:—			
Housatonic R. R. Bonds, - - -	7,500.00	7,500.00	
Mil. and Prairie du Chien R. R. Bonds, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
New York and Harlem R. R. Bonds, -	2,280.00	2,280.00	
Bank Stock:—			
20 shares Park Bank, - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
20 shares Metropolitan Bank, - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
20 shares Hanover Bank, - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
40 shares Gallatin Bank, - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
40 shares American Exchange Bank, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	
100 shares Commerce Bank, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	
20 shares State of New York Bank, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
140 shares Chatham Bank, - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	
93 shares Phoenix Bank, - - -	1,860.00	1,860.00	
52 shares Man. and Merchants' Bank, -	5,200.00	5,200.00	
30 shares Imp. and Traders' Bank, -	3,000.00	3,000.00	
13 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, -	1,300.00	1,300.00	
30 shares Aetna Bank, Hartford, -	3,000.00	3,000.00	
70 shares Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport, -	7,000.00	7,000.00	
10 shares City Bank, Bridgeport, -	1,000.00	1,000.00	
45 shares First National Bank, Bridgeport, -	4,500.00	4,500.00	
20 shares Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
20 shares Continental Bank, N. Y., -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
100 shares Merchants' Bank, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Cash deposited in Banks, - - -	10,519.85	10,519.85	
Cash on hand, - - -	17,737.15	17,737.15	
Real Estate:—			
Land in Madison, Wis., - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Banking House, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
All other Assets:—			
School District Notes, - - -	44,862.00	44,862.00	
Coupons and Interest due, - - -	20,005.39	20,005.39	
Total Assets, - - - \$	2,994,173.39	2,986,923.39	

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,781,222.59
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,252.63
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,217.84
Estimated Taxes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,230.33
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$2,986,923.39</u>

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 7,189.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 1,168.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 1,028.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 23,320.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$690,226.03.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$539,474.08.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$194,823.75.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$153,455.62.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 5,347.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 733.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$5,916.32.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$18,706.58.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$6,183.70.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$6,657.66.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? For past year 6 per cent. and taxes.

BRISTOL SAVINGS BANK.

MILO T. PECK, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1870.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	154,008.50		154,008.50
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	1,000.00		1,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	23,044.09		23,044.09
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock :—			
33 shares "Yale" Nat. Bank, New Haven, -	3,300.00		3,800.00
14 shares "City" Nat. Bank, Hartford, -	1,400.00		1,425.00
20 shares Mercantile Nat. Bank, Hartford, -	2,000.00		2,325.00
25 shares Fourth Nat. Bank, N. Y., -	2,500.00		2,750.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., }	12,569.23		12,569.23
Cash on hand, }			
All other Assets :—			
Office Furniture, - - - -	325.00		325.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	200,146.82		206,246.82

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$191,088.86
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	9,057.96
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$200,146.82

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 965.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 427.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 157.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,230.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$155,618.94.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$82,623.91.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$14,603.05.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$6,476.66.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January 1st, and July 1st.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 883.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 32.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,012.43.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$795.56.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$175.23.

Amount of Assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$848.96.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent. in advance, semi-annually.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

C. C. CRANDALL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1872.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$			10,200.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -			10,200.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Conn. State Bonds:—			
6 per cent. Non-Taxable Bonds, - - - -			1,500.00
Expenses, - - - -			178.13
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - - - -			2,525.11
Total Assets, - - - - - \$			24,603.24

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$23,941.57
Interest account, - - - - -	661.67
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$24,603.24

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 131.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 131.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, none.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 131.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$24,045.56.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$103.99.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$661.67.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, none.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, none.

When were dividends paid? None paid.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 118.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, none.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,000.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, none.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, none.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$178.13.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

CANAAN SAVINGS BANK.

JOSEPH W. PEET, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1872.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		3,000.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - }		1,500.00	
Town of No. Canaan, Town Order, }			
<i>Investments.</i>			
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -		17.67	
Cash on hand, - - - -		11.59	
Total Assets, - - - - \$		4,529.26	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$4,364.50
Interest account, - - - - -	164.76
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	<u>\$4,529.26</u>

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 21.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 21.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, none.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 21.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$4,549.26.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$20.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$164.76.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, nothing.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, nothing.

When were dividends paid? None paid.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 19.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, none.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,000.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, nothing.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, nothing.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year,

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate?

CHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

WM. H. SULLIVAN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1871.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	5,150.00		
<i>Investments.</i>			
Expenses, - - - - -	25.14		
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	1,331.58		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	1,017.60		
Total Assets, - - - - -	7,524.32		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$6,970.43
Interest account, - - - - -	224.36
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	329.53
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$7,524.32

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 102.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 46.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 11.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 114.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$4,978.90.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$945.38.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$505.15.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$245.84.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6½ per cent.

When were dividends paid? February and August.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 99.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, none.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$957.19.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$20.31.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, none.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$25.14.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 8 per cent.

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK.

CHARLES M. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	1,430,778.08	1,430,778.08	1,430,778.08
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	428,478.00	428,478.00	428,478.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	174,707.94	174,707.94	174,707.94
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	12,000.00	12,000.00	14,160.00
5-20's of '67, - - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	58,625.00
Bonds of Cities in this State:—			
Norwich City Debt, - - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Norwich Water Fund, - - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
Peoria & Oquawka 8 per cent., - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,150.00
Cin. Ham. & Dayton 7 per cent., - - - - -	5,000.00	4,500.00	5,000.00
Joliet & Chicago 8 per cent., - - - - -	23,000.00	23,000.00	24,800.00
Louisiana & Missouri 7 per cent., - - - - -	100,000.00	90,000.00	92,500.00
St. Louis, Jack. & Chicago 7 per cent., - - - - -	150,000.00	135,000.00	142,500.00
Bank Stock:—			
Fourth National Bank, New York, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,800.00
Central " " - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Am. Exchange " " - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
Ninth " " - - - - -	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,250.00
Hanover " " - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Nassau " " - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
Merchants' Ex. " " - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,750.00
Phoenix " " - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,200.00
Imp. & Traders' " " - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,250.00
Corn Exchange " " - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,300.00
Dry Goods " " - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Second " Norwich, - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,700.00
Thames " " - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
Uncas " " - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Shetucket " " - - - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,675.00
Merchants' " " - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
Expenses, - - - - -	1,668.65	1,668.65	1,668.65
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - - - - -	6,176.04	6,176.04	6,176.04
Cash on hand, - - - - -	46,610.78	46,610.78	46,610.78
Real Estate:—			
Banking House, - - - - -	20,666.67	20,666.67	30,000.00
All other Assets:—			
Tax Account, - - - - -	120.00	120.00	120.00
Insurance Account, - - - - -	209.37	209.37	209.37
Heating " - - - - -	185.95	185.95	185.95
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	2,647,601.48	2,622,101.48	2,666,194.81

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,549,738.56
Interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,616.26
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,680.82
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,065.84
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$2,622,101.48</u>

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 4,897.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 876.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 705.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 9,882.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$722,401.79.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$459,705.55.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$174,585.52.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$138,162.38.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, six (6) per cent.

When were dividends paid? March and September.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 3,365.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 665.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$14,016.60.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$17,189.86.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$8,210.49.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, nothing.

Total expenses last year, \$5,547.28.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? Never exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF STAMFORD.

Wm. C. Hoyt, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1869.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		236,227.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, and Personal Security, - - - - -		35,800.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of other States:—			
Missouri Sixes, - - - - -		18,475.00	
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Stamford Town Hall Bonds, - - -		28,383.64	
Bank Stock:—			
10 shares First National Bank, Stamford,		1,300.00	
100 shares Bank of New York, - - -		13,562.50	
100 shares German American Bank, - -		10,405.25	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		7,810.11	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		351,963.50	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$340,714.12
Interest account, - - - - -	11,249.38
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	<u>\$351,963.50</u>

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,296.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 309.

Number of accounts closed during the past year,

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,296.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$203,433.07.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$116,304.49.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$19,298.47.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$14,302.90.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, six (6) per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,131.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 71.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$8,890.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,864.55.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$869.45.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, nothing.

Total expenses last year, \$1,190 73.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 8 per cent.

CITY SAVINGS BANK OF BRIDGEPORT.

S. M. MIDDLEBROOK, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1854.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	974,625.00		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, } - -	46,065.00		
Loans on Personal Security, } - -			
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Cities in this State:—			
7 per cent Bridgeport City, - - -	175,000.00		
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
7 per cent. Chicago Park, - - -	150,000.00		
7 per cent. New York Bounty Fund, - -	25,000.00		
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
7 per cent. Brooklyn City, N. Y., - -	1,000,000.00		
7 per cent. New York City Assessment Bond, -	1,000,000.00		
7 per cent. New York City Croton Water Bonds, -	50,000.00		
7 per cent. New York City Water Stock of 1870, -	50,000.00		
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States:—			
7 per cent. Methodist Church Bonds, - -	4,000.00		
Bank Stock:—			
Central National Bank, New York, - -	10,000.00		
Phoenix “ “ “ - -	10,000.00		
Bank of North America, “ - -	10,000.00		
Bank State of New York, “ - -	10,000.00		
St. Nicholas Bank, “ - -	10,000.00		
Bridgeport City Bank, - - -	5,000.00		
Cash on hand, - - -	32,889.96		
Total Assets, - \$	1,762,579.96		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,716,425.03
Interest account, - - - - -	46,154.93
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,762,579.96

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 6,300.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 1,091.

Number of accounts closed during the past year,

Number of accounts opened since organization, 9,586.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$656,607.90.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$476,846.11.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$113,236.15.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$88,998.50.

CITY SAVINGS BANK OF BRIDGEPORT.—*Continued.*

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? July and January.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500,

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000,

Largest amount due single depositor, \$6,800.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$11,090.14.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$4,074.16.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, small amount.

Total expenses last year, \$6,396.03.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

COLLINSVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

SAMUEL N. CODDING, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1853.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	56,261.58		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, } - -	37,033.36		
Loans on Personal Security, }			
<i>Investments.</i>			
Railroad Bonds:—			
Conn. Western, - - -	1,800.00	•	
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States:—			
Alfred Harris Bonds, - - -	2,000.00		
Ind. Hotel " - - -	1,000.00		
Fisher " - - -	1,000.00		
Hartford School District, - -	3,000.00		
Cash deposited in Banks or Trust Co., -	8,355.46		
Cash on hand, - - -	1,720.21		
Real Estate, - - -	670.33		
Interest due, - - -	1,595.96		
Total Assets, - - - \$	114,436.90		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - -	\$107,414.14
Interest account, } - - -	7,022.76
Surplus Fund, }	
Total Liabilities, - - -	\$114,436.90

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 522.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 116.

Number of accounts closed during the past year,

Number of accounts opened since organization,

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$56,563.40.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$46,313.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$7,362.08.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$6,175.26.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6½ per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 447.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 22.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,835.08.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$734.09.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$47.62.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$1,386.81.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate?

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK OF NEW HAVEN.

JOHN W. MANSFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1857.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	1,308,375.00	1,308,375.00	1,308,375.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	231,900.00	231,900.00	231,900.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
5 20s of 1865, - - - - -	185,000.00	185,000.00	207,450.00
5 20s of 1864, - - - - -	60,000.00	60,000.00	67,450.00
10-40s, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	32,700.00
Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,800.00
5-20s of 1867, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,600.00
Bonds of Cities in this State :—			
New Haven Town Bonds, - - - -	53,000.00	53,000.00	51,000.00
Middletown “ - - - - -	41,000.00	41,000.00	39,000.00
Ridgefield “ - - - - -	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States :—			
New Haven Water Bonds, - - - -	60,000.00	60,000.00	57,000.00
New Britain “ - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Bank Stock :—			
240 shares Second National Bank, - -	24,000.00	24,000.00	33,600.00
150 shares Yale National Bank, - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,400.00
37 shares Tradesmens' Bank, - - -	3,700.00	3,700.00	5,550.00
150 shares National Bank of Commerce, -	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,500.00
150 shares National Bank of Republic, -	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,500.00
100 shares Nat. Am. Exchange Bank, -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
Expenses, - - - - -	5,170.86	5,170.86	5,170.86
Cash on hand, - - - - -	26,425.18	26,425.18	26,425.18
Banking House, - - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	40,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	2,151,471.04	2,151,471.04	2,213,321.04

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$2,072,680.38
Interest account, - - - - -	64,157.86
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	14,632.80
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$2,151,471.04

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 4,647.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 850.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 984.

Number of accounts opened since organization, about 18,000.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$737,589.54.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$671,199.86.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$155,848.05.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$116,694.06.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK OF NEW HAVEN.—*Continued.*

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July 15th.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 3,350.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 409.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$10,870.65.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$14,996.65.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,742.37.

Amount of Assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$7,554.34.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 6 per cent. and taxes.

CROMWELL SAVINGS BANK.

S. P. POLLEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1871.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		17,725.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -		12,233.68	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Railroad Bonds:—			
Connecticut Valley, - - - -		905.83	
Expenses, including Taxes, - - - -		233.47	
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - - - -		2,550.14	
Cash on hand, - - - -		331.44	
All other Assets:—			
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - -		623.19	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		34,602.75	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$33,102.07
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	923.80
All other Liabilities, Bills Payable, - - - - -	576 88
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$34,602.75

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 217.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 159.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 42.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 259.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$46,514.50.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$17,047.29.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$1,885.92.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$1,343.34.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7 per cent.

When were dividends paid? July and January.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 195.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 8.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$3,145.00.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$58.96.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$29.11.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$623.19.

Total expenses last year, \$233.47.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 8 per cent.

DEEP RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

SEDLEY SNOW, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1851.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	171,002.00	171,002.00	171,002.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	13,170.00	13,170.00	13,170.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
5—20s, new, \$15,500 }	18,500.00	18,500.00	20,640.00
Sixes of 1881, 3 000 }			
Conn State Bonds :— - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,030.00
Bonds of other States :—			
Town of Beloit, Wisconsin, - - -	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,305.00
Bonds of Cities in this State :—			
New London Water Bonds, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,350.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States :—			
Hartford Town Bonds, \$4,800 }	29,000.00	28,800.00	29,100.00
Saybrook " 16,000 }			
Chester " 8,000 }			
Bank Stock :—			
20 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y., -	2,000.00	1,970.00	2,300.00
87 shares Deep River National Bank, -	8,700.00	8,700.00	10,875.00
12 shares Saybrook National Bank, -	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,400.00
50 shares Continental National Bank, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
25 shares Mechanics' Bank'g Associat'n, N. Y.,	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,400.00
45 shares Fourth National Bank, N. Y., -	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,110.00
20 shares Shoe & Leather Bank, N. Y.,	2,000.00	2,060.00	3,110.00
Ocean National Bank, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	250.00
42 shares Central National Bank, N. Y.,	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
30 shares Ninth National Bank, N. Y., -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,420.00
30 shares St. Nicholas Nat. Bank, N. Y.,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,360.00
20 shares American Exchange Bank, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,280.00
140 shares Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.,	3,500.00	4,694.62	4,694.62
70 shares Merchants' National Bank, N. Y.,	3,500.00	4,134.37	4,134.37
6 shares Middlesex County Nat. Bank, -	600.00	678.00	700.00
Expenses, - - - - -	540.34	540.34	540.34
Cash on hand, - - - - -	2,799.33	2,799.33	2,799.33
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	292,961.67	294,638.66	301,670.66

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$286,481.95
Interest account, - - - - -	4,525.03
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	3,631.68
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$294,638.66

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,043.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 117.

Number of accounts closed during the past year,

DEEP RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

Number of accounts opened since organization, 2,465.
 Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$59,276.89.
 Amount withdrawn the past year, \$42,094.97.
 Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year,
 Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$15,875.42.
 Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.
 When were dividends paid? May and November.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 920.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 57.
 Largest amount due single depositor, \$10,285.00.
 Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,873.16.
 Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$632.02.
 Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$1,000.
 Total expenses last year, \$950.27.
 At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 to 7½ per cent.

DERBY SAVINGS BANK, DERBY.

THADDEUS G. BIRDSEYE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1846.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	632,935.53	675,135.53	675,135.53
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	27,700.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	14,500.00		
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	15,405.00
5 20 Coupons, - - - - -	57,000.00	61,912.50	66,405.00
5-20 Registered, - - - - -	76,000.00	69,300.00	80,150.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States :—			
Town of Derby Orders, - - - -	26,200.00	26,200.00	26,200.00
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States :—			
Sixth School District, Derby, - -	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Bank Stock :—			
Citizens' National Bank, Waterbury, -	4,000.00	3,560.00	4,600.00
Yale National Bank, New Haven, - -	10,500.00	10,500.00	12,390.00
Birmingham Bank, Birmingham, - -	13,500.00	13,901.00	16,875.00
Metropolitan Bank, New York, - - -	5,000.00	5,300.00	6,650.00
Union Bank, " - - - - -	3,000.00	3,510.00	4,200.00
Fourth National Bank, " - - - - -	10,000.00	10,901.32	11,200.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	11,926.68	11,926.68	11,926.68
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	923,262.21	919,147.08	955,137.21

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$877,651.47
Interest account, - - - - -	45,610.74
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$923,262.21

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 2,692.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 642.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 334.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 8,505.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$336,591.23.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$206,457.69.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$64,711.34.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$46,627.65

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 and 7 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July 1st.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500,

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000,

Largest amount due single depositor, \$6,778.64.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$6,038.68.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,553.53.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$1,756.62.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF HARTFORD.

N. B. STEVENS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	371,025.00	371,025.00	371,025.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	28,489.77	28,489.77	28,489.77
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	31,529.93	31,529.93	31,529.93
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
70 shares Mercantile Bank, - - -	7,000.00	8,175.00	8,470.00
25 shares Phoenix Bank, - - -	2,500.00	3,750.00	3,825.00
7 shares Hartford Bank, - - -	700.00	1,057.00	1,057.00
Expenses, - - - -	1,048.06	1,048.06	1,048.06
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	4,162.10	4,162.10	4,162.10
Cash on hand, - - - -	3,255.55	3,255.55	3,255.55
All other Assets:—			
Furniture, - - - -	487.15	487.15	487.15
Total Assets, - - - - \$	450,197.52	452,979.56	452,979.56

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$439,079.10
Interest account, - - - -	7,946.54
Surplus Fund, Oct. 1st, 1872, - - -	5,953.92
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$452,979.56

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 6,777.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 2,828.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 802.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 8,235.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$610,109.03.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$418,638.47.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$28,412.43.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$17,507.61.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? 1st of October and April.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 6,680.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 97.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$4,709.37.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,753.36.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$317.75.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$4,351.47.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF MIDDLETOWN.

JOHN P. BACON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		33,200.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
30 shares Central Nat. Bank, Middletown, -		2,720.00	
3 shares Middlesex Co. Nat. B'k, Middletown,		342.00	
Expenses, - - - - -		228.71	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		529.87	
All other Assets:—			
Tax account, - - - - -		153.92	
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - - -		560.94	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		37,735.44	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$36,263.77
Interest account, - - - - -	1,471.67
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$37,735.44

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 824.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 232.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 76.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 925.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$16,759.69.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$5,162 05.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$2,652.78.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$1,404.13.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7 per cent.

When were dividends paid? 15th January and 15th July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 818.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 9.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,724.87.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$162 60.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$62.93.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$483.93.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. taxes.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF NORWICH.

GEORGE D. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1869.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	241,940.00	241,940.00	241,940.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	169,100.00	169,100.00	169,100.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	40,274.95	40,274.95	40,274.95
<i>Investments.</i>			
Railroad Bonds:—			
20 Bonds St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago R. Co. 7 per cent., - - -	20,000.00	18,300.00	19,000.00
20 Bonds Louisiana & Missouri River R. R. Co. 7 per cent., - - -	20,000.00	18,100.00	18,500.00
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States:—			
Red River Iron Manufacturing Co. Bonds, with individual guarantee of Norwich men, -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
40 shares Second Nat. Bank of Norwich, -	4,000.00	4,375.25	4,680.00
6 shares Shetucket Bank of Norwich, -	600.00	630.00	630.00
50 shares Hanover Nat. Bank, New York, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
50 shares Atlantic Nat. Bank, New York, -	3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00
Expenses, - - - -	148.67	148.67	148.67
Cash deposited in Thames National Bank, -	12,287.23	12,287.23	12,287.23
Cash on hand, - - - -	391.10	391.10	391.10
All other Assets:—			
Office Furniture, - - - -	675.45	675.45	675.45
Total Assets, - - - - \$	538,167.40	534,972.65	536,377.40

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$525,498.80
Interest account, - - - -	8,388.85
Tax account, - - - -	1,085.00
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$534,972.65

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 3,866.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 1,312.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 396.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 4,713.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$348,468.63.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$103,246.27.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$34,010.46.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$30,356.98.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, seven (7) per cent.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF NORWICH.—*Continued.*

When were dividends paid? Jan., July, and Nov., (time of declaration being changed from Jan. and July to May and Nov.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 3,591,

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 78.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$9,656 17.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,240.74.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$625.24.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$2,273.28.

At what rate do you loan on Real-Estate? Seven (7) per cent. only.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF THOMPSON.

A. E. PARKER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1871.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$			22,300.00
Loans on Personal Security, \$5,000 with collaterals, - - - - -			17,405.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
15 shares Central National Bank, N. Y., -			1,595.88
Lost on 15 shares of Continental Bank Stock, -			155.87
Expenses, - - - - -			1.50
Cash deposited in Bank, - - - - -			4,030.34
Total Assets, - - - - - \$			45,488.59

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$43,954.03
Interest account, - - - - -	1,490.18
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	44.38
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$45,488.59

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 201.
 Number of accounts opened during the past year, 155.
 Number of accounts closed during the past year, 21.
 Number of accounts opened since organization, 224.
 Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$49,067.62.
 Amount withdrawn the past year, \$4,828.23.
 Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$2,801.28.
 Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$1,503.60.
 Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7 per cent.
 When were dividends paid? Feb. 1st and Aug. 1st.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 188.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 7.
 Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,407.63.
 Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$115.63.
 Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$
 Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, on hand,
 \$4,030.34.
 Total expenses last year, \$328.46.
 At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 6 per cent. and taxes.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, WALLINGFORD.

JOHN MUNSON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1871.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		8,075.00	16,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -		8,446.30	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Expenses, - - - - -		216.86	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		737.81	
All other Assets:—			
Borough of Wallingford, - - - -		938.36	
Central School District, - - - -		832.64	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		19,246.97	16,000.00

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$18,395.49
Interest account, - - - - -	738.07
Surplus Fund; - - - - -	113.41
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	<u>\$19,246.97</u>

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 265.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 196.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 36.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 301.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$18,735.79.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$3,920.52.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$1,174.29.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$338.31.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 260.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 3.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,400.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$48.12.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$4.85.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, nothing.

Total expenses last year, \$216 86.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WATERBURY.

GUERNSEY S. PARSONS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1870.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		108,335.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		52,369.80	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock :—			
Citizens' National Bank, - - -		2,480.00	
Manufacturers' & Merchants' Bank, New York,		2,800.00	
Expenses, - - -		1,494.36	
Cash deposited in Banks or Trust Co., -		19,821.47	
Cash on hand, - - -		3,115.38	
Total Assets, - - - \$		190,416.01	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$182,408.95
Interest account, - - - - -	8,007.06
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$190,416.01

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,795.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 878.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 345.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 2,460.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$169,193.84.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$77,392.07.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$14,122.17.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$6,115.11.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? April and October.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,689.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 25.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$3,426.84.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$690.17.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$74.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, nothing.

Total expenses last year, \$1,580.12.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent., usually.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIMANTIC.

O. H. K. RISLEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1872.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	2,075.00	2,075.00	2,075.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	4,695.00	4,695.00	4,695.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	3,770.50	3,770.50	3,770.50
<i>Investments.</i>			
Railroad Bonds:—			
New Jersey Midland R. R., - - -	500.00	450.00	500.00
Expenses, - - -	78.16	78.16	78.16
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	1,764.23	1,764.23	1,764.23
All other Assets:—			
Furniture and Fixtures, - - -	94.00	94.00	94.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	12,976.89	12,926.89	12,976.89

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$12,704.14
Interest account, - - - - -	222.75
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$12,926.89

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 306.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 309.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 3.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 309.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$13,159.74.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$455.60.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$222.75.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year,

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year,

When were dividends paid?

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 302.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 1.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,050.

Amount of State Tax paid last year,

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year,

Amount of Assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$78.16.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 3-10 per cent.

EASTFORD SAVINGS BANK.

H. B. BURNHAM, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1871.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	9,887.28		
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Eastford Town Orders, - - - -	594.00		
Bank Stock:— - - - -	2,000.00		
Premium account, - - - -	40.00		
Expenses, - - - - -	553.41		
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	5,850.56		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	716.50		
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	19,641.75		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$19,003.30
Interest account, - - - - -	638.45
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$19,641.75

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 185.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 145.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 13.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 207.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year,

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$3,199.33.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$987.55.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$419.37.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 3 per cent. semi-annually.

When were dividends paid? April and October.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 183.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, none.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$624.68.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, half paid, \$48.09.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, none.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year,

Total expenses last year, including tax, \$430.66.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 3-10 and 7½ per cent.

ESSEX SAVINGS BANK.

EDWARD W. REDFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1851.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	183,822.00	183,822.00	183,822.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	21,870.00	21,870.00	21,870.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	26,078.10	26,078.10	26,078.10
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
7 1881, 6 per cent., - - - -	6,000.00	5,918.75	7,080.00
61 5-20s, 6 " - - - -	57,300.00	57,550.00	64,409.00
5 10-40s, 5 " - - - -	5,000.00	4,993.75	5,500.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
25 Town of Essex, 6 per cent., - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
6 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, - -	6,000.00	5,760.00	6,180.00
3 Galena & Chicago, - - - -	3,000.00	2,970.00	3,090.00
Bank Stock:—			
56 shares Bank of Commerce, New York, -	5,600.00	5,600.00	6,440.00
20 " Marine Bank, " - - -	600.00	1,000.00	960.00
30 " Am. Exchange Bank, " - -	3,000.00	3,257.50	3,450.00
15 " Continental " " - -	1,500.00	1,586.25	1,350.00
10 " Bank of America, " " - -	1,000.00	992.50	1,400.00
20 " Park Bank, " " - -	2,000.00	2,062.50	3,000.00
70 " Ocean Bank, " " - -	3,500.00	3,590.00	630.00
30 " Chatham Bank, " " - -	750.00	635.62	1,200.00
15 " Bank of New York, " " - -	1,500.00	1,507.50	1,950.00
30 " Union Bank, " " - -	1,500.00	1,471.87	2,100.00
20 " Phoenix Bank, Hartford, - -	2,000.00	1,979.00	3,000.00
16 " Second National Bank, New Haven,	1,600.00	1,600.00	2,320.00
37 " Ninth National Bank, New York,	3,700.00	3,800.00	4,070.00
16 " Shoe & Leather " " - -	1,600.00	1,900.00	2,400.00
18 " Del. & Hudson Canal Co., - -	1,800.00	1,792.50	2,160.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	7,310.24	7,310.24	7,310.24
Cash on hand, - - - -	5,332.21	5,332.21	5,332.21
All other Assets:—			
Office Furniture and Safe, - - - -	445.85	445.85	445.85
Sundry Accounts, - - - -	4.10	4.10	4.10
Total Assets, - - - - \$	378,812.50	379,830.24	392,551.50

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$367,385.37
Surplus Fund, - - - -	12,437.13
All other Liabilities, - - - -	7.74
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$379,830.24

ESSEX SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,494.
 Number of accounts opened during the past year, 215.
 Number of accounts closed during the past year, 150.
 Number of accounts opened since organization, 3,751.
 Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$83,205.06.
 Amount withdrawn the past year, \$52,905.02.
 Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$25,556.32
 Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$20,040.22.
 Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.
 When were dividends paid? January and July.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,362.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 132.
 Largest amount due single depositor, \$5,465.60.
 Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,379.44.
 Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year,
 Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$3,500.
 Total expenses last year, \$1,556.55.
 At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

FALLS VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK.

M. A. DEAN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1852.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	195,095.13	195,095.13	195,095.13
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, } - -	146,092.11	146,092.11	146,092.11
Loans on Personal Security, }			
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of other States :—			
New York State Bounty Loan, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
Bonds of Cities in other States :—			
Brooklyn City Bonds, - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,600.00
Bank Stock :—			
Nassau Bank, New York, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
Central National Bank, New York, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,700.00
Continental “ “ - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	13,350.00
Ocean “ “ - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	500.00
Fourth “ “ - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,450.00
National Iron Bank, Falls Village, -	10,125.00	10,125.00	13,162.00
Railroad Stock :—			
Housatonic Railroad Bonds, Preferred, -	26,000.00	26,000.00	30,200.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	6,616.11	6,616.11	6,616.11
Cash on hand, - - - -	5,803.04	5,803.04	5,803.04
Real Estate, - - - -	11,678.47	11,678.47	11,678.47
Total Assets, - - - - \$	456,409.86	456,409.86	458,547.86

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$425,964.74
Interest account, - - - -	15,845.12
Surplus Fund, - - - -	14,600.00
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$456,409.86

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,102.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 253.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 191.

Number of accounts opened since organization, about 2,300.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$154,142.64.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$112,429.89.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$28,277.29.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$23,338.16.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid ? January 1st and July 1st.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 841.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 105.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$5,294.40

Amount of State-Tax paid last year, \$2,809.61.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,367.77.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$5,000.

Total expenses last year, \$1,294.22.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate ? 6 per cent., and 1 per cent. for taxes.

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 3,650.
 Number of accounts opened during the past year, 479.
 Number of accounts closed during the past year, 517.
 Number of accounts opened since organization, 7,180.
 Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$501,038.61.
 Amount withdrawn the past year, \$565,281.44.
 Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$164,721.30.
 Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$122,111.96.
 Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, Feb. 1st, 3 per cent., Aug. 1st, 3½ per cent.
 When were dividends paid? After Feb. 10th and Aug. 10th.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 2,580.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 556.
 Largest amount due single depositor, \$24,492.55.
 Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$11,656.62.
 Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$7,266.55.
 Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$723.58.
 Total expenses last year, \$5,932.53.
 At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 8 per cent.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

JULIUS GAY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1851.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	718,515.00	718,615.00	718,515.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	6,600.00	6,600.00	6,600.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	405,325.00	405,325.00	405,325.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	40,000.00	40,000.00	45,950.00
5-20s of 1867, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	34,125.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Rock Island County Bonds, - - -	1,000.00	862.89	1,000.00
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
City of Toledo Bonds, - - - -	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
Galena & Chicago R. R., - - - -	5,000.00	4,506.49	5,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
69 shares Charter Oak Bank, Hartford,	6,900.00	6,900.00	8,763.00
45 " Farmers' & Mechanics' B'k, "	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,805.00
130 " Exchange Bank, "	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,800.00
10 " Hartford Bank, "	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,550.00
50 " City Bank, "	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
40 " State Bank, "	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,480.00
31 " Phoenix Bank, "	3,100.00	3,100.00	4,681.00
10 " Mercantile Bank, "	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,160.00
20 " Ætna Bank; "	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,440.00
10 " First National Bank, "	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,420.00
100 " New Haven Bank, New Haven,	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,500.00
30 " Merchants' Bank, "	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,875.00
30 " Meriden Bank, Meriden, - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,390.00
80 " Home Bank, " - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,800.00
50 " New Britain Bank, New Britain,	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,250.00
160 " Merchants' Bank, New York, -	8,000.00	8,000.00	9,200.00
100 " Bank of Commerce, " -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
100 " American Exchange Bank, N. York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,100.00
Railroad Stock:—			
10 shares New Haven & Northampton R. R.,	1,000.00	550.00	750.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	13,406.71	13,406.71	13,406.71
Cash on hand, - - - - -	11,694.30	11,694.30	11,694.30
Real Estate:—			
Banking House, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
All other Assets:—			
Iron Safes and Furniture, - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,334,541.01	1,333,460.39	1,362,780.01

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,273,270.95
Interest account, - - - - -	35,189.44
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	25,000.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,333,460.39

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 2,741.
 Number of accounts opened during the past year, 277.
 Number of accounts closed during the past year, 245.
 Number of accounts opened since organization, 5,634.
 Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$379,676.74.
 Amount withdrawn the past year, \$233,017.67.
 Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$89,562.75.
 Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$86,491.37.
 Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7 per cent. per annum.
 When were dividends paid? Jan. 1, and July 1.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,993.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 398.
 Largest amount due single depositor, \$11,500.79.
 Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$8,953.73.
 Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$4,427.65.
 Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.
 Total expenses last year, \$5,447.09.
 At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

FREESTONE SAVINGS BANK.

WM. W. COE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1865.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		269,880.00	269,880.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -		30,000.00	30,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		3,000.00	3,000.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
New Haven Bonds, - - - -		10,000.00	10,000.00
Middlefield Bonds, - - - -		13,500.00	13,500.00
Portland Bonds, - - - -		24,700.00	24,700.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R., - -		3,850.00	4,000.00
Union Pacific R. R., - - - -		9,580.00	9,500.00
Bank Stock:—			
First National Bank, Portland, - -		3,500.00	4,100.00
“ “ Middletown, - - - -		2,500.00	2,575.00
Continental Bank, New York, - - -		6,000.00	6,000.00
Shoe & Leather Bank, “ - - - -		8,600.00	10,000.00
Ninth National “ “ - - - -		3,050.00	3,240.00
Ocean “ “ - - - -		2,000.00	2,000.00
Bank of No. America, “ - - - -		4,250.00	4,200.00
Nassau Bank, “ - - - -		7,400.00	7,400.00
Fourth National Bank, “ - - - -		5,000.00	5,400.00
Central “ “ - - - -		11,000.00	11,000.00
Middlesex Co. Bank, Middletown, - -		340.00	340.00
Expenses and Taxes, - - - -		1,955.77	1,955.77
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -		22,633.73	22,633.73
Real Estate, - - - -		3,500.00	3,500.00
Fixtures, - - - -		500.00	500.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$		446,739.50	449,424.50

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$433,123.23
Interest account, - - - - -	13,616.27
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$446,739.50

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,252.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 249.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 126.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,617.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$165,894.27.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$118,319.37.

FREESTONE SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$28,528.98.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$23,971.16.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7 per cent.

When were dividends paid? Feb. and Aug.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 750.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 115.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$11,009.55.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,502.42.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,113.97.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$2,000.

Total expenses last year, \$725.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

MARK BANKS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		51,345.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -		500.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		1,425.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
City of New York Bonds, - - -		10,000.00	
City of Brooklyn, N. Y. Bonds, - - -		4,712.50	
Cash on hand, - - -		6,262.66	
All other Assets:—			
Safe and Furniture, - - -		2,341.82	
Total Assets, - - - \$		76,586.98	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$70,046.91
Interest account, - - - - -	6,278.86
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	261.21
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$76,586.98

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 434.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 171.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 85.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 519.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$66,824.11.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$43,990.74.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$3,905.94.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$3,227.76.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? 1st of January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 304.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 14.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,660.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$318.62.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$62.71.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, nothing.

Total expenses last year, \$812.04.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent. and taxes, since Oct. last.

GROTON SAVINGS BANK.

HENRY B. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		332,950.93	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Conn. State Bonds, - - -		70,000.00	
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Town of Cromwell, - - -		5,000.00	
Town of Hartford, - - -		15,000.00	
Town of Essex, - - -		10,000.00	
Town of New Haven, - - -		4,000.00	
Bank Stock:—			
40 shares Union National Bank, New York,		2,000.00	
20 " Corn Exchange " "		2,000.00	
50 " Importers' & Traders' Bank, N. York,		5,000.00	
100 " Ocean " "		5,000.00	
50 " Nassau " "		5,000.00	
50 " Hanover " "		5,000.00	
50 " Fourth " "		5,000.00	
50 " Continental " "		5,000.00	
90 " Marine " "		15,000.00	
50 " Pacific " "		2,500.00	
14 " Mechanics' Bank, St. Louis, -		1,300.00	
8 " Exchange " "		800.00	
5 " Commerce " New London,		500.00	
70 " Union " "		4,000.00	
116 " Mystic River " - - -		6,225.60	
50 " Central " New York,		5,000.00	
100 " Merchants' Exchange B'k, N. York,		5,000.00	
Expenses, - - -		362.00	
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -		7,075.07	
Real Estate in this Town, - - -		18,930.30	
All other Assets:—			
Fifth School District, - - -		4,977.07	
Total Assets, - - - - \$		542,620.97	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$532,459.51
Interest account, - - - - -	5,561.16
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	4,600.30
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$542,620.97

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, about 1,466.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 192.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 193.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 3,554.

GROTON SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$110,139.54.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$85,200.17.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$38,080.74.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$29,851.72.

Rate per cent of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? April 1, and Oct. 1.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 308.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 123.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$4,770.06.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$3,345.58.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,681.16.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$11,000.

Total expenses last year, \$1,456.50.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY.

HENRY R. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1850.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		178,582.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -		61,600.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -		5,600.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
Registered 6s of 1881, - - - -		10,000.00	
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States :—			
Litchfield, - - - -		102,000.00	
Washington, - - - -		22,000.00	
Morris, - - - -		20,600.00	
Roxbury, - - - -		13,500.00	
Hartford, - - - -		20,000.00	
Town Orders :—			
Watertown, Conn., - - - -		31,000.00	
Torrington, " - - - -		3,000.00	
Railroad Bonds :—			
New York & Harlem R. R. 7 per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds, - - - -		2,000.00	
Bank Stock :—			
Waterbury National Bank, - - - -		5,850.00	
Birmingham " - - - -		1,000.00	
Citizens' " Waterbury, - - - -		12,070.00	
Mercantile " Hartford, - - - -		12,500.00	
Phoenix " - - - -		10,672.50	
Farm's & Mechan's " - - - -		6,500.25	
Hartford " - - - -		15,100.25	
National Bank of Commerce, New York, - - - -		2,022.50	
Continental National Bank, " - - - -		3,047.50	
National Park Bank, " - - - -		3,222.50	
Nat. Bank of Commonwealth, " - - - -		2,000.00	
American Exchange Nat. Bank, " - - - -		2,132.50	
St. Nicholas National Bank, " - - - -		1,957.50	
Metropolitan National Bank, " - - - -		2,741.25	
Importers' & Traders' Nat. Bank, " - - - -		2,127.50	
Mechanics' National Bank, " - - - -		1,591.23	
Nat. Bank of Republic, " - - - -		2,977.50	
National Union Bank, " - - - -		2,526.25	
Fourth National Bank, " - - - -		2,085.25	
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - - - -		36,029.25	
Total Assets, - - - - \$		598,035.73	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$569,839.27
Interest account, - - - - -	28,196.46
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$598,035.73

LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY.—*Continued.*

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,906.
 Number of accounts opened during the past year, 256.
 Number of accounts closed during the past year, 145.
 Number of accounts opened since organization, 4,640.
 Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$135,936.47.
 Amount withdrawn the past year, \$48,043.50.
 Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$38,836.85.
 Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$34,955.41.
 Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, seven (7) per cent.
 When were dividends paid? 1st January and July.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,638.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 130.
 Largest amount due single depositor, \$5,352.65.
 Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,436.23.
 Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$845.
 Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$2,000.
 Total expenses last year, \$1,715.70.
 At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK, NEW LONDON.

JOHN E. DARROW, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1867.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		223,390.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -		100,250.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -		45,500.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—6s of '81, - -		5,786.25	
Bonds of Cities in this State:—			
New London City Bonds, - - - -		35,705.00	
Railroad Bonds:—			
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, -		1,425.00	
Toledo & Wabash, - - - -		3,650.68	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Consolidated			
Sinking Fund, Registered, - - - -		24,500.00	
Hartford & New Haven, - - - -		4,000.00	
Bank Stock:—			
Central National Bank, New York, - -		2,144.00	
American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York,		4,605.00	
Nat. Bank of the State of New York, -		5,550.00	
Merchants' National Bank, Norwich, -		5,250.00	
Norwich " " - - - -		5,600.00	
Union " New London, - - - -		6,900.25	
Nat. Bank of Commerce, " - - - -		18,594.75	
Railroad Stock:—			
New London Northern R. R. Stock, - -		9,000.00	
Expenses, - - - -		150.95	
Cash on hand, - - - -		6,573.42	
Total Assets, - - - - \$		508,575.30	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$494,044.80
Interest account, - - - -	10,445.18
Surplus Fund, - - - -	4,085.32
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$508,575.30

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,132.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 450.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 200.

Number of accounts opened since organization, about 1,672.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$220,898.73.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$89,063.91.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$32,113.95.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$22,346.01.

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK, NEW LONDON.—*Continued.*

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? March and September.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 814.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 119.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$7,255.99.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,716.52.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,140.86.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, including taxes, \$4,660.05.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 6 per cent. and taxes.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

WM. W. JACOBS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1861.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	731,825.00	731,825.00	731,825.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
Chicago City 7s, - - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	13,300.00
Toledo City 7 3-10, - - - -	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
Conn. Western 7s, - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	21,250.00
Bank Stock:—			
150 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00
350 " American " " "	17,500.00	17,500.00	22,400.00
100 " City " " "	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,400.00
50 " Charter Oak " " "	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,500.00
10 " Farm's & Mech's Nat. B'k, Hartford,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,320.00
300 " First " " "	30,000.00	30,000.00	41,700.00
100 " Mercantile " " "	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,100.00
100 " First " Suffield,	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
100 " National Revere Bank, Boston,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
50 " Corn Exchange " New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,400.00
100 " Fourth National Bank, " "	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,900.00
150 " German American " " "	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,300.00
100 " Metropolitan Nat. Bank, " "	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,800.00
50 " Nassau Bank, " " "	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
50 " National Park Bank, " " "	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,100.00
Call Loans, - - - -	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - -	19,112.82	19,112.82	19,112.82
Cash on hand, - - - -	5,158.86	5,158.86	5,158.86
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,000,796.68	1,000,796.68	1,032,316.68

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$977,045.53
Surplus Fund, - - - -	23,751.15
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$1,000,796.68

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 2,389.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 701.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 455.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 4,574.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$415,558.28.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$281,384.53.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$67,191.07.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$51,571.28.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.—*Continued.*

When were dividends paid? July 1st, 1872, and January 1st, 1873.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,798.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 259.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$7,982.31.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$6,049.38.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,848.17.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, nothing.

Total expenses last year, \$4,532.64.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

MERIDEN SAVINGS BANK.

A. H. CURTIS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1851.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		901,388.00	901,388.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		131,092.20	131,092.20
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds, - - -		27,500.00	32,037.50
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Meriden Bonds, - - -		30,480.00	30,500.00
Wallingford Bonds, - - -		1,040.00	1,100.00
Bank Stock:—			
Meriden National Bank, - - -		15,695.00	18,515.00
Home " - - -		14,800.00	16,724.00
New Britain Bank, - - -		9,000.00	9,900.00
Fourth National Bank, New York, - - -		3,000.00	3,300.00
First " West Meriden, - - -		23,000.00	24,840.00
Cash on hand, - - -		23,847.27	23,847.27
Real Estate, - - -		23,328.39	23,328.39
All other Assets:—			
Tax account, - - -		560.16	560.16
Total Assets, - - - \$		1,204,731.02	1,217,132.52

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,165,210.23
Interest account, - - - - -	25,460.42
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	14,060.37
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,204,731.02

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 3,603.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 900.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 596.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 8,219.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$495,586.25.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$305,932.99.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, less expenses and taxes, \$71,774.81.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$70,841.28

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7 per cent.

When were dividends paid? July 15th, and January 20th.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 2,931.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 311.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$11,400.64.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$7,017.91

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$3,214.34.

Amount of Assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$3,386.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 6 per cent. and taxes.

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK.

DANIEL W. CAMP, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1825.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	3,782,246.66	3,782,246.66	3,782,246.66
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	238,724.00	238,724.00	238,724.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	200,645.00	200,645.00	200,645.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	92,500.00	92,500.00	107,328.00
5-20s of 1865, - - - - -	84,300.00	84,300.00	94,920.00
5-20s of 1867, - - - - -	119,400.00	121,525.00	137,310.00
Bonds of Cities in this State :—			
Middletown, - - - - -	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Hartford, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bonds of Towns in this State :—			
Meriden, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Wallingford, - - - - -	25,300.00	24,831.78	25,300.00
Middlefield, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
New Britain, - - - - -	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00
Hartford, - - - - -	200,000.00	186,000.00	200,000.00
Portland, - - - - -	13,000.00	12,350.00	13,000.00
Middletown, - - - - -	53,000.00	50,260.00	53,000.00
Bonds of Cities in other States :—			
Dubuque, - - - - -	11,500.00	11,500.00	11,500.00
Brooklyn, - - - - -	148,000.00	148,000.00	148,000.00
New York, - - - - -	29,000.00	29,000.00	29,000.00
Railroad Bonds :—			
Harlem R. R., - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Housatonic R. R., - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Naugatuck, " - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R., - - -	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. R., - - -	7,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Great Western, - - - - -	10,000.00	8,000.00	9,000.00
Bank Stock :—			
Bank of the State of New York, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
American Exchange Bank, - - - - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	17,760.00
Bank of Commerce, - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,250.00
Park Bank, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
Bank North America, - - - - -	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00
Merchants Exchange Bank, - - - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Metropolitan Bank, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,300.00
Nassau Bank, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,350.00
Ocean Bank, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00
People's Bank, - - - - -	875.00	875.00	950.00
Fourth National Bank, - - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	27,500.00
National Shoe & Leather Bank, - - - - -	16,700.00	16,700.00	25,050.00
Yale National Bank, New Haven, - - -	5,100.00	5,100.00	6,000.00
Thames " Norwich, - - - - -	800.00	800.00	960.00
City " Hartford, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,400.00
Middles'x Co. " Middletown, - - - - -	12,200.00	12,978.00	14,030.00
Middletown " " - - - - -	40,350.00	40,350.00	53,800.00

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Investments.</i>			
Central National Bank, - - - -	8,100.00	8,500.00	10,800.00
First " - - - -	22,100.00	22,100.00	24,310.00
Railroad Stock:—			
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., -	6,300.00	7,800.00	8,820.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind. R. R., -	7,900.00	6,475.00	7,110.00
Housatonic R. R., Preferred Stock, -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. R., -	11,050.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Hartford Carpet Co. Stock, - - -	6,900.00	15,498.05	16,560.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	14,513.63	14,513.63	14,513.63
Cash on hand, - - - - -	33,283.09	33,283.09	33,283.09
Real Estate, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
All other Assets, - - - - -	2,421.07	2,421.07	2,421.07
Total Assets, - - - - \$	5,487,108.45	5,468,176.28	5,572,991.45

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$5,326,511.78
Interest account, - - - - -	13,183.74
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	97,553.00
All other Liabilities, - - - - -	30,927.76
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$5,468,176.28

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 9,129.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 1,395.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 1,103.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 30,331.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$1,549,413.55.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$1,224,671.14.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$399,584.41.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$352,731.99.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7 per cent.

When were dividends paid? May and November.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 6,641.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 1,343.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$23,619.79.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$35,749.52.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$17,831.58.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$11,000.

Total expenses last year, \$9,730.81.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 8 per cent.

MOODUS SAVINGS BANK,

E. W. CHAFFEE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1870.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		32,550.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -		3,050.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -		3,800.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock :—			
10 shares Nat. Bank of New Eng., E. Haddam,		1,200.00	
10 “ First National Bank of Portland,		1,200.00	
10 “ Ninth National Bank of New York,		1,100.00	
15 “ Central National Bank of New York,		1,590.00	
Taxes paid since July 1st, - - - -		156.09	
Expenses “ “ - - - -		67.20	
Cash deposited in Bank, - - - -		584.43	
Cash on hand, - - - -		1,116.92	
All other assets :—			
Safe, - - - -		138.00	
Total assets, - - - - \$		46,552.64	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - -	\$44,547.72
Interest account, - - - -	2,004.92
Total liabilities, - - - -	\$46,552.64

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 363.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 147.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 27.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 402.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$29,773.60.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$9,360.80.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$2,862.75.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$1,390.22.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes less than \$500, 342.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes more than \$1,000, 2.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,230.35.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$194.11.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$40.42.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$102.61.

At what rate do you loan on real estate? 7 per cent.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

HODLEY B. IVES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1866.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	514,203.33	514,203.33	514,203.33
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	18,050.00	18,050.00	18,050.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
New Haven City Bonds, - - -	5,000.00	4,550.00	5,000.00
New Haven City Guaranteed Bonds, - -	4,000.00	3,900.00	4,000.00
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States :—			
New Haven Water Co. 7 per cent. Bonds, -	5,000.00	5,010.00	5,050.00
Bank Stock :—			
13 shares Mechanics Bank, New Haven,	780.00	1,066.25	1,105.00
100 shares Yale National Bank, New Haven,	10,000.00	12,024.50	12,100.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., }	26,373.96	26,373.96	26,373.96
Cash on hand,			
Total assets, - - - - \$	594,407.29	596,178.04	596,882.29

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$567,552.11
Interest account, - - - - -	16,150.14
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	12,475.79
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$596,178.04

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,470.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 450.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 375.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 2,863.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$237,192.18.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$193,626.59.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$41,090.46.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$30,465.98.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,145.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 125.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$5,867.11.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$3,703.07.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$1,500.93.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, including taxes, \$9,308.50.

At what rate do you loan on real estate? 7 per cent.

NAUGATUCK SAVINGS BANK.

A. J. PICKETT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on real estate, - - - - -	\$ 12,550.00		
<i>Investments.</i>			
Expenses, - - - - -	287.21		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	1,398.54		
All other assets, - - - - -	5.00		
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 14,240.75		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$13,471.95
Interest account, - - - - -	308.99
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	459.81
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$14,240.75

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 97.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 58.

Number of accounts closed during the year, 17.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 130.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$1,209.87.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$7,867.06.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$815.98.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$439.00.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes less than \$500, 96.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes more than \$1000, none.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$761.36.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$53.93.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, none.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been divided the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$59.98.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

NEW CANAAN SAVINGS BANK.

S. Y. ST. JOHN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1859.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	\$ 148,989.66		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	8,900.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	76,320.00		
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock, - - - - -	20,000.00		
Expenses, - - - - -	1,511.13		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	11,845.51		
All other Assets, - - - - -	2,725.07		
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 270,291.37		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$258,497.58
Interest account, - - - - -	9,384.33
All other liabilities, - - - - -	2,409.41
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$270,291.37

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 862.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 133.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 80.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,743.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$72,858.00.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$46,651.00.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$18,847.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$14,575.00

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 720.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 66.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$3,878.00.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,616.31.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$396.09.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been received the past year, \$2,500.

Total expenses last year, \$3,063.78.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 and 8 per cent.

NEW HARTFORD SAVINGS BANK.

E. M. CHAPIN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1870.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		4,025.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -		500.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		520.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Expenses, - - - - -		151.18	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		30.06	
Uncollected interest, - - - - -		25.75	
Total assets, - - - - - \$		5,251.99	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$4,747.06
Interest account, - - - - -	304.93
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$5,251.99

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 64.

Number of accounts opened during the past year.

Number of accounts closed during the past year.

Number of accounts opened since organization.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$2,444.26.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$2,327.01.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$404.24.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$252.26.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid?

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 62.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$528.08.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$33.73.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year.

Total expenses last year, \$9.13.

At what rate do you loan on real estate?

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK.

STEPHEN D. PARDEE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1838.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		2,861,429.99	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -		151,600.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -		312,560.00	
Loans to Town, City, and School Districts,		85,000.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds of 1865,		200,000.00	
United States 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881, -		3,500.00	
Bonds of Cities in this State :—			
Hartford City Bonds, - - - -		920.00	
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States :—			
Town of New Haven, Conn., - - - -		125,000.00	
* Town of Middletown, Conn., - - - -		75,000.00	
Town of Portland, Conn., - - - -		50,000.00	
Town of Hartford, Conn., - - - -		19,950.00	
Bonds of Cities in other States :—			
Alton City, Illinois, - - - -		2,000.00	
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States :—			
New Haven Water Co. 6 per cent. m'tge bonds,		21,550.00	
Wallingford School bonds, 7 per cent., -		6,000.00	
Bank Stock :—			
400 shares National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,		40,000.00	
350 " Merchants National Bank, N. Haven,		17,500.00	
40 " Tradesmens National Bank, N. H.,		4,000.00	
137 " National New Haven Co. Bank, -		1,370.00	
20 " Waterbury National Bank, -		1,000.00	
Expenses, - - - -		4,436.31	
Cash on hand, - - - -		51,832.38	
Real Estate :—			
Banking House, - - - -		6,000.00	
All other Assets :—			
Balance against Tax Account, - - - -		1,290.21	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		4,041,938.89	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$3,732,437.80
Interest account, - - - - -	117,474.73
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	175,000.00
All other Liabilities, Profit and Loss Account, - - - - -	17,026.36
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$4,041,938.89

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK—*Continued.*

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 11,078.

* Number of accounts opened during the past year.

* Number of accounts closed during the past year.

Number of accounts opened since organization, at least 50,000.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$1,156,150.60.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$928,255.80.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$229,389.11.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$214,488.36.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When were dividends paid? $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. January 1st, and 3 per cent. July 1st.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, about three-fourths the whole number.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, about five per cent. of the whole number.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$14,110.84.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$24,063.67.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$9,967.86.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$18,800.

Total expenses last year, \$8,854.24.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? On all loan at 6 per cent., and 1 per cent. to pay tax on deposits, making 7 per cent. to the borrower.

* Replies cannot be made without a long examination, which at this busy season we have no time for.

NEW MILFORD SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN S. TURRILL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1858.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	227,282.60		227,282.60
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	9,623.82		* 9,623.82
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	68,840.70		68,840.70
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
Bonds of 1881, - - - - -	10,500.00		10,500.00
“ of 1867, - - - - -	5,500.00		5,500.00
“ of 1868, - - - - -	16,000.00		16,000.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Hartford Town Bonds, - - - - -	3,000.00		3,000.00
New Haven “ - - - - -	4,000.00		4,000.00
Danbury Borough, - - - - -	2,000.00		2,000.00
New Milford, - - - - -	2,000.00		2,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
72 shares First National Bank, New Milford,	7,200.00		7,200.00
60 “ Pequonnock “ - - -	6,000.00		6,000.00
50 “ City “ Bridgeport,	5,000.00		5,000.00
30 “ Bridgeport “ - - -	1,500.00		1,500.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	2,539.07		2,539.07
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	370,986.19		370,986.19

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$359,956.73
Interest account, - - - - -	6,361.96
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	4,667.50
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$370,986.19

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,434.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 338.*

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 203.*

Number of accounts opened since organization, 2,682.*

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$148,777.33.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$100,163.07.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$24,046.68.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$18,820.94.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? April and October.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,229.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 69.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$6,418.18.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,360.32.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$692.21.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$1,575.

Total expenses last year, including premiums, \$1,195.15, and excluding taxes, \$2,321.07.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

* Not absolutely correct,—nearly so.

NEWTOWN SAVINGS BANK.

H. T. NICHOLS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1855.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	90,722.07	90,722.07	90,722.07
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	5,131.25	5,131.25	5,131.25
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	25,880.67	25 880.67	25,880.67
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
5-20s and '81s, - - - -	58,000.00	58,000.00	66,700.00
Railroad Bonds :—			
Milwaukee & St. Paul, - - - -	1,000.00	4,143.27	4,650.00
Housatonic, - - - -	2,000.00		
Montclair, - - - -	2,000.00		
Bank Stock :—			
American Exchange Bank, New York, -	1,000.00	11,500.00	12,390.00
Importers' & Traders' " " -	2,000.00		
Metropolitan " " -	2,000.00		
Bank of Commerce, " -	2 000.00		
Bank of State of New York, " -	1,000.00		
Continental Bank, " -	1,000.00	263.84	263.84
Merchants Exchange Bank, " -	1,000.00		
Mechanics Banking Association, " -	500.00		
Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport, - -	1,000.00	1,820.95	1,820.95
Expenses, - - - -	263.84		
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	1,820.95	1,820.95	1,820.95
Cash on hand, - - - -	469.15	469.15	469.15
Total Assets, - - - - \$	198,787.93	197,931.20	208,027.93

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$188,146.87
Interest account, - - - -	3,897.18
Surplus Fund, - - - -	5,887.15
All other Liabilities, Premium account, - - - -	856.73
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$198,787.93

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 684.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 161.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 119.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 2,046.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$87,519.33.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$77,370.87.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$13,894.96.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$10,309.17.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

NEWTOWN SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

When were dividends paid? April and October.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 563.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 42.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,879.14.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,265.38.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$269.32.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$820.15.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY.

GEORGE E. MILLER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1849.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	1,073,321.41	1,073,321.41	1,073,321.41
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	103,870.00	103,870.00	103,870.00
Loans on personal Security - - - -	284,839.61	284,839.61	284,839.61
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
Registered, 1881, - - - -	147,000.00	147,000.00	170,520.00
Bonds of Boroughs in this State:—			
Borough of Norwalk Water Fund Bonds, -	75,300.00	75,300.00	76,050.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Town of Norwalk War Bonds, - - - -	9,500.00	10,350.00	9,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - -	4,296.42	4,296.42	4,296.42
U. S. Revenue Stamps, - - - -	100.00	100.00	100.00
Premium account, - - - -	250.00	250.00	250.00
Bank Stock:—			
60 shares Fairfield County National Bank, -	6,000.00	6,527.00	6,900.00
76 shares National Bank of Norwalk, -	7,600.00	7,876.50	7,980.00
30 shares National Pahquoque Bank, -	3,000.00	3,120.00	3,900.00
55 shares Danbury National Bank, -	5,500.00	5,830.00	6,875.00
45 shares Market National Bank, - - - -	4,500.00	4,670.00	5,400.00
40 shares Metropolitan National Bank, -	4,000.00	4,150.00	5,320.00
20 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank, -	2,000.00	2,080.00	3,000.00
5 shares National Bank of Westport, -	500.00	550.00	575.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Company, -	18,117.66	18,117.66	18,117.66
Cash on hand, - - - -	1,251.23	1,251.23	1,251.23
Real Estate:—			
Banking House, Lot, &c., - - - -	22,560.32	22,560.32	22,560.32
All other Assets:—			
Borough of Norwalk Orders, - - - -	43,054.85	43,054.85	43,054.85
Town of Norwalk Orders, - - - -	23,500.00	23,500.00	23,500.00
“ Westport Orders, - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
“ Wilton Orders, - - - -	6,307.00	6,307.00	6,307.00
“ New Canaan Orders, - - - -	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
“ Bethel Notes, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,875,368.50	1,877,922.00	1,906,488.50

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$1,789,136.73
Surplus Fund, - - - -	39,332.13
Profit and loss, - - - -	49,453.14
Total Liabilities, - - - -	1,877,922.00

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 4,539.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 1,093.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 608.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY—*Continued.*

Number of accounts opened since organization, 10,692.
 Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$724,785.13.
 Amount withdrawn the past year, \$440,678.04.
 Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$128,449.13.
 Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$102,478.35.
 Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7.
 When were dividends paid? January 10th and July 10th.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 3,333.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 586.
 Largest amount due single depositor, \$7,247.66.
 Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$11,440.62.
 Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$5,140.19.
 Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, real estate loans, amounting to \$9,000.
 Total expenses last year, \$5,336.06.
 At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1824.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	3,266,113.85	3,266,113.85	3,266,113.85
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	916,650.00	916,650.00	916,650.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	232,424.50	232,424.50	232,424.50
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
6 per cent. 1881 Registered, - - -	732,000.00	715,200.00	842,715.00
6 “ “ Coupon, - - -	368,000.00	363,725.00	425,960.00
6 “ 5-20s Registered, - - -	150,000.00	150,000.00	169,312.50
Conn. State Bonds:—			
400 Bonds, \$1,000 each, - - -	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000. *
Bonds of other States:—			
One Bond State of Ohio, - - -	55,382.00	55,382.00	55,382. *
Bonds of Cities in this State:—			
Borough of New Britain, - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
New London 6 per cent. - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
“ 7 “ - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Hartford, - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Middletown Water, - - -	11,000.00	10,540.00	11,000.00
Norwich “ 6 per cent. - - -	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
“ “ 7 “ - - -	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Town of Groton War Debt, - - -	8,300.00	8,300.00	8,300.00
“ Norwich “ - - -	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
“ “ Town Debt, - - -	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
“ Hartford 10-30, - - -	100,000.00	93,750.00	100,000.00
“ Portland, - - -	30,000.00	28,050.00	28,050.00
“ Chatham, - - -	25,000.00	23,312.50	23,312.50
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
Wheeling, West Virginia, - - -	12,000.00	10,200.00	6,000.00
Vergennes, Vermont, - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
New York & New Haven, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Southern Minnesota 8 per cent. - - -	150,000.00	135,250.00	135,250.00
St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago 7 per cent., - - -	150,000.00	137,175.00	137,175.00
Little Miami, - - -	3,000.00	2,484.00	2,484.00
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 1st mortgage, - - -	5,000.00	4,700.00	4,700.00
“ “ “ 2d “ - - -	35,000.00	31,500.00	31,500.00
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States:—			
Centre School District, Danbury, - - -	21,500.00	21,500.00	21,500.00
Bank Stock:—			
500 shares Thames National Bank, - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	58,500.00
216 “ First “ - - -	21,600.00	21,600.00	21,600.00
172 “ Norwich “ - - -	17,200.00	17,200.00	19,264.00
630 “ Merchants’ “ - - -	25,200.00	25,200.00	26,712.00
65 “ Bank of Commerce, New York, - - -	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,410.00

* And Interest.

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY.—*Continued.*

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Investments.</i>			
50 shares Bank of State of New York, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
400 " Merchants' Bank, " -	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,000.00
200 " Peoples' Bank, New York, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
50 " Hanover " " -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
200 " Broadway " " -	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
100 " Metropolitan Bank, " -	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,800.00
50 " Seventh Ward " " -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
Expenses, - - - -	771.35	771.35	771.35
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	157,243.70	157,243.70	157,243.70
Cash on hand, - - - -	4,747.56	4,747.56	4,747.56
Real Estate:—			
Laurel Hill, - - - -	205.73	205.73	205.73
Day Property, - - - -	7,238.61	7,238.61	7,238.61
Banking House, - - - -	24,969.04	24,969.04	24,969.04
All other Assets:—			
Norwich Town Orders, - - - -	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Insurance, - - - -	1,595.88	1,595.88	1,595.88
Total Assets, - - - -	\$ 7,532,642.22	7,467,528.72	7,704,687.22

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$7,279,051.67
Interest account, - - - -	40,029.68
Profit and Loss, - - - -	148,447.37
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$7,467,528.72

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 13,247.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 1,286.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 1,505.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 47,183.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$926,945.39.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$663,858.58.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$471,951.56.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$414,536.94.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 9,559.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 1,999.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$20,465.13.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$48,318.65.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$20,385.62.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, South Minnesota, R. R. Bonds, \$135,250.

Total expenses last year, \$9,099.83.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? Generally 7 per cent. semi-annually in advance.

NORFOLK SAVINGS BANK.

JOSEPH N. COWLES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1860.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	57,012.00	57,012.00	57,012.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	9,447.92	9,447.92	9,447.92
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
Sixes of 1881, - - - -	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,175.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Hartford Town, - - - -	3,000.00	3,045.00	3,045.00
Cromwell " - - - -	5,000.00	4,750.00	5,000.00
Canaan " - - - -	7,000.00	7,285.00	7,285.00
Norfolk " - - - -	3,500.00	3,649.88	3,649.88
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
Brooklyn, - - - -	7,000.00	6,448.75	6,720.00
Bank Stock:—			
Merchants', New York, - - - -	500.00	500.00	525.00
Norfolk Bank, - - - -	425.00	425.00	75.00
Expenses, - - - -	297.55	297.55	297.55
Cash on hand, - - - -	2,343.03	2,343.03	2,343.03
Real Estate:—			
Bank Building, - - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
All other Assets:—			
Taxes, - - - -	395.75	395.75	395.75
Total Assets, - - - - \$	103,921.25	103,599.88	104,471.13

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$96,771.47
Interest account, - - - -	3,137.20
Surplus Fund, - - - -	3,691.21
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$103,599.88

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873,

Number of accounts opened during the past year,

Number of accounts closed during the past year,

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,068.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$34,928.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$33,170.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$7,658.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$5,822.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 3½ and 3 per cent.

When were dividends paid? July and January.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500,

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000,

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,099.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$537.40.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$265.98.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$425.

Total expenses last year, \$537.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

EGBERT MARSH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1860.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		556,092.67	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -		82,697.75	
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds '67, - - - -		65,000.00	
United States Bonds, '81, - - - -		3,000.00	
Bonds of Cities in this State :—			
Bridgeport City, - - - - -		80,000.00	
Norwalk Borough, - - - - -		50,000.00	
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States :—			
Danbury, - - - - -		19,000.00	
Hartford, - - - - -		28,850.00	
Bonds of Cities in other States :—			
Brooklyn, - - - - -		47,333.75	
Bank Stock :—			
City National Bank, Bridgeport, - -		6,000.00	
Central National Bank, New York, - -		5,000.00	
Dry Goods Bank, " - - - -		5,000.00	
Seventh Ward Bank, " - - - -		1,500.00	
Merchants Exchange Bank, " - - - -		2,000.00	
Ninth National Bank, " - - - -		5,000.00	
Cash deposited in Bank, - - - - -		32,324.98	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		726.46	
Real Estate, - - - - -		45,622.36	
Total assets, - - - - - \$		1,036,147.97	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$986,814.54
Interest account, - - - - -	28,069.46
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	21,263.97
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,036,147.97

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 2,257.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 668.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 411.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 4,920.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$424,789.46.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$272,971.46.

Amount of interest received, and rent the past year, \$64,449.12.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$51,930.04.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 3 per cent. January, 3½ July.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT—*Continued.*

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes less than \$500, 1,612.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes more than \$1,000, 255.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes more than \$2,000, 47.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$6,720.73.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$5,707.84.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$2,437.97.

Amount of local tax paid last year, \$219.45.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year

Total expenses last year, \$3,261.63.

At what rate do you loan on real estate? 6 per cent. and taxes.

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, ROCKVILLE.

E. S. HENRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1870.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	32,550.00	32,550.00	32,550.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	29,877.69	29,877.69	29,877.69
<i>Investments.</i>			
<i>Bank Stock:—</i>			
18 shares First National Bank of Rockville,	1,800.00	1,980.00	1,980.00
78 “ Rockville National Bank of Rockville,	7,800.00	8,970.00	8,970.00
40 “ Stafford National Bank of Stafford,	4,000.00	4,160.00	4,160.00
5 “ Tolland Co. Nat'l Bank of Tolland,	500.00	500.00	500.00
5 “ City National Bank of Hartford,	500.00	510.00	510.00
20 “ Aetna National Bank of Hartford,	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
5 “ Hartford Trust Co., Hartford,	500.00	585.00	585.00
Expenses “ “ - - -	465.01	465.01	465.01
Cash deposited in Bank, or Trust Co., -	1,653.71	1,653.71	1,653.71
Cash on hand, - - - -	145.63	145.63	145.63
Total assets, - - - - \$	83,792.04	85,897.04	85,897.04

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - -	\$83,201.81
Interest account, - - - -	2,695.23
Total liabilities, - - - -	\$85,897.04

Number of open accounts January 1st, 1873, 403.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 185.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 36.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 495.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$66,135.36.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$30,072.08.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$5,354.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$3,076.55.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 3 and 3½ per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 338.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 10.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,221.44.

Amount of State-tax paid last year, \$335.45.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$62.60.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses the last year, \$858.20.

At what rate do you loan on real estate, 7½ per cent.

PUTNAM SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN A. CARPENTER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	614,059.67	614,059.67	614,059.67
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	74,062.00	74,062.00	74,062.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	104,618.00	104,618.00	104,618.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
5s, 1867, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Town of Portland, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
Joliett & Chicago, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
Peoria & Oquaka, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,300.00
Bank Stock:—			
First National Bank, Putnam, - - - -	13,800.00	13,800.00	15,525.00
Norwich National Bank, Norwich, - - -	2,600.00	2,600.00	2,860.00
First National Bank, Norwich, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
Stafford National Bank, - - - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,350.00
City National Bank, Hartford, - - - -	500.00	500.00	525.00
Central National Bank, N. Y., - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Fourth National Bank, N. Y., - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,100.00
American Exchange Bank, N. Y., - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,100.00
Continental National Bank, N. Y., - - -	10,900.00	10,900.00	9,810.00
Ninth National Bank, N. Y., - - - -	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,725.00
Uncas National Bank, Norwich, - - - -	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Thames National Bank, Norwich, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
Thompson National Bank, Thompson, - -	1,610.00	1,610.00	1,610.00
Hanover National Bank, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Company,	7,646.26	7,646.26	7,646.26
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	963,795.93	963,795.93	971,590.93

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$946,375.75
Interest account, - - - - -	17,420.18
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$963,795.93

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 3,610.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 639.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 549.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 5,639.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$328,931.00.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$219,726.49.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$61,195.40.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$50,540.54.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

PUTNAM SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

When were dividends paid? April and October 1st.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,720.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 530.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$7,772.63.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$6,038.59.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,943.25. —

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$2,800.26.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

RIDGEFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

L. H. BAILEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1871.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1 ST , 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	11,350.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	8,791.00		
Expenses, - - - - -	120.51		
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Company, - - - - -	2,944.82		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	1,464.82		
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	24,671.15		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$23,633.66
Interest account, - - - - -	1,037.49
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$24,671.15

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 176.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 122.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 19.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 195.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$23,018.41.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$4,212.56.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$1,037.49.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$306.77.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes less than \$500, 168.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes more than \$1000, 1.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,601.00.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$54.76.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, none.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been divided the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$120.51.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

STAFFORD SAVINGS BANK.

R. S. HICKS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1872.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	14,175.00	14,175.00	14,175.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock :—			
Stafford National Bank, - - -	20,000.00	20,248.00	21,248.00
Tolland Co. National Bank, - - -	600.00	600.00	618.00
City National Bank, Hartford, - - -	600.00	600.00	624.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - -	13,200.00	13,200.00	13,200.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	659.86	659.86	659.86
All other assets :—			
Deposit Books of Savings Bank of Staff. Spr'gs,	5,787.49	5,787.49	5,787.49
Total Assets, - - - - \$	55,022.35	55,270.35	56,312.35

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$54,916.52
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	353.83
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$55,270.35

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 211.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 213.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 2.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 211.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$55,761.52.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$845.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$1,008.32.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When were dividends paid? January 1st.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 174.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 10.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,090.32.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, none.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, none.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$356.09.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

STAFFORDVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

JULIUS PINNEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1855.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	62,120.96		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	21,329.09		
<i>Investments.</i>			
Railroad Bonds:—			
30 Southern Minn. R. R. Construction Bonds,	30,000.00		
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	1,977.85		
All other assets:			
5 Acceptances drawn by E. A. Converse, Agent, upon Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., -	13,100.00		
Total assets, - - - - - \$	128,527.90		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$119,573.44
Interest account, balance, - - - - -	4,442.51
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	4,511.95
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$128,527.90

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 539.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 43.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 134.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,428.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$14,117.19.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$44,016.25.

Amount of interest received the past year, \$6,389.01.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$4,851.32.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7 per cent.

When were dividends paid? July 1st.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 4 9.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 22.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,253 83.

Amount of State tax paid last year.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$30,000

Railroad Bonds.

Total expenses last year, including taxes, \$2,491.81.

At what rate do you loan on real estate?

SALISBURY SAVINGS BANK, LAKEVILLE.

THOS. L. NORTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1848.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	208,123.55	208,123.55	208,123.55
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	70,350.00	70,350.00	70,350.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	143,391.40	143,391.40	143,391.40
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
Registered 5-20s of 1867, - - -	75,000.00	75,000.00	84,750.00
Coupon " " - - -	10,800.00	10,800.00	12,204.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States :—			
Salisbury Town 7s, - - -	49,800.00	49,800.00	51,294.00
Norfolk " - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,060.00
Concord (Vermont) 6s, - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
St. Johnsbury " - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Railroad Bonds :—			
Central Pacific 1st mortgage 6s, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bank Stock :—			
65 shares Metropolitan National Bank, -	6,500.00	6,500.00	8,580.00
40 " Fourth National Bank, New York,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,400.00
14 " National Iron Bank, Falls Village,	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,750.00
6 " Phoenix National Bank, Hartford,	600.00	600.00	900.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	13,873.20	13,873.20	13,873.20
Cash on hand, - - -	9,899.26	9,899.26	9,899.26
Real Estate :—			
Banking House, - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
All other Assets :—			
Fixtures, - - -	1,120.75	1,120.75	1,120.75
Revenue Stamps, - - -	25.00	25.00	25.00
Total Assets, - - - \$	617,883.16	617,883.16	633,721.16

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - -	\$602,131.54
Interest account, - - -	15,751.62
Total Liabilities, - - -	\$617,883.16

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,256.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 243.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 165.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 3,047.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$213,624.98.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$128,123.95.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$41,748.12.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$30,759.90.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

SALISBURY SAVINGS BANK, LAKEVILLE—*Continued.*

When were dividends paid? April and October.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 998.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 142.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$20,247.53.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$3,467.53.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$880.63.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$2,206.79.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

STAMFORD SAVINGS BANK, STAMFORD.

A. A. HOLLEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1851.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - \$		671,709.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - -		49,540.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - -		126,500.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
Bonds, '81, - - - - -		48,000.00	
" 5-20s, - - - - -		30,000.00	
" Registered, - - - - -		145,000.00	
Bonds of Cities in this State :—			
Middletown Bonds, - - - - -		50,000.00	
Bank Stock :—			
Stamford National Bank, - - - -		6,937.00	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		36,044.24	
Total assets, - - - - - \$		1,163,730.24	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$1,111,746.81
Interest account, - - - - -	16,303.11
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	35,680.32
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,163,730.24

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 3,253.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 362.

Number of accounts closed during the past year.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 7,042.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$359,910.71.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$226,656.78.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$81,395.08.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$61,975.16.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? April and October.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 2,926.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 233.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$12,903.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$8,384.88.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$2,272.22.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$4,106.27.

At what rate do you loan on real estate? 7 per cent.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

STILES D. SPERRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1858.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	1,263,252.40	1,263,252.40	1,263,252.40
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	106,650.00	106,650.00	106,650.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	61,450.00	61,450.00	61,450.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
Detroit City Bonds, - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Bonds, - -	14,000.00	11,236.50	11,900.00
Bank Stock:—			
1000 shares National Exchange Bank, -	50,000.00	62,000.00	63,000.00
410 " Mercantile National Bank, -	41,000.00	44,690.00	49,200.00
101 " City " - - -	10,100.00	10,100.00	10,505.00
30 " Aetna " - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,750.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	15,175.91	15,175.91	15,175.91
Cash on hand, - - - -	8,203.25	8,203.25	8,203.25
Real Estate:—			
Banking House, No. 19 Pearl St., Hartford, Ct.,	40,000.00	39,376.46	50,000.00
All other Assets, - - - -	20.39	20.39	20.39
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,632,851.95	1,645,154.91	1,663,106.95

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$1,599,317.03
Surplus Fund, - - - -	45,837.88
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$1,645,154.91

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 4,467.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 1,023.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 749.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 11,836.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$793,790.01.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$618,438.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$104,720.35.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$83,208.12.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 3 per cent. every six months.

When were dividends paid? Aug. 1, and Feb'y 1.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 3,282.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 307.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$11,949.74.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$10,698.54.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,477.82.

Amount of Assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$6,472.04.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK OF ANSONIA.

SYLVESTER BARBOUR, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1862.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	170,696.00	170,696.00	170,696.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	27,247.00	27,247.00	27,247.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
Ansonia Bank, - - - -	6,000.00	6,639.00	7,500.00
Birmingham Bank, - - - -	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Hurlbut " - - - -	600.00	780.00	800.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	2,545.35	2,545.35	2,545.35
Total Assets, - - - - \$	208,288.35	209,407.35	210,288.35

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$203,003.92
Interest account, - - - -	7,284.43
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$210,288.35

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 915.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 205.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 196.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 2,299.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$86,514.94.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$76,711.76.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$14,430.83.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$10,940.54.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent. to Oct. 1st, and 7 per cent. since.

When were dividends paid? July and January.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 800.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 18.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,833.58.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,412.57.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$447.57.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$1,012.48.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent. till now,—hereafter 8.

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY.

WILLIAM JABINE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1849.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	810,002.50	810,002.50	810,002.50
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	42,700.00	42,700.00	42,700.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	404,972.82	404,972.82	404,972.82
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Towns in this and other States :—			
Town of Danbury Bonds, - - - -	37,000.00	36,673.83	37,000.00
Town of Washington Bonds, - - - -	29,000.00	27,840.00	29,000.00
Town of Portland Bonds, - - - -	25,000.00	23,344.00	25,000.00
Town of Bridgeport Bonds, - - - -	1,500.00	1,410.00	1,500.00
Town of Norwalk Bonds, - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Railroad Bonds :—			
Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., -	1,000.00	650.00	900.00
Bank Stock :—			
Danbury National Bank, - - - -	13,900.00	14,915.50	17,375.00
National Bank of Norwalk, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Fourth National Bank, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,900.00
Nassau National Bank, - - - -	3,000.00	3,157.93	3,090.00
Merchants National Bank, - - - -	5,000.00	5,400.00	5,750.00
National Bank of Commonwealth, - - -	9,000.00	9,486.85	8,100.00
Manufacturers & Merchants Bank, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,100.00
National Bank of North America, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,200.00
Metropolitan National Bank, - - - -	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,736.00
Phenix Bank, - - - -	10,000.00	10,567.21	10,200.00
Merchants Exchange Nat. Bank, - - - -	5,000.00	5,147.37	4,500.00
Ninth National Bank, - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,050.00
Hanover National Bank, - - - -	10,000.00	10,241.66	9,500.00
Continental National Bank, - - - -	10,000.00	9,707.16	9,000.00
Central National Bank, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,500.00
Expenses, - - - -	88.41	88.41	88.41
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - -	21,406.69	21,406.69	21,406.69
Cash on hand, - - - -	1,657.13	1,657.13	1,657.13
Real Estate, - - - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,545,527.55	1,544,669.06	1,549,228.55

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - -	\$1,433,917.65
Interest account, - - - -	37,166.84
Surplus Fund, - - - -	73,584.57
Total liabilities, - - - -	\$1,544,669.06

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 4,066.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 871.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, about 500.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 12,000, (estimated.)

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$513,240.84.

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY.—*Continued.*

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$395,862.40.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$113,134.62

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$28,866.10

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6.

When were dividends paid? October and April.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, about 1,500.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, about 500.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$6,062.49.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$9,931.28.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$3,607.56.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$12,000.

Total expenses last year, \$3,996.11.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 6 per cent and taxes.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW BRITAIN.

S. ROCKWELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1862.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	427,649.50	427,649.50	427,649.50
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	8,925.00	8,925.00	8,925.00
City, Society, and School District Loans,	21,700.00	21,700.00	21,700.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Cities in this State:—			
Hartford Water Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00	4,600.00	4,900.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
New Britain Water Bonds, - - -	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
“ Park “ - - - -	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
225 shares New Britain National Bank, -	22,500.00	25,596.00	28,350.00
50 “ Hanover National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,675.00	5,000.00
50 “ Am. Exchange Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,887.50	5,600.00
100 “ Hartford National Bank, Hartford,	10,000.00	14,871.50	15,400.00
112 “ Mercantile National Bank, Hartford,	11,200.00	13,078.50	13,216.00
100 “ Phoenix National Bank, Hartford,	10,000.00	15,375.00	15,400.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	2,530.05	2,530.05	2,530.05
Cash on hand, - - - -	15,037.44	15,037.44	15,037.44
All other Assets:—			
Office Furniture and Safe, - - -			700.00
Total Assets, - - - -	609,541.99	625,925.49	629,407.99

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$606,904.09
Interest Account, - - - -	3,092.26
Surplus Fund, - - - -	15,929.14
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$625,925.40

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 2,238.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 663.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 465.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 4,336.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$352,064.58.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$242,044.08.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$43,167.25.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$30,492.07.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? July and January.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,910.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 135.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$13,044.98.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$4,094.10.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$1,100.78.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$2,451.65.

At what rate do you loan on real estate? 7 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON.

JOSHUA C. LEARNED, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1827.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	948,552.10		948,552.10
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	67,600.00		67,600.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	93,000.00		93,000.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
6s of 1881, - - - - -	120,000.00		140,600.00
5s of 1874, - - - - -	10,000.00		11,000.00
5-20s, - - - - -	50,000.00		57,600.00
10-40s, - - - - -	35,000.00		40,425.00
Currency 6s, - - - - -	120,000.00		138,000.00
Conn. State Bonds, - - - - -	42,000.00		43,260.00
Bonds of other States:—			
Vermont, - - - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
Rhode Island, - - - - -	25,000.00		25,750.00
Ohio, - - - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
Maine, - - - - -	15,000.00		15,450.00
New York, - - - - -	15,000.00		15,900.00
Michigan, - - - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
Bonds of Cities in this State:—			
New London, - - - - -	173,000.00		181,650.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
New London, - - - - -	39,000.00		40,950.00
Stamford, - - - - -	70,000.00		70,000.00
Wallingford, - - - - -	20,000.00		21,000.00
New Haven, - - - - -	50,000.00		50,000.00
Middletown, - - - - -	25,000.00		25,000.00
Cromwell, - - - - -	10,000.00		10,000.00
West Hartford, - - - - -	20,000.00		20,000.00
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
Cincinnati, - - - - -	10,000.00		10,000.00
Brooklyn Water, - - - - -	14,000.00		13,440.00
“ Park Bridge and Sewerage Loan, - - -	147,000.00		154,350.00
New York Improvement Loan, - - - - -	40,000.00		42,400.00
Jersey City, - - - - -	3,000.00		3,000.00
New York Dry Dock, - - - - -	71,000.00		75,260.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
New York & Erie, - - - - -	7,000.00		7,000.00
Hudson River, - - - - -	10,000.00		10,350.00
Morris & Essex, - - - - -	15,000.00		15,525.00
Chicago & Rock Island, - - - - -	20,000.00		20,700.00
New York Central, - - - - -	25,000.00		23,750.00
Hartford & New Haven, - - - - -	19,000.00		19,570.00
New London Northern, - - - - -	19,000.00		18,050.00
Central Pacific, - - - - -	20,000.00		20,400.00
Bank Stock:—			
North America, New York, - - - - -	14,500.00		15,950.00
Metropolitan, “ - - - - -	22,000.00		30,800.00

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON.—*Continued.*

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Investments.</i>			
Fulton, New York, - - -	5,190.00		8,304.00
Seventh Ward, " - - -	5,000.00		5,000.00
Phoenix, " - - -	10,800.00		11,700.00
Mechanics', " - - -	13,900.00		19,460.00
Leather Manufact'rs " - - -	1,500.00		2,550.00
State of New York, " - - -	10,000.00		11,200.00
Merchants' Exch'ge, " - - -	4,500.00		4,500.00
Union, " - - -	9,500.00		13,300.00
Commerce, " - - -	28,000.00		32,480.00
America, " - - -	15,000.00		22,500.00
Merchants', " - - -	10,000.00		12,000.00
Corn Exchange, " - - -	4,000.00		5,000.00
Continental, " - - -	23,300.00		20,970.00
City, " - - -	5,000.00		12,500.00
American Exchange, " - - -	20,100.00		22,512.00
North River, " - - -	2,000.00		2,000.00
Commonwealth, " - - -	5,000.00		4,500.00
Nassau, " - - -	10,000.00		11,000.00
Fourth National, " - - -	10,000.00		11,500.00
U. S. Trust Co., " - - -	10,000.00		18,000.00
Middletown, Conn., - - -	1,350.00		1,620.00
New London City, Conn., - - -	10,125.00		12,656.00
National Union, New London, Conn., -	33,000.00		35,640.00
Commerce, " - - -	12,700.00		14,712.00
Whaling National Bank, New London, Conn.,	1,700.00		2,380.00
Thames " Norwich, " - - -	40,000.00		50,000.00
Albany City, Albany, N. Y., - - -	7,000.00		7,700.00
Union, " - - -	5,000.00		5,750.00
Uncas, Norwich, Conn., - - -	5,000.00		5,500.00
Stafford, Stafford Springs, Conn., -	4,000.00		4,320.00
Railroad Stock:—			
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., - - -	12,600.00		18,270.00
N. Y. Central, - - -	14,490.00		14,490.00
Boston & Lowell, - - -	3,500.00		4,550.00
Boston & Albany, - - -	5,000.00		7,250.00
Michigan Central, - - -	7,000.00		7,840.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	75,184.39		75,184.39
Real Estate:—			
Banking House, - - -	7,518.46		7,518.46
Bishop Property, - - -	4,750.00		4,750.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	2,887,359.95		3,058,288.95

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$2,789,018.53
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	98,341.42
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$2,887,359.95

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 5,917.
Number of accounts opened during the past year, 900.
Number of accounts closed during the past year, 775.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON.—*Continued.*

Number of accounts opened since organization, 17,622.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$518,768.35.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$314,976.51.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$193,630.10.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$149,753.42.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 4,583.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 693.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$18,325.32.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$18,975.63.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$6,132.71.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$3,000.

Total expenses last year, \$5,702.95.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK OF TOLLAND.

CHAS. A. HAWKINS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1841.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	263,604.00	263,604.00	263,604.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	4,750.00	4,750.00	4,750.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock :—			
108 shares Tolland Co. National, - - -	10,800.00	10,800.00	10,800.00
70 “ Rockville “ - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
13 “ Stafford “ - - -	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Expenses, - - - - -	790.74	790.74	790.74
Cash on hand, - - - - -	975.43	975.43	975.43
Real Estate :—			
Land and mill privilege in Ellington, Conn., - - -	5,761.50	5,761.50	5,761.50
All other Assets :—			
Dividends, - - - - -	8,902.02	8,902.02	8,902.02
Taxes, - - - - -	1,684.58	1,684.58	1,684.58
Total assets, - - - - - \$	310,568.27	310,568.27	310,568.27

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$293,247.72
Interest account, - - - - -	9,623.01
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	7,197.54
Due to Tolland Co. National Bank, - - - - -	500.00
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$310,568.27

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 811.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 66.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 97.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 4,004.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$48,727.59.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$55,649.34.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$21,050.30.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$17,495.01.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid ? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes less than \$500, 617.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes more than \$1,000, 84.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$7,220.36.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,246.43.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$1,094.23.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$1,000.

Total expenses last year, \$1,223.57.

At what rate do you loan on real estate ? $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD.

Z. A. STORES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1819.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	6,007,769.00	6,007,769.00	6,007,769.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	365,890.00	365,890.00	365,890.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	215,616.00	215,616.00	215,616.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
100 5-20s, - - - -	100,000.00	100,000.00	112,500.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Town of Chatham, - - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
“ Hartford, - - - -	72,000.00	63,000.00	72,000.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
32 Cleveland and Toledo, - - -	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
30 Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
20 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
20 Indianapolis & Cincinnati, - - -	20,000.00	17,525.00	18,000.00
4 Indiana Central, - - - -	4,000.00	3,800.00	4,160.00
6 Galena & Chicago, - - - -	6,000.00	5,650.00	6,000.00
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States:—			
50 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
150 shares Hartford National, - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	23,100.00
225 “ Phoenix “ - - -	22,500.00	22,500.00	34,200.00
290 “ City “ - - -	29,000.00	29,000.00	30,450.00
200 “ Farmers & Mechanics National, -	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,600.00
300 “ Aetna National, - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	36,900.00
239 “ Charter Oak National, - - -	23,900.00	23,900.00	30,353.00
125 “ First National, Massillon, -	12,500.00	12,500.00	14,375.00
150 “ Second “ Cleveland, - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,250.00
Railroad Stock:—			
273 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford, -	27,300.00	27,300.00	38,220.00
Expenses, - - - -	1,165.13	1,165.13	1,165.13
Cash deposited in Bank, or Trust Co., -	70,489.63	70,489.63	70,489.63
Cash on hand, - - - -	5,824.10	5,824.10	5,824.10
Real Estate:—			
Banking House, - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
All other Assets:—			
40 West Middle School District, - - -	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	7,257,953.86	7,245,928.86	7,323,861.86

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$7,020,544.54
Interest account, - - - -	8,340.80
Surplus Fund, - - - -	217,043.52
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$7,245,928.86

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD—*Continued.*

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 24,490.
 Number of accounts opened during the past year, 2,597.
 Number of accounts closed during the past year, 2,886.
 Number of accounts opened since organization, 88,202.
 Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$1,504,201.85.
 Amount withdrawn the past year, \$1,213,294.06.
 Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$493,402.85.
 Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$394,080.86.
 Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.
 When were dividends paid? June 1st and December 1st.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 20,299.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 1,664.
 Largest amount due single depositor, \$12,539.12.
 Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$50,109.09.
 Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$21,397.30.
 Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$5,500.
 Total expenses last year, \$17,095.67.
 At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK OF ROCKVILLE.

LEBBEUS BISSELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Market Value.	Cost.	Par Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		220,187.50	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -		15,650.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -		84,883.42	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Cities in other States :—			
Springfield, Ill. City, - - - -		3,500.00	
Bank Stock :—			
334 shares 1st Nat. Bank, Rockville, - -		35,086.25	
25 " Mercantile Nat. Bank, Hartford, -		3,125.00	
50 " City Nat. Bank, Hartford, - -		5,275.00	
40 " Stafford Nat. Bank, - - - -		4,144.40	
28 " Aetna Nat. Bank, Hartford, - -		2,450.00	
50 " Nat. Bank of Commerce, N. Y., -		5,900.00	
200 " Merchants Nat. Bank, N. Y., -		12,000.00	
Expenses, - - - -		350.80	
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -		8,064.02	
Bank Fixtures, - - - -		1,249.97	
Total Assets, - - - - \$		401,866.36	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - -	\$391,776.50
Interest account, - - - -	10,089.86
Total liabilities, - - - -	\$401,866.36

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,586.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 430.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 316.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 4,588.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$148,085.41.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$103,523.13.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$23,144.03.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$22,218.78.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 3½—3.

When were dividends paid? April and October.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 1,381.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 82.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$5,166.94.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,487.81.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$798.00.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$1,909.86.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7½ per cent.

SAVINGS BANK OF STAFFORD SPRINGS.

S. NEWTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1858.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	229,805.00		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	26,082.00		
Loans on personal Security - - - -	30,286.08		
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Cities in this State :—			
Middletown Water Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00		
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States :—			
Illinois Township Bonds, - - - -	6,000.00		
Railroad Bonds :—			
So. Min. 8 per cent. Construction Bonds, -	12,000.00		
Louisiana & Missouri River R. R. Bonds, secured by Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., -	10,000.00		
Central Pacific 6s, - - - -	10,000.00		
Bank Stock :—			
Stafford National Bank, - - - -	18,000.00		
City National Bank, Hartford, - - - -	10,000.00		
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Company, -	5,901.37		
Cash on hand, - - - -	9,499.59		
Total Assets, - - - - \$	372,574.04		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$354,035.99
Interest account, - - - -	18,538.05
Total Liabilities, - - - -	372,574.04

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,248.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 237.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 128.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 2,922.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$104,850.29.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$74,306.68.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$24,141.75.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, 22,042.72.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 989.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1000, 77.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$4,633.24.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,401.59.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$873.56.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$12,000.

Total expenses last year, \$2,782.63.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7½ per cent.

SOUTH NORWALK SAVINGS BANK.

WINFIELD S. HANFORD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	76,152.65	76,152.65	76,152.65
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	7,100.00	7,100.00	7,100.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	6,725.00	6,725.00	6,725.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
5-20 Coupon Bonds, - - -	5,600.00	5,600.00	6,328.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Fairfield County 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, Railroad Bonds:—	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Danbury & Norwalk R. R. 7 per cent. Coupon, Bank Stock:—	1,000.00	950.00	1,000.00
10 shares Norwalk National Bank, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,050.00
5 “ First Nat Bank of New Canaan, - - -	500.00	500.00	500.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - - -	7,630.52	7,630.52	7,630.52
Cash on hand, - - - - -	743.73	743.73	743.73
All other Assets:—			
Loans to Town of Norwalk, - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	114,951.90	114,901.90	115,729.90

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$111,179.84
Interest account, - - - - -	2,639.39
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	1,132.67
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$114,951.90

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 640.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 131.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 146.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,569.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$40,629.56.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$43,155.20.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$6,780.54.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$5,800.82.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 617.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 23.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,429.13.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$831.47.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$149.61.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$100.

Total expenses last year, \$1,229.70.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

STONINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

O. B. GRANT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	285,812.07	285,812.07	285,812.07
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	151,544.60	151,544.60	151,544.60
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
6s, 1881, Registered, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,480.00
6s, 1881, Coupons, - - - - -	12,000.00	11,560.00	13,392.00
5-20 Coupons, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,140.00
Bonds of Towns in this State:—			
10-30s, Hartford, - - - - -	30,000.00	29,250.00	30,000.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
New York Central, - - - - -	4,000.00	3,720.00	4,000.00
Michigan Central, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Joliet & Northern Indiana, - - - - -	8,000.00	7,700.00	8,400.00
Galena & Chicago, - - - - -	6,000.00	5,797.00	6,000.00
Galena & Chicago, 2d mortgage, - - - - -	8,000.00	7,100.00	8,000.00
Cheshire, N. H., - - - - -	2,000.00	900.00	2,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, - - - - -	16,000.00	15,324.75	17,600.00
New York & Harlem, - - - - -	5,000.00	4,750.00	5,050.00
Bank Stock:			
50 shares Fourth National Bank, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
50 " Am. Exchange Nat. Bank, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
100 " Central National Bank, N. Y., -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
200 " First National Bank, Stonington, -	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
40 " City National Bank, Hartford, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,200.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	9,974.02	9,974.02	9,974.02
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	587,330.69	582,432.44	598,092.69

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$554,761.28
Interest account, - - - - -	3,772.60
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	23,848.56
All other liabilities, - - - - -	50.00
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$582,432.44

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,157.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 121.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 91.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 3,175.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$97,053.56.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$33,330.49.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$42,586.61.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$34,963.29.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 7.

STONINGTON SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

When were dividends paid? June and December.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes less than \$500, 849.

Number of depositors to whom the bank owes more than \$1000, 143.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$12,203.12.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$3,476.25.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$1,635.82.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$1,732.16.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

SOUTHINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

FRANCIS D. WHITTLESEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		135,653.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -		6,200.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		18,150.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
20 shares National Exchange Bank, Hartford,		960.00	
21 “ Charter Oak National B'nk, “		2,036.00	
23 “ 1st National Bank, Meriden, -		2,300.00	
19 “ 1st National Bank, Hartford, -		1,390.25	
5 “ Ætna National Bank, Hartford, -		510.00	
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Company,		4,008.31	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		1,181.37	
Real Estate, - - - - -		5,342.11	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		177,731.04	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$165,760.48
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	11,970.56
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$177,731.04

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 647.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 181.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 86.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,324.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$66,209.52.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$35,046.44.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$11,840.61.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$9,373.34.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 4 and 3.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 559.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 31.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$7,164.55.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,127.60.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$421.53.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$861.87.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK.

O. H. PERRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1854.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	195,690.35	195,690.35	195,690.35
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
U. S. Bonds 1881, - - - -	42,000.00	42,000.00	48,510.00
Conn. State Bonds:—			
Conn. State Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Town of Fairfield, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
New York County, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,150.00
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
City of New York, - - - -	100,000.00	100,000.00	101 500.00
City of Brooklyn, - - - -	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,675.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
New Jersey Midland R. R. Bonds, - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,700.00
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. " " - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
Bank State of New York, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
American Exchange Bank, New York, -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,110.00
St. Nicholas National Bank, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,140.00
Hanover " - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	940.00
Phoenix " - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,010.00
Continental " - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,640.00
Fourth " - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
Central " - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,880.00
National Bank of North America, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
" of Commerce, - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,360.00
" of Norwalk, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
Expenses, - - - -	3,800.56	3,800.56	3,800.56
Cash deposited in Bank, - - - -	11,932.04	11,932.04	11,932.04
Cash on hand, - - - -	153.98	153.98	153.98
Real Estate:—			
Bank Lot and Building, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	515,576.93	515,576.93	525,291.93

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$491,055.07
Interest account, - - - -	20,521.86
Surplus Fund, - - - -	4,000.00
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$515,576.93

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 1,287.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 145.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 145.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 3,004.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$104,411.66.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$80,043.06.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$35,238.70.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$27,372.60.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July 1.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 985.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 124.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$6,295.42.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$3,527.36.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,271.05.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$7,750.

Total expenses last year, \$2,734.91.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 123 loans at 7 per cent., and 6 loans at 8 per cent.

SUFFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

CHARLES A. CHAPMAN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1869.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	59,450.00	59,450.00	59,450.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	16,909.00	16,909.00	16,909.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States :—			
Simsbury Town Bonds, - - - -	15,000.00	14,475.00	15,000.00
Bloomfield “ - - - -	20,850.00	20,328.75	20,850.00
Railroad Bonds :—			
Hartford, Prov. & Fishkill, - - - -	3,000.00	2,700.00	2,775.00
Connecticut Western, - - - -	10,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Bank Stock :—			
First National Bank, Suffield, - - - -	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,150.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - - - -	5,189.45	5,189.45	5,189.45
Total Assets, - - - - \$	137,398.45	136,052.20	137,323.45

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$131,433.27
Interest account, - - - -	5,965.18
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$137,398.45

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 559.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 195.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 91.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 754.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$75,556.93.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$54,541.37.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$10,833.89.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$6,454.67.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent. per annum.

When were dividends paid? February and August.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 466.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 21.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,000.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$525.23.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$146.90.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$307.63.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 6½ per cent. and taxes.

THOMPSONVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. WATSON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1865.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		66,190.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		22,886.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Railroad Bonds :—			
3 Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Equip. B'ds,		3,000.00	
5 Southern Minnesota R. R. Co. Bonds, -		4,625.00	
Bank Stock :—			
101 shares Central National Bank, New York,		10,591.00	
105 " Ninth " " " "		11,407.75	
60 " Park " " " "		9,414.75	
30 " Importers & Traders, " "		5,043.75	
Expenses, - - - - -		1,168.45	
Cash deposited in Thompsonville Trust Co.,		2,354.92	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		2,739.93	
All other Assets :—			
Vault, Safe and Furniture, - - -		1,006.18	
Total assets, - - - - - \$		140,427.73	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$135,488.09
Interest account, - - - - -	3,617.39
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	1,322.25
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$140,427.73

Number of open accounts January 1st, 1873, 731.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 116.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 80.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,123.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$90,939.32.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$55,480.88.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$9,203.32.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$5,610.88.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 690.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 18.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,096.00.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$731.41.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$76.04.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$4,625.

Total expenses the last year, \$1,168.45.

At what rate do you loan on real estate, 8 per cent.

TOWNSEND SAVINGS BANK.

JAMES M. TOWNSEND, *President.*

Incorporated, 1860.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	2,016,788.48	2,016,788.48	2,016,788.48
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	811,779.81	811,779.81	811,779.81
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	101,791.24	101,791.24	101,791.24
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
5-20s, 1865, - - - -	50,000.00	54,000.00	58,063.33
“ 1867, - - - -	181,450.00	181,450.00	202,750.33
“ 1881, - - - -	8,500.00	8,500.00	10,008.75
Bonds of other States :—			
Missouri State Bonds, - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Bonds of Cities in this State :—			
City of New Haven, - - -	120,000.00	120,000.00	122,250.00
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States :—			
Portland, Conn., Town Bonds, - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Hartford, “ “ - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
New Haven, “ “ - - -	81,000.00	81,000.00	81,000.00
Bonds of Cities in other States :—			
Springfield City Bonds, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Railroad Bonds :—			
Shore Line Railroad Bonds, - - -	17,200.00	17,200.00	17,800.00
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Bonds, -	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,700.00
Derby Railroad Guaranteed “ -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States :—			
New Haven Water Co. Bonds, - - -	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Bank Stock :—			
200 shares New Haven Bank stock, - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
134 “ Mechanics “ - - -	8,040.00	8,040.00	11,390.00
25 “ National Tradersmens Bank stock,	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,750.00
145 “ “ Merchants “ - - -	7,250.00	7,250.00	9,135.00
156 “ Yale National Bank stock, - -	15,600.00	15,600.00	18,720.00
25 “ City Bank stock, - - -	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,125.00
790 “ New Haven County Bank stock,	7,900.00	7,900.00	11,060.00
89 “ Second National “ - - -	8,900.00	8,900.00	13,000.00
Railroad Stock :—			
New Haven & Northampton Railroad, -	3,350.00	3,350.00	3,350.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, -	2,400.00	2,400.00	3,072.00
Office Fixtures, - - - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Expenses, - - - -	1,879.87	1,879.87	1,879.87
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., }	238,051.09	238,051.09	238,051.09
Cash on hand, }			
Total Assets, - - - - \$	3,810,380.49	3,814,380.49	3,871,964.90

TOWNSEND SAVINGS BANK—*Continued.*

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,698,014.17
Interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,674.32
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,692.00
Total Liabilities, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$3,814,380.49</u>

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, about 15,000.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 3,131.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 2,684.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 42,311.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$1,662,612.38.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$1,507,933.56.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$255,189.67.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$203,062.30.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid?

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, about 13,000.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, about 500.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$20,813.84.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$26,006.02.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$9,316.50.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, small.

Total expenses last year, \$8,121.77.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 6 per cent. and taxes.

UNION SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY.

W. F. OLMSTEAD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1866.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		163,477.25	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -		26,089.50	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -		126,02 .80	
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds, - - - -		3,311.50	
Railroad Bonds :—			
N. H., M. & W. R. R., Air Line, - -		4,737.50	
Bonds of other Corporations in this State :—			
Danbury Borough, - - - -		1,000.00	
Cash deposited in Bank, - - - -		1,941.34	
Cash on hand, - - - -		3,435.49	
Office furniture, - - - -		418.62	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		330,435.00	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$319,442.00
Interest account and Surplus Fund, - - - - -	10,993.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$330,435.00

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 950.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 293.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 172.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 1,744.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$160,125.65.

Amount withdrawn the past year, 96,164.97.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$23,783.57,

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$15,820.76.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6.

When were dividends paid? April and October.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 743.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1000, 73.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$4,668.33.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,955.08.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$852.12.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$1,350.14.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

WATERBURY SAVINGS BANK.

F. J. KINGSBURY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.—	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	\$ 910,384.80	910,384.80	910,384.80
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	234,169.02	234,169.02	234,169.02
<i>Investments.</i>			
U. S. Bonds :—			
130,000 5-20 new issue, - - - - -	143,000.00	143,000.00	161,625.00
10,000 5-20 registered, 1862, - - - - -			
2,500 5-20, 1881, - - - - -			
500 10-40s, - - - - -			
Bonds of Cities in this State :—			
74,000 Waterbury City Hall and Water Bonds, - - - - -	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
1,000 Hartford City Bonds, - - - - -			
Waterbury town Orders, - - - - -	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Bank Stock :—			
29,500 Citizens National Bank, Waterbury, - - - - -	35,500.00	37,275.00	43,800.00
6,000 Waterbury National Bank, - - - - -			
Cash on hand, - - - - -	21,567.88	21,567.88	21,567.88
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 1,454,621.70	1,456,396.70	1,481,546.70

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$1,362,289.86
Interest account, - - - - -	92,094.76
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	287.08
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,454,621.70

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 4,500.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 647.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 370.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 10,526.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$422,194.48.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$346,291.01.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$95,000.00.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$74,150.87.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6.

When were dividends paid? February and August.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 3,433.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 302.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$6,194.46.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$9,657.79.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,679.82.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$3,600.00.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

WESTPORT SAVINGS BANK.

B. L. WOODWORTH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1860.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	37,000.00	37,000.00	37,000.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds :—			
5-20s, 1865, - - - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	8,085.00
" " - - - - -	5,000.00	5,250.00	5,725.00
" 1867, - - - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	9,220.00
Bank Stock :—			
20 shares Continental Bank, New York, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,600.00
55 " Fourth National Bank, " -	5,500.00	5,500.00	6,050.90
10 " Manuf. & Merchants Bank, New York, -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
15 " American Ex. Nat. Bank, New York -	1,500.00	1,650.00	1,665.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	4,426.87	4,426.87	4,426.87
Cash on hand, - - - - -	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Total assets, - - - - - \$	77,926.87	78,326.87	81,271.87

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits, - - - - -	\$74,330.63
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	3,728.61
State Tax, due January 20, 1873, - - - - -	267.63
Total liabilities, - - - - -	\$78,326.87

Number of open accounts, January 2d, 1873, 351.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 67.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 53.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 720.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$25,413.40.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$19,923.73.

Amount of interest received or profits the past year, \$5,182.36.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$3,992.27.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? July and January.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 302.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 9.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$2,954.20.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$535.26.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$64.76.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none

Total expenses last year, \$259.50.

At what rate do you loan on real estate? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. for taxes.

WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS INSTITUTE

HENRY F. ROYCE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1842.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	505,725.00	505,725.00	505,725.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	58,300.00	58,300.00	58,300.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	82,154.75	82,154.75	82,154.75
Municipal Orders, - - - -	26,514.33	26,514.33	26,514.33
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
5-20 coupons, 1868, - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	28,500.00
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
Evansville, Ill., - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Burlington, Iowa, - - - -	7,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
American Exchange National Bank, New York,	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,700.00
Continental " " "	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,400.00
Bank of America, New York, - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,500.00
National Bank of the Republic, New York, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,600.00
National Bank of Commerce, New London, -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,900.00
Ætna National Bank, Hartford, - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,400.00
Uncas " Norwich, - - - -	6,250.00	6,250.00	6,250.00
Windham " - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,600.00
Expenses, - - - -	485.63	485.63	485.63
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., -	11,836.26	11,836.26	11,836.26
Real Estate:—			
Banking House and Land, - - - -	33,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	788,065.97	786,565.97	793,865.97

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$725,094.94
Interest Account, - - - -	19,368.00
Surplus Fund, - - - -	35,000.00
All other Liabilities, - - - -	7,103.03
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$786,565.97

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 2,841.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 523.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 340.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 6,930.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$218,078.66.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$134,911.54.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$56,702.48.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$38,598.84.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 3 per cent.

When were dividends paid? April 1st and October 1st.

WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS INSTITUTE.—*Continued.*

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 2,401.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 136.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$6,259.44.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$4,737.19.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,435.87.

Town and Borough Tax paid, \$120.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$1,982.83.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 3-10 per cent.

WINDHAM COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, DANIELSONVILLE.

HENRY N. CLEMENS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1864.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	621,670.00	621,670.00	621,670.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	166,692.44	166,692.44	166,692.44
<i>Investments.</i>			
United States Bonds:—			
5-20s, - - - - -	115,000.00	115,000.00	130,000.00
Bonds of Cities in this State:—			
Hartford, - - - - -	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Middletown, - - - - -	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
172 shares First National Bank, Killingly, -	17,200.00	17,200.00	20,500.00
200 " Fourth " New York, -	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00
150 " Ninth " " -	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,500.00
100 " Bank of Commerce, " -	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
100 " Central National Bank, " -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
100 " Thames " Norwich, -	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
100 " Norwich " " -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
100 " Second " " -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
60 " First " " -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,500.00
55 " Windham Co. " Brooklyn, -	5,500.00	5,500.00	6,500.00
Cash deposited in Bank, - - - -	11,100.29	11,100.29	11,100.29
Real Estate:—			
Banking House, - - - - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	1,244,162.73	1,244,162.73	1,275,462.73

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,229,517.65
Interest account, - - - - -	14,645.08
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,244,162.73

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 2,960.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 670.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 280.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 5,250.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$380,800.60.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$188,173.12.

Increase the past year, \$192,627.48

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$84,107.81.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$68,353.60.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6½ per cent.

When were dividends paid? April, 3½, October, 3 per cent.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 2,379.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 204.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$10,000.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$6,290.12.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,996.51.

Amount of Assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$2,468.10.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

WINDSOR LOCKS SAVINGS BANK.

A. W. CONVERSE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1871.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		24,075.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -		1,800.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		750.00	
<i>Investments.</i>			
Railroad Stock :—			
15 shares of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., -		2,250.00	
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co.,		74.12	
Cash on hand, - - - -		768.58	
All other Assets :—			
Safe and Books, - - - -		621.24	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		30,338.94	

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$29,375.63
Interest account, - - - - -	963.31
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$30,338.94

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 218.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 159.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 61.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 279.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$31,306.47.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$14,259.16.

Amount of Interest received, or profits the past year, \$1,923.06.

Amount of Interest credited to depositors the past year, \$992.75.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6 per cent.

When were dividends paid? April 1st, and October 1st.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 204.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 2.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,743.16.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$83.45.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$6.61.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none

Total expenses last year, \$214.55.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 3-10 per cent.

WINSTED SAVINGS BANK.

LYMAN BALDWIN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	489,795.25	489,795.25	489,795.25
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	2,575.00	2,575.00	2,575.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	44,104.00	44,104.00	44,104.00
<i>Investments.</i>			
Bonds of Towns and Counties in this and other States:—			
Town of Winchester Bonds, - - - -	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,380.00
Cook Co., Ill., Bonds, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,800.00
Town of Winchester Orders, - - - -	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00
Bonds of Cities in other States:—			
City of Chicago Bonds, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,800.00
Chicago Park Bonds, - - - -	10,626.17	10,626.17	10,626.17
Railroad Bonds:—			
Conn. Western R. R. Bonds, - - - -	10,000.00	8,800.00	8,800.00
Bonds of other Corporations in this or other States:—			
Des Moines School Bonds, - - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Winsted Borough Bonds, - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	960.00
“ “ Orders, - - - -	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,300.00
First School District, Winchester, Orders, Bank Stock:—	684.96	684.96	684.96
Bank of Commerce, New York, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,600.00
4th National Bank, “ “ - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,450.00
Bank of the Republic “ “ - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,550.00
Mechanics Banking Association, N. Y., - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
Importers and Traders Bank, “ - - - -	5,300.00	5,300.00	8,745.00
American Exchange Bank, N. Y., - - - -	11,200.00	11,200.00	12,560.00
Continental Bank, N. Y., - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,600.00
Hanover Bank, N. Y., - - - -	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,536.00
Bank of North America, N. Y., - - - -	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,089.00
German American Bank, N. Y., - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
Hurlburt Bank, Winsted, - - - -	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,814.00
Cash deposited in Bank or Trust Co., - -	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	18,048.08	18,048.08	18,048.08
Banking House, - - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	703,433.46	702,233.46	709,317.46

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - -	\$660,657.47
Interest account, - - - -	6,575.99
Surplus Fund, - - - -	35,000.00
Total liabilities, - - - -	\$702,233.46

WINSTED SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 2,632.
 Number of accounts opened during the past year, 514.
 Number of accounts closed during the past year, 311.
 Number of accounts opened since organization, 4,893.
 Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$237,721.92.
 Amount withdrawn the past year, \$160,287.34.
 Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$46,110.71.
 Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$35,100.52.
 Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6.
 When were dividends paid? Payable January and July.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 2,205.
 Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 125.
 Largest amount due single depositor, \$7,011.69.
 Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$4,409.88.
 Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,115.24.
 Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.
 Total expenses last year, \$2,134.71.
 At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

WOLCOTTVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

CHARLES F. CHURCH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1868.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	\$ 41,300.00		
Loans on personal Security - - - - -	7,622.90		
Cash deposited in Bank, and on hand, -	4,015.15		
Uncollected Interest, - - - - -	524.50		
1 Safe, - - - - -	125.00		
Accounts receivable, - - - - -	1.50		
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 53,589.05		

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$51,945.16
Interest account, - - - - -	1,643.89
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	53,589.05

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 392.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 101.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 65.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 555.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$25,471.31.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$18,362.26.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$3,525.29.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year, \$2,480.94.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year, 6.

When were dividends paid? January and July.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 373.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 2.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,262.62.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$330.07.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$55.04.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$125.

Total expenses last year, \$939.34.

At what rate do you loan on Real Estate? 7 per cent.

WOODBURY SAVINGS BANK.

DAVID S. BALL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1872.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 4,375.00	4,375.00	4,375.00
Loans on Personal Security,	3,315.00	3,315.00	3,315.00
Cash on hand,	69.91	69.91	69.91
Total assets,	\$ 7,759.91	7,759.91	7,759.91

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1873.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$7,625.46
Interest account,	134.45
Total liabilities,	\$7,759.91

Number of open accounts, January 1st, 1873, 127.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 128.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 1.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 128.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$7,625.46.

Amount withdrawn the past year, none.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$134.45.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year.

When were dividends paid?

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 126.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000, 1.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$1,015.

Amount of State tax paid last year.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, none.

Total expenses last year, \$78.08.

At what rate do you loan on real estate? About 8 per cent.

WORKINGMAN'S FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

WILBUR H. TOWNSEND, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1872.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1 ST , 1873.	Par Value.	Cost.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	4,722.75		
Expenses, - - - - -	105.66		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	409.25		
All other Assets, - - - - -	553.54		
Total Assets, - - - - -	5,791.20		

LIABILITIES, January 1ST, 1873.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$5,614.45
Interest Account, - - - - -	176.75
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$5,791.20

Number of open accounts, January 1ST, 1873, 330.

Number of accounts opened during the past year, 352.

Number of accounts closed during the past year, 22.

Number of accounts opened since organization, 352.

Amount deposited, including interest credited the past year, \$11,338.91.

Amount withdrawn the past year, \$5,724.46.

Amount of interest received, or profits the past year, \$176.75.

Amount of interest credited to depositors the past year.

Rate per cent. of dividends to depositors the past year.

When were dividends paid ?

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes less than \$500, 329.

Number of depositors to whom the Bank owes more than \$1,000.

Largest amount due single depositor, \$768.

Amount of State tax paid last year.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived the past year, \$553.54.

Total expenses last year, \$105.66.

At what rate do you loan on real estate ?

BANKS OF DISCOUNT.



STATEMENT

OF THEIR CONDITION.

CITY BANK, NEW HAVEN.

E. C. READ, *President.*
G. W. CURTIS, *Vice President.*

SAMUEL LLOYD, *Cashier.*

ASSETS.	July 1st, 1872.	Oct'r 1st, 1872.	Jan'y 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
Banking House, - - - - \$	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Specie, - - - - -	1,500.00	1,400.00	1,350.00	1,400.00
U. S. Demand Notes, - - -	36,577.00	28,162.00	44,866.00	34,377.00
Amount due from Banks in New York - and Boston, - - - -	253,109.41	235,953.13	196,522.13	122,577.53
Amount due from other Banks, -		85,416.99	58,635.83	41,304.02
Amount due from Howes & Macy,	32,154.76	8,737.35	13,871.29	8,502.58
Checks on other Banks, - - -	44,340.76	9,999.93	16,663.71	13,631.10
Cash Items, - - - - -		3,525.08	4,932.39	15,315.18
Railroad Bonds, - - - -	4,832.75	23,115.49	16,013.12	15,089.72
Internal Revenue Stamps, - -		200.00		
Expense, - - - - -		2,670.05		2,681.18
Discounted for parties in this State,	594,780.53	665,859.51	641,111.80	653,733.05
Discounted for parties out of this State,	143,889.01	77,149.50	52,897.37	77,010.90
Discounted for Directors, - - -	5,860.15	2,885.64	7,587.52	5,473.73
Loan Account, - - - - -		16,000.00		
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,137,044.37	1,181,074.67	1,074,451.16	1,011,095.99
LIABILITIES.				
Capital Stock, - - - - -	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Bills in circulation, - - - -	10,730.00	10,713.00	10,647.00	10,637.00
Amount due to Banks in this State,	875.85	13,000.91	14,178.92	11,990.47
Amount due to Banks out of this State,	142,798.15	135,032.78	150,829.91	95,663.60
Deposits, - - - - -	353,238.52	394,181.78	266,771.28	261,242.50
Dividends unpaid, - - - -	20,244.00	1,256.00	20,360.00	1,384.00
Surplus, - - - - -	101,500.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	3,657.85	17,890.20	1,298.58	20,559.58
Discount, - - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Government Tax, - - - - -			1,365.47	618.84
Total Liabilities, - - - - \$	1,137,044.37	1,181,074.67	1,074,451.16	1,011,095.99

Amount of paper past due and unpaid, \$1,802.51.

Daily average of New York and Boston funds last quarter, \$142,441.00.

Daily average of funds available as a reserve, not stated.

Highest amount of liability of one director, \$2,973.73.

Highest amount of liability of any person not a director, \$30,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one firm or corporation, \$50,000.

Amount of stock owned by directors, 550 shares.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value of stock, \$127.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, and when paid, 4 per cent. January 1st, 1873.

Directors.—E. C. Read, G. W. Curtis, S. D. Pardee, Atwater Treat, R. S. Fellows,
J. W. Mansfield, George H. Watrous, Wooster A. Ensign, Frederic Ives.

CONNECTICUT RIVER BANKING COMPANY.

GEORGE M. WELCH, *President.*MILES W. GRAVES, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1824.

ASSETS.	July 1st, 1872.	October 1st, 187.2	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
Banking House, - - -	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
City Lots, Brooklyn, N. Y., -	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Specie, - - - -	600.00	600.00	614.75	600.00
U. S. Demand notes, - - -	13,338.00	9,954.00	19,649.00	17,381.00
Bills of other Banks, - - -				
Amount due from Banks in N. York and Boston, - - - -	46,304.30	46,255.52	66,724.02	33,502.47
Amount due from other Banks, -		24,290.99	26,537.31	20,052.89
Am't due from Bankers and Agents,	488.32	2,053.46		48.78
Checks on other Banks, - - -	19,663.12	3,196.64	6,959.86	8,271.19
Cash items, - - - -		2,324.50		1,485.61
Conn. River Co. Stock, - - -	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Railroad Bonds, - - - -	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Internal Rev. Stamps and Coupons,	2,606.07	538.00	331.50	331.50
Overdrafts, - - - -		5,058.10	397.60	2,653.83
Discounted for parties in this State,	565,524.48	530,956.50	550,711.81	580,482.41
Discounted for parties out of this State,	64,360.48	43,602.92	26,500.00	40,000.00
Discounted for Directors, - - -	15,990.00	37,549.15	18,990.00	31,408.67
Expense, - - - -	2,029.43			
Total Assets, - - - - \$	770,004.20	745,479.78	756,515.85	775,318.35
LIABILITIES.				
Capital Stock, - - - -	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bills in circulation, - - - -	537.00	527.00	214.00	202.00
Am't due to Banks in this State,	6,655.05	3,939.17	27,960.77	3,795.40
Am't due to Banks out of this State,	50,445.98	68,785.33	76,234.72	47,175.77
Deposits, - - - -	388,475.99	361,759.71	326,841.23	400,296.55
Dividends unpaid, - - - -	10,345.00	1,532.00	10,197.00	691.00
Surplus, - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Profit and Loss, - - - -	13,545.18	8,936.57	15,068.13	23,157.63
Total Liabilities, - - - - \$	770,004.20	745,479.78	756,515.85	775,318.35

Daily average of funds in New York or Boston last quarter, \$24,865.00.

Daily average of funds available as a reserve last quarter, \$40,079.00.

Highest am't of liability of any one Director—as surety, \$24,550.00; as maker, \$12,490.

Highest amount of liability of any person not a Director, \$34,465.

Highest amount of liability of any one Firm or Corporation, \$34,465.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 302 shares.

Par value of Stock, \$50.

Market value of Stock, \$65.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, and when paid, 4 per cent., January, 1873.

Directors.—Joseph Church, Jno. P. Ford, S. G. Farnham, Jr., R. W. H. Jarvis, S. E. Elmore, H. R. Coffin, Jas. C. Walkley, Geo. M. Welch, Joseph S. Woodruff.

MECHANICS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

N. F. THOMPSON, *President.*GEO. B. CURTIS, *Cashier.*

ASSETS.	July 1st, 1872.	Oct'r 1st, 1872.	Jan'y 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
Banking House, - - - \$	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Specie, - - -	808.41	1,143.30	992.04	985.35
U. S. Demand Notes, - -	3,800.00	3,500.00	5,800.00	8,397.00
Bills of solvent Banks, -	17,104.23	10,104.00	6,954.00	
Amount due from Banks in New York and Boston, - - -		61,931.93	124,034.06	74,802.96
Amount due from other Banks,	221,599.64	37,042.36	23,780.34	20,370.38
Checks on other Banks, -		7,384.06	51,079.99	10,887.11
Cash Items, - - -		2,477.55	4,252.37	12,849.87
Expense Account, - - -		452.11		2,420.78
Discounted for parties in this State,	424,811.23	468,666.92	439,532.35	421,982.30
Discounted for parties out of this State,				
Discounted for Directors, -	17,962.56	28,601.69	31,264.17	23,773.09
Overdrafts, - - -			469.19	33.09
Total Assets, - - -	700,086.07	635,303.92	702,158.51	590,501.93
LIABILITIES.				
Capital Stock, - - -	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills in circulation, - -	9,046.00	8,941.00	8,908.00	8,887.00
Amount due to Banks in this State,	21,293.38	3,799.74	14,845.26	23,985.02
Amount due to Banks out of this State,	104,318.00	88,545.40	155,988.82	44,169.04
Deposits, - - -	192,394.23	164,446.94	148,988.55	143,686.62
Dividends unpaid, - - -	15,651.00	1,287.00	15,660.00	1,332.00
Surplus, - - -	57,383.46	57,383.46	57,767.88	57,767.88
Earnings since Dividend, -		10,900.38		10,674.37
Total Liabilities, - -	700,086.07	635,303.92	702,158.51	590,501.93

Amount of paper past due and unpaid April 1st, 1873, \$8,849.75.

Daily average of funds in New York and Boston last quarter, \$72,806.35.

Daily average of funds available as reserve, not stated.

Highest amount of liability of any one director, \$13,800.00.

Highest amount of liability of any person not a director, \$12,596.34.

Highest amount of liability of any one firm or corporation, \$40,382.

Amount of stock owned by directors, 306 shares.

Par value of stock, \$60.

Market value of stock, \$84.

Rate per cent. of last dividend and when paid, 5 per cent., January, 1873.

Directors.—N. F. Thompson, Henry White, Thomas R. Trowbridge, E. Marble, Charles Atwater, Charles S. Leete, H. L. Cannon, J. P. Tuttle, Samuel E. Barney.

STATE BANK, HARTFORD.

C. H. BRAINARD, *President.*G. F. HILLS, *Cashier.*

ASSETS.	July 1st, 1872.	Oct'r 1st, 1872.	Jan'y 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
Banking House, - - - - \$	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Specie, - - - - -	9,166.40	9,166.40	9,056.10	8,146.07
U. S. Demand Notes and Fractional Currency, - - - - -	29,098.59	2,650.74	3,562.18	7,294.98
Bills of solvent Banks, - -		7,203.00	3,202.00	
Amount due from Banks in New York and Boston, - - - - -	122,387.15	85,299.16		106,955.37
Amount due from other Banks,		54,493.02	227,888.68	54,011.16
Checks on other Banks, - -		12,533.93	12,273.15	8,992.61
Cash Items, - - - - -		2,747.78		290.32
Internal Revenue Stamps, -	218.27	56.98	22.10	44.19
Non-resident Tax, - - - -	3.30	3.30	110.40	
Over-drafts, - - - - -	906.05	554.00	1,183.36	365.22
Discounted for parties in this State,	729,917.42	697,533.55	622,108.26	633,057.13
Discounted for parties out of this State,	77,255.40	59,947.14	45,000.00	51,980.11
Discounted for Directors, -	42,000.00	55,000.00	51,651.25	52,100.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,050,952.58	1,027,189.00	1,016,057.48	963,237.16
LIABILITIES				
Capital Stock, - - - - - \$	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Bills in circulation, - - - -	10,250.00	10,230.00	10,198.00	10,192.00
Amount due to Banks in this State,	17,235.40	8,551.33	11,429.13	9,491.32
Amount due to Banks out of this State,	92,225.34	79,890.45	185,351.81	73,970.74
Deposits, - - - - -	469,029.27	472,554.94	342,842.79	408,935.23
Dividends unpaid, - - - - -	16,370.00	1,090.00	16,723.00	887.00
Earnings since Dividend, - -				
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	44,310.03	53,339.74	47,980.03	58,228.33
Suspense Account, - - - - -	1,532.54	1,532.54	1,532.54	1,532.54
Total Liabilities, - - - - \$	1,050,952.58	1,027,189.00	1,016,057.48	963,237.16

Paper past due and unpaid April 1st, 1873, \$2,817.21.

Daily average of funds in New York and Boston banks, \$122,552.64.

Amount of stock owned by directors, 1,036 shares.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value of stock, \$112.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, and when paid, 4 per cent., January 1st, 1873.

Average of funds available as a reserve, not stated.

Directors.—C. H. Brainard, Asa S. Porter, William Gay, Joseph Toy, Charles I. Hills,
A. C. Hotchkiss, Pliny Jewell, Henry Kellogg, Nelson Hollister.

TRUST COMPANIES.

COPIES

OF THEIR REPORTS.

CONNECTICUT TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

E. B. WATKINSON, *President.*W. H. BUELL, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS,	October 1st, 1872.	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
U. S. Demand Notes, - - - - \$	8,064.14	12,359.00	2,714.00
Am't due from Banks in N. York and Boston,	149,775.24	69,464.66	74,641.10
Amount due from other Banks and Bankers,		73,317.00	89,425.82
Checks on other Banks, - - - -		11,902.67	7,363.80
Cash items, including fractional currency,		507.19	523.30
Internal Revenue Stamps, - - - -	139.60	131.35	100.85
Overdrafts, - - - -		1,105.22	4,617.72
Expense account, - - - -	4,795.57	1,261.17	5,566.81
Interest account, - - - -		98.97	
Amount of notes and bills discounted, - -	463,072.79	339,421.73	487,284.82
Amount of demand loans, - - - -	66,875.07	56,450.00	58,550.00
Coupons, - - - -		9,150.00	
Taxes paid, - - - -			1,237.08
Total Assets, - - - - \$	692,722.41	575,168.96	732,025.30
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock, - - - - \$	200,000.00	200,000.00	296,890.00
Am't due to Banks and Bankers in this State,		26,043.56	29,621.09
Am't due Banks and Bankers out of this State,	119,971.81	87,322.81	102,390.27
Deposits, - - - -	343,764.33	197,432.99	272,427.28
Dividends unpaid, - - - -			
Surplus, - - - -			
Earnings since dividend, - - - -	21,035.30	7,901.26	22,878.32
Profit and Loss, - - - -	7,950.97	7,818.34	7,818.34
Partial payment on new stock, - - - -		48,650.00	
Total Liabilities, - - - - \$	692,722.41	575,168.96	732,025.30

Daily average of New York or Boston funds last quarter, \$71,071.00.

Daily average of funds available as reserve last quarter, \$15,021.00.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$30,000.00.

Highest amount of liability of any person not a Director, \$40,000.00.

Highest amount of liability of any Firm or Corporation, \$35,000.00.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 794 shares.

Par value of stock, \$100.00.

Market value of stock, \$105.00.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, and when paid—5 per cent., November, 1872.

Directors.—James Goodwin, Charles H. Brainard, George S. Gilman, E. B. Watkinson, George Roberts, H. C. Robinson, Henry Keney, George L. Chase, L. P. Waldo, G. F. Davis, Charles H. Smith, Charles H. Northam, F. H. North, New Britain; Charles Boswell, West Hartford; F. W. Russell, Wethersfield; John B. Corning.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, NEW LONDON.

JONA. EDWARDS, *President.*H. R. BOND, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS.	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
U. S. Demand Notes, - - - - - \$	582.00	217.00
Bills of solvent Banks, - - - - -		
Amount due from Banks and Bankers in New York or Boston,	14,956.91	4,405.53
Amount due from other Banks and Bankers, - - -	3,240.55	3,564.72
Checks on other Banks, - - - - -	942.64	969.97
Cash Items, including Fractional Currency, - - -	535.07	222.00
Overdrafts, - - - - -	709.23	
Expense, - - - - -	16,501.49	5,326.30
Amount of Demand Loans, - - - - -	85,000.00	463,000.00
Amount loaned on Mortgage Security, - - - - -	648,000.00	571,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	770,467.89	1,048,705.52
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock, - - - - - \$	718,070.00	1,000,000.00
Amount due to Banks or Bankers in this State, - -		
Amount due to Banks or Bankers out of this State, -		
Earnings, - - - - -	52,397.89	48,705.52
Total Liabilities, - - - - - \$	770,467.89	1,048,705.52

Amount of stock owned by Trustees, 4,409 shares.

Directors.—Henry M. Alexander, John Jacob Astor, C. B. Blair, Henry R. Bond, Augustus Brandagee, Charles Butler, Robert Coit, Jr., George W. Duer, Jonathan Edwards, Augustus W. Greenleaf, Henry P. Haven, Henry B. Hyde, Adrian Iselin, John Jefferies, Jr., Eugene Kelley, Robert Lenox Kennedy, John D. Maxwell, J. J. McCook, Peter McMartin, George D. Morgan, William B. Ogden, William Orton, Joel Parker, Joseph Patterson, A. N. Ramsdell, L. P. Morton, William Remsen, James A. Roosevelt, M. L. Scudder, Jr., J. Gregory Smith, Solomon Smith, George H. Stuart, George B. Upton, George Walker, Samuel Willets.

ELTON BANKING COMPANY, WATERBURY.

J. S. ELTON, *President.*C. N. WAYLAND, *Treasurer.*F. B. FIELD, *Secretary.*

ASSETS.						January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
Amount due from Banks and Bankers, and Checks and Cash Items,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 26,134.61	37,003.82
Stock of other Corporations,	-	-	-	-	-	104,110.31	106,387.43
United States Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	105,100.00	108,050.00
Overdrafts,	-	-	-	-	-	4,685.78	5,090.27
Expense and Taxes,	-	-	-	-	-	7,856.09	255.08
Amount of Notes and Bills discounted,	-	-	-	-	-	107,865.53	146,653.30
Other Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-		2,978.38
Total Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 355,752.32	406,418.28
LIABILITIES.							
Capital Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 100,000.00	100,000.00
Amount due to Banks and Bankers,	-	-	-	-	-	1,484.79	
Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	241,464.57	298,230.19
Surplus,	-	-	-	-	-	464.76	961.42
Profit and Loss,	-	-	-	-	-	12,338.20	7,226.67
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	355,752.32	406,418.28

Amount of paper past due and unpaid April 1st, 1873, \$700.

HARTFORD TRUST COMPANY.

C. M. POND, *President.*R. W. FARMER, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS.	October 1st, 1872.	January 1st 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
Real Estate, - - - - - \$	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - - -	5,000 00	5,000.00	
U. S. Demand and other Notes, - - - - -	7,384.19	13,429.00	37,131.00
Am't due from Banks or Bankers in N. York or Boston, - - - - -	122,761.52	76,512.75	93,240.05
Am't due from other Banks or Bankers, - - - - -		9,110.00	12,875.77
Checks on other Banks, - - - - -	16,191.88	15,182.50	16,215.59
Cash items, including fractional currency, - - - - -	1,615.51	1,951.69	2,199.10
U. S. Bonds, - - - - -	26,341.69	37,244.19	42,165.06
Conn. State Bonds, - - - - -	11,500.00	11,500.00	11,500.00
Railroad Bonds, - - - - -		980.00	980.00
Exchange, - - - - -	34.93	119.96	
Interest, - - - - -	4,219.24	9,289.00	2,223.77
Internal Revenue Stamps, - - - - -	100.00	100.00	
Taxes paid, - - - - -	715.54	767.29	
Amount of Notes and Bills discounted, - - - - -	864,155.37	827,044.91	666,302.29
Amount of Demand Loans, - - - - -	175,100.00	61,800.00	91,600.00
Amount loaned on mortgage security, - - - - -	8,980.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Specie, - - - - -	1,004.24		333.02
Expense, - - - - -	3,197.71	4,941.65	3,639.42
Income from real estate, - - - - -			897.14
Overdrafts, - - - - -			9,419.79
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	1,498,301.82	1,384,981.94	1,300,722.00
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock, - - - - -	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Amount due to Banks and Bankers, - - - - -	1,982 15	3,538.36	5,543.71
Deposits, - - - - -	1,196,049.27	1,067,515.79	999,999.18
Surplus, - - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Earnings since dividend, - - - - -	18,053.75	37,029.36	14,149.00
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	6,839.58	6,646.91	5,529.62
Accrued Interest on Certificates, - - - - -	377.07	251.52	
Dividends unpaid, - - - - -			
Total Liabilities, - - - - - \$	1,498,301.82	1,384,981.94	1,300,722.00

Amount of paper past due and unpaid April 1st, 1873, \$7,612.22.

Daily average of funds in New York or Boston last quarter, \$57,274.00.

Daily average of funds available as a reserve, \$56,233.67.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$40,478.00.

Highest amount of liability of any person not a Director, \$48,388.89.

Highest amount of liability of any one Firm or corporation, \$37,000.00.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 1,150 shares.

Par value of Stock, \$100.00.

Market value of Stock, \$115.00.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, and when paid—5 per cent., January, 1873.

Directors.—R. S. Hubbard, O. D. Seymour, Ezra Hall, C. M. Pond, J. C. Walkley, J. G. Batterson, T. O. Enders, Henry Kellogg, Chauncey Howard, R. W. H. Jarvis, Z. A. Storrs, W. H. Havens, W. S. Pierson, D. Gallup, C. B. Erwin.

MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, ROCKVILLE AND WILLIMANTIC.

W. C. JILLSON, *President.*

O. H. K. RISLEY, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS.	October 1st, 1872.	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
U. S. Demand and other Notes, - - \$	4,969.00	3,455.00	2,083.00
Amount due from Banks or Bankers in New York or Boston, - - -	4,073.48	13,714.82	11,870.29
Amount due from other Banks or Bankers, -	24,007.30	15,172.86	2,283.45
Checks on other Banks, - - -		486.92	3,125.76
Cash Items, including Fractional Currency, -	3,434.00	589.63	482.70
Stock of other Corporations, - - -	11,500.00	11,500.00	11,500.00
Internal Revenue Stamps, - - -	149.54	147.60	165.00
Overdrafts, - - -	4,344.89	4,129.22	2,183.07
Amount of Notes and Bills discounted, -	105,174.24	90,973.06	111,820.72
Amount of Demand Loans, - - -		90,906.40	90,503.40
Amount loaned on Mortgage Security, -		15,700.00	15,700.00
Furniture and Fixtures, - - -	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
U. S. Bonds, - - -	114.50		
Non-resident Tax, - - -	318.47		
Expense, - - -	2,081.44		823.53
Taxes paid, - - -			453.34
Interest, - - -			131.56
Total Assets, - - - \$	161,766.86	248,375.51	254,725.82
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock paid in, - - - \$	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Capital Stock secured by Notes, - - -		90,000.00	90,000.00
Amount due to Banks or Bankers, - - -	7,850.56	18,692.63	15,758.16
Deposits, - - -	136,582.26	125,575.33	134,006.96
Dividends unpaid, - - -		2,550.00	780.00
Earnings, - - -	7,324.04	1,448.05	4,071.19
Profit and Loss, - - -		109.50	109.51
Total Liabilities, - - -	161,766.86	248,375.51	254,725.82

Amount of paper past due and unpaid April 1st, 1873, none.

Daily average of current funds in New York or Boston, \$6,101.45.

Daily average of funds available as reserve last quarter, \$10,232.87.

Highest amount of liability of any one director, \$4,337.00.

Highest amount of liability of any person not a director, \$6,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one firm or corporation, \$8,000.

Amount of stock owned by directors, 2,320 shares.

Par value of stock, \$25.

Directors. — Cyrus Winchell, E. S. Henry, D. Loomis, S. G. Risley, J. M. Johnson, Hyde Kingsley, G. C. Johnson, William C. Jillson, A. Arnold, O. H. K. Risley.

NEW HAVEN TRUST COMPANY.

WELLS SOUTHWORTH, *President.*W. A. WRIGHT, *Treasurer.*A. McALISTER, *Secretary.*

ASSETS.	October 16th, 1872.	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
Specie and Fractional Currency, - - - \$			
U. S. Demand and other Notes, - - -	16,769.67	12,246.00	12,578.00
Amount due from Banks and Bankers in New York and Boston, - - -	15,503.40	16,592.79	26,867.87
Amount due from other Banks and Bankers, - - -		3,350.94	1,932.75
Checks on other Banks, - - - - -		169.32	426.96
Cash Items, - - - - -			
U. S. Bonds, - - - - -	6,753.09	7,303.09	9,050.59
Stock of other Corporations, - - -	28,500.00	28,500.00	28,500.00
Amount of Notes and Bills discounted, - - -	170,086.38	172,891.26	254,629.97
Amount of Demand Loans, - - - - -			1,238.95
Internal Revenue Stamps, - - - - -	87.90		
Furniture and Safe, - - - - -	1,823.43	1,200.00	1,702.00
Expense, - - - - -	7,015.80		1,581.23
Railroad Bonds, - - - - -		4,000.00	4,000.00
Total assets, - - - - - \$	246,539.67	246,253.40	342,508.32
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock, - - - - - \$	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Amount due to Banks and Bankers, - - -			514.66
Deposits, - - - - -	133,426.87	141,319.82	229,222.89
Surplus, - - - - -			4,950.00
Earnings, - - - - -	13,112.80	4,933.58	7,774.77
Revenue Stamps, - - - - -			46.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	246,539.67	246,253.40	342,508.32

Amount of paper past due and unpaid April 1st, 1873, \$2,392.50, good.

Daily average of funds available as a reserve last quarter, \$15,167.

Highest amount of liability of any one director, \$32,402.

Highest amount of liability of any person not a director, \$15,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one firm or corporation, \$15,000.

Amount of stock owned by directors, the whole capital.

Market value of stock, none for sale.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, none declared.

Trustees.—Wells Southworth, E. A. Mitchell, M. A. Osborne, Gardner Morse, H. C. Kingsley, John B. Carrington, A. McAlister, J. M. Gillette.

THAMES LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NORWICH.

F. NICHOLS, *President.*E. N. GIBBS, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS.	October 1st, 1872.	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
Amount due from Banks and Bankers, - - \$	3,586.45	20,000.00	554.47
Louisiana & Miss. R. R. Bonds, - - -	13,084.27		
Amount of Notes and Bills discounted, - -	33,274.84	32,500.00	50,607.03
Amount loaned on mortgage security, - - -	79,900.00	84,110.00	55,200.00
Stock of other Corporations, - - - -		450.00	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	129,845.56	137,050.00	106,361.50
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock, - - - - -	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Deposits, - - - - -	24,871.98	28,638.02	
Surplus, - - - - -	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	1,373.58	26.50	1,361.50
Interest accrued on Certificates, - - -	600.00	800.00	
Amount due Banks or Bankers in this State,		2,585.48	
Total Liabilities, - - - - - \$	129,845.56	137,050.00	106,361.50

THOMPSONVILLE TRUST COMPANY.

THOMAS WATSON, *Treasurer*.

ASSETS.	October 1st, 1872.	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
U. S. Demand Notes, and other Bills, - \$			
Am't due from Banks or Bankers in N. York or Boston, - - - - -	11,324.46	2,285.66	12,866.16
Amount due from other Banks or Bankers, Checks on other Banks, - - - - -	5,474.43	3,388.58	4,914.71
Cash items, including fractional currency, Internal Revenue Stamps, - - - - -	4,368.75	6,465.23	6,785.26
Expense, - - - - -	20.00	20.00	20.00
Amount of Notes and Bills discounted, -	1,139.68	241.23	480.61
Amount loaned on mortgage security, - -	45,558.26	45,561.68	44,607.54
Vault, Safe, and Furniture, - - - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Taxes, - - - - -	1,006.19	1,006.19	1,006.19
	113.29		126.32
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	77,011.06	66,968.57	78,806.79
LIABILITIES,			
Capital Stock, - - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Amount due to Banks or Bankers, - - -			
Deposits, - - - - -	48,283.45	39,656.41	50,102.11
Earnings since dividend, - - - - -	2,482.78	1,093.52	2,486.04
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	1,244.83	1,218.64	1,218.64
Total Liabilities, - - - - - \$	77,011.06	66,968.57	78,806.79

Directors.—John L. Houston, Robert B. Morrison, Thomas Watson, George H. Barber, Theo. I. Pease, George S. Miller, L. H. Pease, Joseph N. Allen, Franklin Smith.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY.

M. G. BULKLEY, *President.*H. L. BUNCE, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS.	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
U. S. Demand Notes, - - - - - \$	3,900.00	4,000.00
Bills of solvent Banks, - - - - -	4,259.00	1,086.00
Amount due from Banks or Bankers in New York or Boston,	11,647.07	3,761.29
Amount due from other Banks or Bankers, - - -	45,219.78	28,397.32
Cash Items, including Fractional Currency, - - -	60.15	67.29
Expense Account, - - - - -	3,410.32	
Amount of Notes and Bills discounted, - - -	224,343.41	309,511.89
Amount of Demand Loans, - - - - -		42,500.00
Amount loaned on Mortgage Security, - - -	51,133.81	52,275.00
Furniture, - - - - -		2,792.25
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	343,973.54	444,391.04
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock, - - - - - \$	100,000.00	100,000.00
Deposits, - - - - -	236,479.14	335,785.15
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	7,494.40	8,605.89
Total Liabilities, - - - - - \$	343,973.54	444,391.04

Daily average of funds available as reserve last quarter, \$45,054.

Highest amount of liability of any one director, \$12,000.

Highest amount of liability of any person other than director, \$12,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one firm or corporation, \$20,000.

Amount of stock owned by directors, 641 shares.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value of stock, \$100.

Directors.—Austin Dunham, M. G. Bulkley, E. Fessenden, T. O. Enders, William Faxon, James Campbell, Samuel H. White, Samuel E. Elmore, William H. Bulkley.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, NEW HAVEN.

W. T. BARTLETT, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS.	October 1st, 1872.	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
Banking House, - - - - - \$	25,000.00	26,802.61	28,195.61
Vault, Safes, &c., - - - - -	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00
U. S. Demand and other Notes, - - -	20,737.28	18,904.12	22,312.62
Amount due from Banks or Bankers in New York or Boston, - - - - -	13,765.26	83,078.41	41,472.36
Amount due from other Banks or Bankers, -	9,763.65	5,951.48	
Checks on other Banks and Cash Items, -		13,343.71	9,845.59
Stock of other Corporations, - - - -	26,381.50	26,381.50	35,801.50
U. S. Bonds, - - - - -		34,130.00	17,867.55
Pullman Palace Car Bonds, - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Expenses, - - - - -	3,300.00	2,540.78	2,596.27
Amount of Notes and Bills discounted, -	110,040.38	170,531.88	247,305.31
Amount of Demand Loans, - - - -	40,300.00	45,034.19	
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - -			8,643.17
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Bonds, -			6,115.50
New York Central Railroad Bonds, - - -			1,881.66
Taxes, - - - - -			1,260.00
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	275,988.07	453,398.68	449,997.14
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock, - - - - - \$	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Amount due to Banks or Bankers, - - -	3,314.08	1,049.90	5,753.94
Deposits, - - - - -	161,732.44	341,903.71	328,567.73
Earnings, - - - - -	10,494.31		
Surplus, - - - - -		9,945.07	15,175.47
Rent, - - - - -	447.24		
Sinking Fund, - - - - -		500.00	500.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - - \$	275,988.07	453,398.68	449,997.14

Amount of paper past due and unpaid April 1st, 1873, \$5,000.

Daily average of funds in New York or Boston, \$103,236.

Daily average of funds held as a reserve last quarter, \$56,146.

Highest amount of liability of any one director, \$15,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one not a director, \$19,000.

Highest amount of liability of any firm or corporation, \$10,000.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Directors.—William B. Bristol, Morris Tyler, Louis H. Bristol, H. L. Hotchkiss, William T. Bartlett.

WILLIMANTIC TRUST COMPANY.

GEORGE S. MOULTON, *President.*ALLEN LINCOLN, *Vice President.*H. F. ROYCE, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS.	October 1st, 1872.	January 1st, 1873.	April 1st, 1873.
U. S. Demand and other Notes, - - - \$	6,138.00	17,387.00	11,795.00
Amount due from Banks or Bankers in New York or Boston, - - -	11,849.32	35,548.74	13,828.66
Amount due from other Banks or Bankers, -	7,553.59	6,617.06	11,150.71
Checks on other Banks or Bankers, -	497.15	320.28	1,799.10
Cash Items, including Fractional Currency, -	523.04	2,221.75	1,632.63
Internal Revenue Stamps, - - -	500.00	50.00	50.00
Overdrafts, - - - - -	-	140.95	129.55
Expense, - - - - -	914.65	344.66	857.16
Amount of Notes or Bills discounted, -	231,747.04	201,143.38	295,541.71
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - -	1,000.00	-	-
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	260,722.79	263,773.82	336,784.52
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock, - - - - - \$	82,200.00	88,700.00	92,000.00
Amount due to Banks or Bankers, - - -	2,816.57	10,471.09	5,661.41
Deposits, - - - - -	163,670.96	153,865.37	220,564.21
Dividends unpaid, - - - - -	130.00	415.00	140.00
Earnings since dividend, - - - - -	11,905.26	6,322.36	14,418.90
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	-	4,000.00	4,000.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - - \$	260,722.79	263,773.82	336,784.52

Amount of paper past due and unpaid April 1st, 1873, \$4,000, will be paid soon.

Daily average of funds in New York or Boston last quarter, \$23,433.

Daily average of funds held as a reserve last quarter, \$9,621.00.

Highest amount of liability of any one director, \$3,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one not a director, \$6,203.96.

Highest amount of liability of any firm or corporation, \$15,986.03.

Amount of stock owned by directors, 419 shares.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value of stock, \$112.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, and when paid, 5 per cent., November, 1872.

Trustees.—George S. Moulton, A. N. Ramsdell, Thomas Ramsdell, G. B. Armstrong, Charles Smith, Allen Lincoln, Harry Boss, C. L. Bottum, J. G. Kegwin, J. H. Hickey, A. B. Burlson, J. R. Arnold, G. C. Elliott, Thomas Turner.

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS OF DISCOUNT, APRIL 1st, 1873.

ASSETS.

Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$92,400.00
Specie,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,131.42
Legal Tenders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,449.98
Due from other Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	482,128.14
Checks on other Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,098.68
Expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,101.96
Overdrafts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,052.14
Bonds, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,789.72
Notes and Bills discounted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,571,001.39
Total Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,340,153.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,450,000.00
Bills in circulation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,918.00
Due to other Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	310,241.36
Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,214,779.74
Dividends,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,294.00
Surplus and Earnings,	-	-	-	-	-	-	330,920.33
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,340,153.43

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUST COMPANIES AND JOINT STOCK BANKING CORPORATIONS, APRIL 1ST, 1873.

ASSETS.

Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$278,195.61
Furniture and Fixtures,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,800.44
Legal tenders and other Notes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,916.62
Due from other Trust Companies and Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436,120.28
Checks and Cash items,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,264.49
Expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,455.62
Overdrafts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,440.40
United States Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,133.20
Other Bonds and Stocks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,287.64
Mortgage Loans,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	762,175.00
Demand Loans,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	747,392.35
Bills discounted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,614,264.58
Total Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,501,446.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stocks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,263,890.00
Due to other Trust Companies and Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,243.24
Dividends unpaid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	920.00
Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,869,406.19
Surplus and Earnings,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,986.80
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,501,446.23

A CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL RESOURCES

SAVINGS BANKS.	Loans on Real Estate.	Loans on Stocks and Bonds.	Loans on Personal Security.	Bank Stock.	Railroad Stocks and Bonds.	U. S. Bonds.
Bridgeport Savings Bank, \$	1,961,634.00	57,275.00		63,360.00	14,780.00	620,000.00
Bristol Savings Bank,	154,008.60	1,000.00	23,044.09	9,200.00		
Booklyn Savings Bank,	10,200.00		10,200.00			
Ganaan Savings Bank,	3,000.00					
Chester Savings Bank,	5,150.00					
Chelsea Savings Bank,	1,430,773.08	428,478.00	174,707.94	120,000.00	255,500.00	62,000.00
Citizens Savings Bank,	236,227.00		35,800.00	25,267.75		
City Sav. Bank, Bridgeport,	974,625.00	46,065.00		55,000.00		
Collinsville Savings Bank,	56,261.58		44,033.36		1,800.00	
Conn. Sav. B'k, New Haven,	1,308,375.00		231,900.00	92,700.00		300,000.00
Cromwell Savings Bank,	17,725.00		12,233.68		905.83	
Derby Savings Bank,	632,635.53	27,700.00	14,500.00	46,000.00		140,000.00
Deep River Savings Bank,	171,002.00		13,170.00	47,326.99		18,500.00
Dime Savings Bank, Hartford,	371,025.00	28,489.77	31,529.93	12,982.00		
Dime Sav. Bank, Middletown,	33,200.00			3,062.00		
Dime Savings Bank, Norwich,	241,940.00	169,100.00	40,274.95	13,755.25	36,400.00	
Dime Sav. Bank, Thompson,	22,300.00	5,000.00	12,405.00	1,595.88		
Dime Sav. Bank, Wallingford,	8,075.00		8,446.30			
Dime Sav. Bank, Waterbury,	108,335.00		52,369.80	5,280.00		
Dime Sav. Bank, Willimantic,	2,075.00	4,695.00	3,770.50		450.00	
Eastford Savings Bank,	9,887.28			2,000.00		
Essex Savings Bank,	183,822.00	21,870.00	26,078.10	32,775.24	8,730.00	68,462.50
Falls Village Savings Bank,	195,095.13		146,092.11	45,125.00	26,000.00	
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Middletown,	1,408,056.09	65,630.00	44,161.68	26,350.00		
Farmington Savings Bank,	713,515.00	6,600.00	405,325.00	90,500.00	5,056.49	70,000.00
Freestone Sav. B'k, Portland,	269,880.00	30,000.00	3,000.00	53,640.00	13,430.00	
Greenwich Savings Bank,	51,345.00	500.00	1,425.00			
Groton Savings Bank,	332,950.93			74,325.60		
Litchfield Savings Society,	178,582.00	61,600.00	5,600.00	92,124.48	2,000.00	10,000.00
Mariners Savings Bank,	223,390.00	100,250.00	45,500.00	48,644.00	42,575.68	5,786.25
Mechanics Savings Bank,	731,325.00		2,200.00	158,500.00	25,000.00	
Meriden Savings Bank,	901,388.00		131,092.20	65,495.00		27,500.00
Middletown Savings Bank,	3,782,246.66	238,724.00	200,645.00	247,303.00	79,273.05	298,325.00
Moodus Savings Bank,	32,550.00	3,050.00	3,800.00	5,090.00		
National Savings Bank,	514,203.33	11,000.00	18,050.00	13,090.75		
Naugatuck Savings Bank,	12,550.00					
New Canaan Savings Bank,	148,989.66	8,900.00	76,320.00	20,000.00		
New Hartford Savings Bank,	4,025.00	500.00	520.00			
New Haven Savings Bank,	2,861,429.99	151,600.00	312,560.00	63,870.00		203,500.00
New Milford Savings Bank,	227,282.60	9,623.82	68,340.70	19,700.00		32,000.00
Newtown Savings Bank,	90,722.07	5,131.25	25,880.67	11,500.00	5,000.00	58,000.00
Norwalk Savings Society,	1,073,321.41	103,870.00	284,839.61	34,803.50		147,000.00
Norwich Savings Society,	3,266,113.85	916,650.00	232,424.50	175,500.00	331,109.00	1,228,925.00
Norfolk Savings Bank,	57,012.00		9,447.92	925.00		4,500.00
Peoples Sav. B'k, Bridgeport,	556,092.67	82,697.75		24,500.00		68,000.00
Peoples Sav. Bank, Rockville,	32,550.00	2,000.00	29,877.69	19,205.00		
Putnam Savings Bank,	614,059.67	74,062.00	104,618.00	108,410.00	15,000.00	10,000.00
Ridgefield Savings Bank,	11,350.00		8,791.00			
Staffordville Savings Bank,	62,120.96		21,329.09		30,000.00	
Stafford Savings Bank,	14,175.00		5,787.49	21,448.00		
Salisbury Savings Bank,	208,123.55	70,350.00	143,391.40	12,500.00	5,000.00	85,800.00
Stamford Savings Bank,	671,709.00	49,540.00	126,500.00	6,937.00		223,000.00
State Savings Bank,	1,263,252.40	106,650.00	61,450.00	119,790.00	11,236.50	
Savings Bank of Ansonia,	170,696.09		27,247.00	9,800.00		
Savings Bank of Danbury,	810,002.50	42,700.00	404,372.82	127,323.68	650.00	
Savings Bank of New Britain,	427,649.50	14,000.00	8,925.00	80,483.50		
Savings Bank of New London,	948,552.10	67,600.00	98,000.00	359,165.00	177,590.00	377,000.00
Savings Bank of Rockville,	220,187.50	15,650.00	84,883.42	67,980.65		
Sav. B'k of Stafford Springs,	229,805.00	26,082.00	30,286.08	28,000.00	32,000.00	
Savings Bank of Tolland,	263,604.00	5,000.00	4,750.00	19,100.00		
Society for Savings, Hartford,	6,007,769.00	365,890.00	215,616.00	167,900.00	136,275.00	100,000.00
Stonington Savings Bank,	235,812.07		151,544.50	44,000.00	46,291.75	15,560.00
Southington Savings Bank,	135,653.00	6,200.00	18,150.00	7,196.25		
South Norwalk Savings Bank,	76,152.65	7,100.00	6,725.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	5,600.00
Southport Savings Bank,	195,690.35	28,000.00	20,000.00	29,000.00	10,000.00	42,000.00
Suffield Savings Bank,	59,450.00	16,909.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	13,000.00	
Thompsonville Savings Bank,	66,190.00		22,886.00	36,457.25	7,625.00	
Townsend Savings Bank,	2,016,738.48	811,779.81	101,791.24	72,690.00	28,950.00	243,950.00
Union Savings Bank,	163,477.25	26,089.50	126,023.80		4,737.50	3,311.50
Waterbury Savings Bank,	910,384.80		234,169.02	35,500.00		143,000.00
Westport Savings Bank,	37,000.00			10,150.00		20,250.00
Willimantic Savings Institute,	505,725.00	58,300.00	82,154.75	32,550.00		25,000.00
Windham Co. Savings Bank,	621,670.00		166,692.44	113,700.00		115,000.00
Windsor Locks Savings Bank,	24,075.00	1,800.00	750.00		2,250.00	
Winsted Savings Bank,	489,795.25	2,575.00	44,104.00	48,300.00	8,800.00	
Wolcottville Savings Bank,	41,300.00		7,622.90			
Woodbury Savings Bank,	4,375.00		3,315.00			
Workingmen's Five C't Sav. B.	4,722.75					
	43,174,015.14	4,384,276.90	5,111,541.73	3,875,977.77	1,378,415.80	4,771,970.25

AND LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS BANKS, JANUARY 1st, 1873.

Real Estate.	Town, City, and State Bonds.	Cash on hand.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	All other Liabilities.	Surplus.	Total Liabilities.
11,000.00	165,750.00	28,257.00	64,867.89	2,986,923.89	2,781,222.59	117,448.17	88,252.63	2,986,923.89
		12,569.23	325.00	200,146.82	191,088.86		9,057.96	200,146.82
	1,500.00	2,525.11	178.18	24,603.24	23,941.57		661.67	24,603.24
	1,500.00	29.26		4,529.26	4,364.50		164.76	4,529.26
		2,349.18	25.14	7,524.32	6,970.43		553.89	7,524.32
20,666.67	75,000.00	52,786.82	2,183.97	2,622,101.48	2,549,738.56	9,065.84	63,297.08	2,622,101.48
	46,858.64	7,810.11		351,963.50	340,714.12		11,249.38	351,963.50
	654,000.00	32,889.96		1,762,579.96	1,716,425.03		46,154.93	1,762,579.96
670.33		10,075.67	1,595.96	114,436.90	107,414.14		7,022.76	114,436.90
25,000.00	171,900.00	26,425.18	5,170.86	2,151,471.04	2,072,680.38		78,790.66	2,151,471.04
		2,881.58	856.66	34,602.75	33,102.07	576.88	923.80	34,602.75
	50,200.00	11,926.68		923,262.21	877,651.47		45,610.74	923,262.21
	41,300.00	2,799.33	540.34	294,638.66	286,481.95		8,156.71	294,638.66
		7,417.65	1,535.21	452,979.56	439,079.10		13,900.46	452,979.56
		1,244.73	223.71	37,735.44	36,263.77		1,471.67	37,735.44
		12,678.33	20,824.12	534,972.65	525,498.80	1,085.00	8,888.85	534,972.65
		4,030.34	157.37	45,488.59	43,954.03		1,534.56	45,488.59
	1,771.00	737.81	216.86	19,246.97	18,395.49		851.48	19,246.97
		22,936.85	1,494.36	190,416.01	182,408.95		8,007.06	190,416.01
		1,764.23	172.16	12,926.89	12,704.14		222.75	12,926.89
	594.00	6,567.06	593.41	19,641.75	19,003.30		638.45	19,641.75
	25,000.00	12,642.45	449.95	379,830.24	367,885.37	7.74	12,437.13	379,830.24
11,678.47	20,000.00	12,419.15		456,409.86	425,964.74		30,445.12	456,409.86
723.58	398,000.00	30,058.17		1,972,979.52	1,911,179.13		61,800.39	1,972,979.52
3,000.00	8,362.89	25,101.01	1,000.00	1,333,460.39	1,273,270.95		60,189.44	1,333,460.39
2,500.00	48,200.00	22,633.73	2,455.77	446,739.50	433,123.23		13,616.27	446,739.50
	14,712.50	6,262.66	2,341.82	76,586.98	70,046.91	261.21	6,278.86	76,586.98
18,980.30	104,000.00	7,075.07	5,339.07	542,620.97	532,459.61		10,161.46	542,620.97
	212,100.00	36,029.25		598,035.73	569,839.27		28,196.46	598,035.73
	35,705.00	6,573.42	150.95	508,575.80	494,044.80		14,530.50	508,575.80
	31,000.00	52,271.68		1,000,796.68	977,045.53		23,751.15	1,000,796.68
23,828.39	31,520.00	28,847.27	560.16	1,204,731.02	1,165,210.23		39,520.79	1,204,731.02
30,000.00	541,441.78	47,796.72	2,421.07	5,468,176.28	5,326,511.78	30,927.76	110,736.74	5,468,176.28
		1,701.35	361.29	46,552.64	44,547.72		2,004.92	46,552.64
	13,460.00	26,373.96		596,178.04	567,552.11		28,625.93	596,178.04
		1,898.54	292.21	14,240.75	13,471.95		768.80	14,240.75
		11,845.51	4,236.20	270,291.87	258,497.58		11,798.79	270,291.87
		30.06	176.93	5,251.99	4,947.06		304.93	5,251.99
6,000.00	385,420.00	51,832.38	5,726.52	4,041,988.89	3,732,437.80		309,501.09	4,041,988.89
	11,000.00	2,539.07		370,986.19	359,956.73		11,029.46	370,986.19
		2,290.10	263.84	198,787.93	188,146.87	856.73	9,784.33	198,787.93
22,560.32	187,511.85	19,368.89	4,646.42	1,877,922.00	1,789,136.73		88,785.27	1,877,922.00
32,413.38	1,120,034.50	161,991.26	2,367.23	7,467,528.72	7,279,051.67		188,477.05	7,467,528.72
3,500.00	25,178.63	2,343.03	693.30	103,599.88	96,771.47		6,828.41	103,599.88
45,622.36	225,183.75	34,051.44		1,036,147.97	986,814.54		49,333.43	1,036,147.97
		1,799.34	465.01	85,897.04	83,201.81		2,695.23	85,897.04
	30,000.00	7,646.26		963,795.93	946,375.75		17,420.18	963,795.93
		4,409.64	120.51	24,671.15	23,633.66		1,037.49	24,671.15
		1,977.85	13,100.00	128,527.90	119,573.44		8,954.46	128,527.90
		13,859.86		55,270.35	54,916.52		363.83	55,270.35
6,000.00	61,800.00	23,772.46	1,145.75	617,883.16	602,131.54		15,751.62	617,883.16
	50,000.00	36,044.24		1,163,730.24	1,111,746.81		51,983.43	1,163,730.24
39,376.46	20,000.00	23,379.16	20.39	1,645,154.91	1,599,317.03		45,837.88	1,645,154.91
		2,545.35		210,288.35	203,003.92		7,284.43	210,288.35
16,000.00	119,267.83	23,063.82	88.41	1,544,669.06	1,433,917.65		110,751.41	1,544,669.06
	77,300.00	17,567.49		625,925.49	606,904.09		19,021.40	625,925.49
12,268.46	777,000.00	75,184.39		2,887,350.95	2,739,018.53		98,341.42	2,887,350.95
	3,500.00	8,064.02	1,600.77	401,866.36	391,776.50		10,089.86	401,866.36
	11,000.00	15,400.96		372,574.04	354,035.99		18,538.05	372,574.04
5,761.50		975.43	11,377.34	310,568.27	293,247.72	500.00	16,820.55	310,568.27
15,000.00	160,000.00	76,313.73	1,165.13	7,245,928.86	7,020,544.54		225,384.32	7,245,928.86
	29,250.00	9,974.02		582,432.44	554,761.28	50.00	27,621.16	582,432.44
		5,189.68		177,731.04	165,760.48		11,970.56	177,731.04
	8,500.00	8,374.25		114,951.90	111,179.84		3,772.06	114,951.90
10,000.00	165,000.00	12,086.02	3,800.56	515,576.93	491,055.07		24,521.86	515,576.93
	35,850.00	5,189.45		137,398.45	131,433.27		5,965.18	137,398.45
		5,094.85	2,174.63	140,427.73	135,488.09		4,939.64	140,427.73
	285,500.00	238,051.09	14,879.87	3,814,380.49	3,698,014.17		116,366.32	3,814,380.49
	1,000.00	5,376.83	418.62	330,435.00	319,442.00		10,993.00	330,435.00
	110,000.00	21,567.88		1,454,621.70	1,362,239.86		92,381.84	1,454,621.70
		10,926.87		78,326.87	74,330.63		3,728.61	78,326.87
33,000.00	87,514.33	11,836.26	485.63	786,565.97	725,094.94	267.63	61,471.03	786,565.97
16,000.00	200,000.00	11,100.29		1,244,162.73	1,229,517.65		14,645.08	1,244,162.73
		842.70	621.24	30,338.94	29,375.63		963.31	30,338.94
6,000.00	66,611.13	36,048.08		702,233.46	660,657.47		41,575.99	702,233.46
		4,015.15	651.00	53,589.05	51,945.16		1,643.89	53,589.05
		69.91		7,759.91	7,625.46		134.45	7,759.91
		409.25	659.20	5,791.20	5,614.45		176.75	5,791.20
423,342.33	6,897,297.83	1,567,334.86	187,222.44	71,271,395.10	68,523,897.88	161,046.96	2,586,950.26	71,271,395.10

